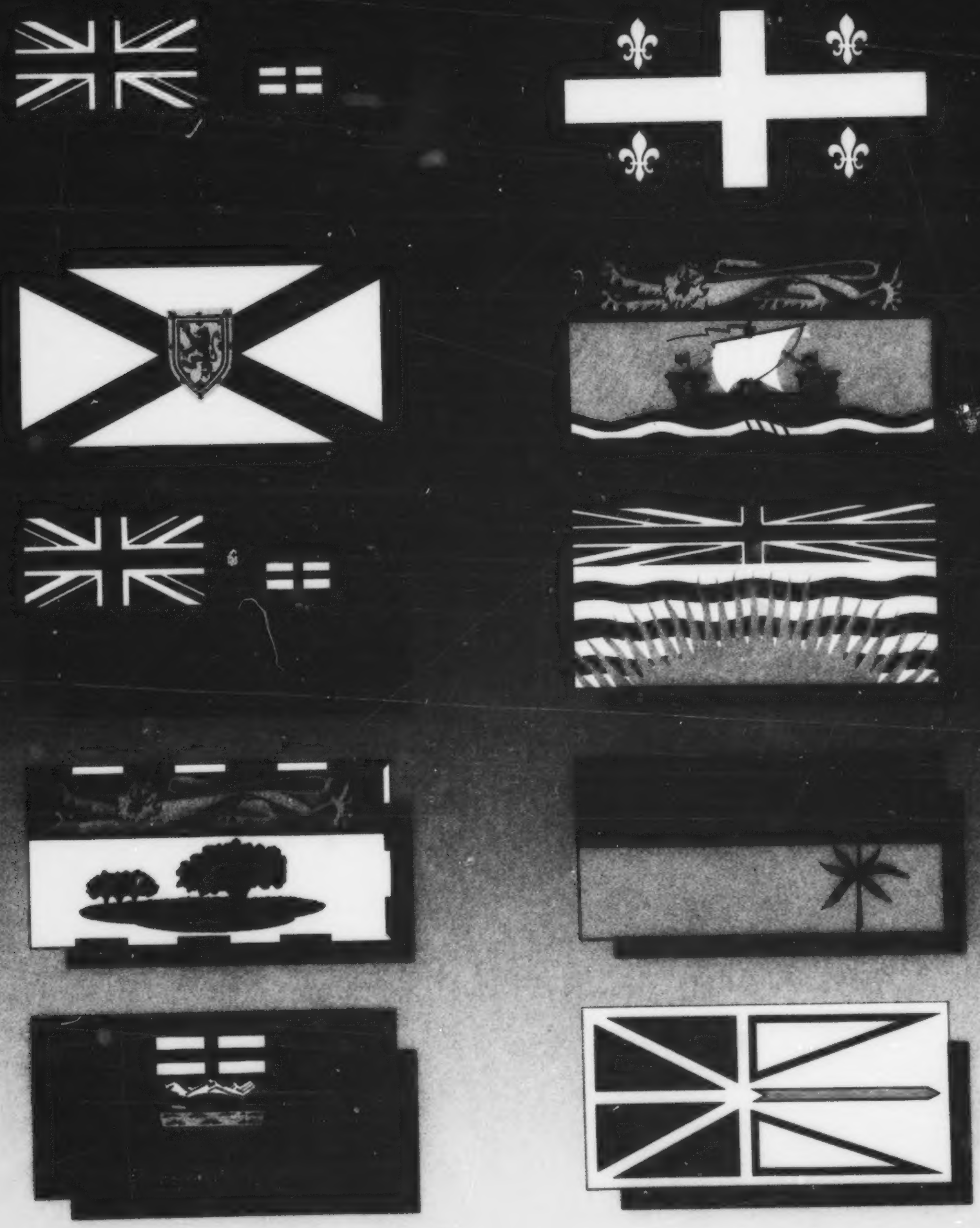
Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

1990-1991



Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada

Federal-Provincial
Relations Office

Bureau des relations
fédérales-provinciales

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities
A Descriptive Inventory

1990-91

Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial Relations Office
Ottawa, December 1991

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Federal-Provincial Relations Office

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office (FPRO) was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council." The unit previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. The FPRO is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations, who reports directly to the Prime Minister and to the Minister Responsible for Constitutional Affairs. An Associate Secretary was appointed in June 1991.

The functions of the FPRO are to advise and assist the Prime Minister and the Minister Responsible for Constitutional Affairs in their responsibilities for federal-provincial relations; to provide the Cabinet with assistance in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern; and to promote and facilitate federal-provincial co-operation and consultation. It also provides assistance to federal ministers, departments and agencies in the conduct of their relations with provincial governments, and is the principal federal agency responsible for broad policy on constitutional development.

The FPRO has three principal components: Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs, Public Affairs, and Constitutional Affairs. The Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs Branch includes secretariats responsible for liaison with the provinces, for economic policy and programs, for social policy and programs, and for aboriginal affairs, including aboriginal constitutional affairs. The secretariats in the Public Affairs Branch undertake research, analysis and outreach activities, as well as providing communications support to the Minister Responsible for Constitutional Affairs. The Constitutional Affairs Branch provides policy advice on constitutional development. It includes the Planning Secretariat and the Constitutional Affairs Secretariat. (In addition, FPRO has regional offices in Montreal and Toronto.)

For further information and enquiries, please contact:

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Foreword

The inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities, now in its 15th edition, provides the most current information on shared-cost programs and on projects involving joint federal and provincial administration.

An estimated $35.4 billion in the form of cash and tax points was transferred to the provinces, territories and municipalities during fiscal year 1990-91 (pages viii and ix). This compares with $34.4 billion for 1989-90.

The continued support and assistance of deputy ministers, heads of Crown corporations and agencies, and their staff in the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

I trust this publication will be of assistance to legislators, employees at all levels and in all sectors of government, researchers, journalists and the public at large.

Paul M. Tellier
Secretary to the Cabinet
for Federal-Provincial Relations

P. Tellier

Ottawa
December 1991

Introduction

This publication is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities in effect during the fiscal year 1990-91. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned. Appearing in the Index on page 34-1 is a list of entries according to type of program or activity.

For the purpose of this inventory, the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs along with other significant undertakings that involve joint federal-provincial administration and/or that are carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement.

Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government. Some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, or transfer of property. In other cases, each government pays its share directly to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited since industrial development incentives given by governments to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other federal publications.

The information contained in this inventory is mainly for ready reference. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into, should be obtained from the federal organizations concerned.

Suggestions and comments that would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office in improving future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

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ESTIMATED FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO THE PROVINCES, TERRITORIES AND MUNICIPALITIES FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

($ MILLIONS)

A. SUMMARY	CASH[a]
	TAX
	TOTAL TRANSFERS
B. GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSFERS	**CASH**
	Fiscal Equalization
	Territorial Financing
	Grants in Lieu of Property Taxes
	Reciprocal Taxation
	Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer
	Statutory Subsidies
	Youth Allowances Recovery[b]
	Cash Subtotal
	TAX
	Tax Points for Youth Allowances[b]
	TOTAL
	General Purpose Transfers
C. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR HEALTH AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION (ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING)	**CASH**
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	Subtotal
	TAX
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	Subtotal
	ASSOCIATED EQUALIZATION
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	Subtotal
	TOTAL
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	TOTAL[c]
D. SPECIFIC PURPOSE TRANSFERS	**CASH**
	Canada Assistance Plan[d]
	Crop Insurance
	Official Languages in Education
	Misc. Health and Welfare
	Young Offenders
	Justice
	Transportation
	Other
	Cash Subtotal
	TAX
	Tax Points for CAP[d]
	TOTAL
	Specific Purpose Transfers

---

[a] The cash total includes $35 million in cash transfers ($28 million of which is under the Official Languages in Education program) that are not allocated by province.

[b] The Youth Allowances Program has expired. The amount shown as a tax transfer reflects the continued transfer of three personal income tax points to Quebec as part of the contracting-out arrangements. Since the program is now defunct, the value of these tax points is recovered from the province as shown in the cash part of the table.

[c] The EPF tax transfer includes 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points (and an additional abatement to Quebec as part of the contracting-out arrangements). The total for EPF shown above includes the equalization associated with the tax transfer. Because this amount is actually paid under the Fiscal Equalization Program, it is also included in that program. The totals in Part A are adjusted to avoid double counting.

[d] In addition to a cash transfer under the Canada Assistance Plan, Quebec receives a tax transfer as part of the contracting-out arrangements.

Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
1,354.8	296.0	1,531.0	1,438.5	6,449.5	5,481.0	1,593.5	1,119.7	1,762.1	2,105.8	797.4	219.3	24,183.6
106.9	27.7	232.6	165.2	4,033.9	4,235.0	286.9	242.2	883.5	1,072.8	20.9	9.4	11,317.0
1,461.7	**323.7**	**1,763.6**	**1,603.7**	**10,483.4**	**9,716.0**	**1,880.4**	**1,361.9**	**2,645.6**	**3,178.6**	**818.3**	**228.7**	**35,465.6**
966.9	205.8	940.9	915.5	3,827.7	—	871.5	434.7	—	—	—	—	8,163.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	727.3	194.2	921.5
4.8	1.8	17.6	10.5	61.5	150.4	16.2	8.0	20.0	30.1	1.3	1.2	323.4
15.0	5.4	34.7	29.4	66.9	119.0	17.9	—	—	23.0	—	—	311.3
8.9	2.8	—	—	26.0	70.8	5.0	0.2	149.2	10.1	0.2	0.7	273.9
9.7	0.7	2.3	1.8	4.7	6.1	2.2	2.2	3.8	2.5	—	—	36.0
—	—	—	—	–369.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–369.0
1,005.3	216.5	995.5	957.2	3,617.8	346.3	912.8	445.1	173.0	65.7	728.8	196.1	9,660.1
—	—	—	—	369.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369.0
1,005.3	**216.5**	**995.5**	**957.2**	**3,986.8**	**346.3**	**912.8**	**445.1**	**173.0**	**65.7**	**728.8**	**196.1**	**10,029.1**
159.7	36.6	249.1	202.2	1,162.4	2,235.9	305.3	284.0	693.0	901.4	13.4	6.6	6,249.6
54.3	12.4	84.7	68.7	298.7	695.0	103.8	96.5	236.0	310.3	4.3	2.2	1,966.9
214.0	49.0	333.8	270.9	1,461.1	2,930.9	409.1	380.5	929.0	1,211.7	17.7	8.8	8,216.5
72.6	18.8	157.9	112.1	2 068.1	2,874.6	194.7	164.4	599.7	728.2	14.2	6.4	7,011.7
34.3	8.9	74.7	53.1	978.7	1,360.4	92.2	77.8	283.8	344.6	6.7	3.0	3,318.2
106.9	27.7	232.6	165.2	3,046.8	4,235.0	286.9	242.2	883.5	1,072.8	20.9	9.4	10,329.9
67.3	13.2	60.7	64.9	302.5	—	72.7	83.4	—	—	—	—	664.7
31.9	6.2	28.7	30.7	143.2	—	34.4	39.5	—	—	—	—	314.6
99.2	19.4	89.4	95.6	445.7	—	107.1	122.9	—	—	—	—	979.3
299.6	68.6	467.7	379.2	3,533.0	5,110.5	572.7	531.8	1 292.7	1,629.6	27.6	13.0	13,926.0
120.5	27.5	188.1	152.5	1,420.6	2,055.4	230.4	213.8	519.8	654.9	11.0	5.2	5,599.7
420.1	**96.1**	**655.8**	**531.7**	**4,953.6**	**7,165.9**	**803.1**	**745.6**	**1,812.5**	**2,284.5**	**38.6**	**18.2**	**19,525.7**
102.9	24.1	172.8	170.1	1,134.3	1,946.4	209.5	171.8	533.6	737.1	15.0	5.1	5,222.7
0.1	1.0	0.4	0.9	20.4	20.3	30.4	85.9	69.6	4.0	—	—	233.0
2.8	2.5	7.8	24.5	80.3	65.7	8.4	14.4	8.6	9.3	0.4	0.6	225.3
4.9	0.7	4.6	6.4	13.8	48.6	8.6	6.9	20.5	20.5	20.8	4.6	160.9
4.9	1.7	6.2	4.9	29.8	64.5	5.8	7.2	13.7	17.0	3.7	1.2	160.6
1.7	0.2	3.2	1.4	14.2	32.9	3.3	2.5	6.7	8.7	1.8	0.7	77.3
6.9	—	0.7	1.1	19.4	8.5	3.6	1.1	2.2	24.4	4.3	—	72.2
11.3	0.3	6.0	1.1	58.4	16.9	2.0	4.3	5.2	7.4	4.9	2.2	120.0
135.5	30.5	201.7	210.4	1,370.6	2,203.8	271.6	294.1	660.1	828.4	50.9	14.4	6,272.0
—	—	—	—	618.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	618.1
135.5	**30.5**	**201.7**	**210.4**	**1,988.7**	**2,203.8**	**271.6**	**294.1**	**660.1**	**828.4**	**50.9**	**14.4**	**6,890.1**

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities Listed by Federal Organization

Agriculture Canada

Agriculture Canada was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass most aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock. The following paragraphs describe many of the Department's activities.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by Agriculture Canada's Research Branch at 32 major establishments, 13 experimental farms and several smaller substations across Canada. The research units cooperate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department.

The branch conducts long-term research and development in partnership with the provinces. Its involvement with industry in co-development and transfer of technology makes extensive use of federal and provincial support programs in research and development.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch implements measures to protect the marketability of agricultural, food and forestry products. Federal-provincial agreements with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia provide for federal inspection of provincial meat plants on a cost-recovery basis.

The Policy Branch is the main departmental organization for the development and co-ordination of policies and strategic directions that support national agri-food policies and directives. The branch administers the following major acts: Agricultural Stabilization; Agricultural Products Board; Advance Payments for Crops; Agriculture Products Cooperative Marketing; Crop Insurance; and Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperatives Loans.

The Agriculture Development Branch plans, implements, and monitors national and regional strategies and programs, and encourages development of the agri-food sector. Programs include agricultural subsidiary agreements under Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), and Cooperation agreements with the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA); the Canadian Agri-Food Development Initiative; the Atlantic Livestock Feed Initiative; the National Soil Conservation Program; the Farm Debt Review boards; the Tobacco Adjustment Program; the Grape and Wine Adjustment Program; and Commodity and Food Production and Marketing programs.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), a branch of Agriculture Canada, delivers soil and water conservation and development programs. Soil conservation programs include a major land use program and delivery of the National Soil Conservation Program in the Prairies. The PFRA provides technical and financial assistance for water development for agricultural and related uses.

The Grains and Oilseeds Branch develops, analyses and manages grain policy programs and issues. It oversees the Canadian Crop Drought Assistance Program (CCDAP) and other programs administered by Agriculture Canada for grain producers.

International Programs Branch co-ordinates Agriculture Canada's international activities in several key areas. The branch protects Canada's agricultural interests in the world trade arena by negotiating multilateral and bilateral trade and agriculture agreements, as well as overseeing implementation of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement as it relates to agriculture.

The branch provides international market support to industry by supplying trade intelligence and technical information on trade barriers, as well as administering the Export Expansion Fund (EEF), a program to finance activities aimed at resolving technical barriers to expansion of trade.

The branch also supports trade missions coming to Canada and going abroad, coordinates departmental participation in multilateral agencies and manages the provision of agricultural, technical and development assistance, and emergency food aid for developing countries.

Federal-provincial co-operation was maintained by branch involvement in the Federal-Provincial Market Development Council, the Federal-Provincial Agriculture Trade Policy Committee and the Federal-Provincial Committee on Agri-food Inspection.

Most of the department's programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with provincial co-operation or involvement. Programs such as crop insurance, record of performance for livestock, and forage seed improvement entail provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading many agricultural products;

but, in most cases, because of interprovincial and export trade implications, there is an agreement to follow federal regulations and procedures. Other programs, such as grants to agricultural exhibitions and fairs and financial assistance for 4-H clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. These agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission (its activities are reported in a separate chapter), the Livestock Feed Board of Canada, the National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

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CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

Administered By
Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose
The federal government decided in 1974 to help build a veterinary college in the Atlantic Region and to expand Canada's three existing veterinary colleges, in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, because there were too few veterinarians to serve the livestock products industry. The situation has been aggravated by Canadian veterinary testing facilities being forced to operate at capacity while still only being able to accommodate a limited enrolment.

Authority or Background

Agriculture Canada was given authority by order-in-council in April 1974 to enter into agreements (signed in mid-1974) with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and to discuss the establishment of a fourth veterinary college.

Financing and Operation

Federal-provincial agreements provided for a federal contribution of up to 50% of the capital cost (up to prescribed limits) of enlarging veterinary colleges in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. This principle was extended to the new Atlantic Veterinary College.

Construction meant the erection of new buildings and extensions or alterations to existing buildings, together with site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings. The agreements did not cover commodities, goods, materials and supplies, except those required for construction.

Agriculture Canada has met all federal obligations for capital costs with respect to agreements with Quebec ($2.5 million), Saskatchewan (nearly $2.9 million) and the Atlantic provinces ($21.4 million). One construction agreement with Ontario ($3.1 million) is complete; another is nearing completion. The Atlantic Veterinary College Agreement ($21.4 million) was completed in 1990.

Large-animal clinics, laboratories and training facilities at the Ontario Veterinary College in Guelph are being upgraded to meet North American standards. Agriculture Canada and Ontario are sharing the cost equally. In 1983, Canada agreed to pay 50% of the construction planning cost, up to $250,000. In 1986, Canada agreed to pay half the construction and renovation costs, up to $6.5 million. In 1987, the contracts were revised to increase the federal contribution toward planning by $162,711; and to decrease the federal contribution toward construction by a matching amount.

In June 1983, Agriculture Canada agreed to contribute up to $18.2 million (constant dollars) to cover 50% of building the Atlantic Region Veterinary College on the campus of the University of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown. Agriculture Canada requested and was granted additional funding of $3.2 million in the 1986-87 operational plan update to account for changes in the construction price index.

This brought the federal commitment up to $21.4 million. Construction is completed and the first class of 52 undergraduates registered in September 1986 graduated in 1990. Agriculture Canada completed the funding arrangements in 1990, bringing the total contribution to $20.7 million. The four Atlantic provinces are matching the federal contribution according to a separate agreement among themselves.

Payments

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

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TABLE 1-1

Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

	Contract Amount ($)	Payments 1975-76 to 1989-90 ($)
Quebec	2,520,000	2,520,000
Ontario	3,095,000	3,095,000
Ontario[a]		
Planning costs	412,711	412,711
Construction costs	6,337,289	6,301,361
Saskatchewan	2,880,000	2,880,000
Atlantic[b]	21,450,000	20,656,416
Total	36,695,000	35,865,488

[a] Treasury Board approved a $162,711 increase in the original $250,000 contract for planning costs. This was offset by a matching decrease in the original $6.5 million contract for construction costs.

[b] Contract amount includes inflation increase of $3,200,000.

CROP INSURANCE

Administered By

Crop Insurance Division, Policy Branch.

Purpose

Under the federal Crop Insurance Act (revised 1990), the federal government assists provinces in making all-risk crop insurance available to farmers by contributing a portion of the premium and administrative costs This was done to provide stability to farmers' incomes by minimizing the fluctuations resulting from crop production losses due to uncontrollable natural hazards.

Reinsurance provisions are included in the act to provide provincial governments with protection against situations where indemnities (claim payments to farmers) resulting from severe crop losses exceed accumulated premium reserves.

Authority or Background

Crop Insurance Act; Crop Insurance Regulations; federal-provincial agreements.

Time Frame

This is a continuous program. The Crop Insurance Act provides for five-year federal-provincial agreements, which may be terminated with two years notice or by the mutual consent of the parties involved.

Financing and Operation

The costs of this program are shared on a federal-provincial-farmer basis. The provinces administer the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The federal Crop Insurance Act (revised 1990), contains a single cost-sharing formula. This formula requires the federal government to contribute 25% of the insurance premiums and half the administrative costs. Provinces contribute a similar amount. Farmers pay the remaining 50% of the premiums required to make the programs self-sustaining.

Contributions to a province are paid in respect of each year. The amount is specified in the Crop Insurance Act and Regulations and the federal-provincial agreements in force.

Contributions may be made quarterly or monthly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expenses. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

Payments

See Table 1-2.

For Further Information

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TABLE 1-2

Federal Crop Insurance Contributions to Provinces

	1985-86 ($000)	1986-87 ($000)	1987-88 ($000)	1988-89 ($000)	1989-90[a] ($000)
Newfoundland	64	57	67	69	13[a]
Prince Edward Island	1,284	1,277	1,295	1,265	1,242
Nova Scotia	219	252	275	267	258[a]
New Brunswick	1,272	1,166	1,111	974	1,117
Quebec	11,383	9,391	15,204	14,505	19,438[a]
Ontario	20,954	17,824	18,933	19,437	24,305
Manitoba	21,390	23,094	19,367	20,668	0[a]
Saskatchewan	77,455	82,681	64,143	64,929	0[a]
Alberta	59,795	72,306	56,047	66,609	75[a]
British Columbia	4,369	4,692	5,031	4,999	4,772
Total	198,185	212,740	181,473	193,722	51,220[a]

[a] Federal contributions for 1989 were $310.17 million; however, only $51.22 million was paid in 1989-90. The following payments for the 1989 crop year totalling $258.95 million will be made in 1990-91: Alberta ($88.81 million), Saskatchewan ($128.72 million), Manitoba ($39.31 million), Quebec ($2.02 million), Nova Scotia ($0.01 million) and Newfoundland ($0.08 million).

4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By

Livestock Development Division, Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose

This program provides for the reimbursement, to all provinces, of 50% of their expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H clubs.

Authority or Background

The funds for this program are provided annually under the Canadian Agri-food Development Initiative. There are agreements with all provinces.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program subject to revision by 1995.

Financing and Operation

4-H clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living in rural areas. Activities of 4-H clubs include the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50% of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. Federal assistance is provided for:

1. prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days;
2. the cost of providing club and project record books;
3. travel by club members to, and prizes for, provincial competitions; and
4. voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal contribution is made towards the costs of the Canadian 4-H Council.

Payments

See Table 1-3.

For Further Information

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TABLE 1-3

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

	1985-86 Expenditures ($)	1986-87 Expenditures ($)	1987-88 Expenditures ($)	1988-89 Expenditures ($)	1989-90 Expenditures ($)
Newfoundland	7,735	7,580	7,580	7,580	6,570
Prince Edward Island	6,290	5,772	6,345	6,345	6,346
Nova Scotia	13,420	13,830	13,830	13,830	13,830
New Brunswick	7,220	7,005	7,005	7,005	7,005
Quebec	[a]	[b]	12,450	12,450	12,450
Ontario	79,010	78,320	78,320	78,320	78,320
Manitoba	24,280	23,790	23,790	23,790	23,790
Saskatchewan	26,410	26,465	26,465	26,465	26,464
Alberta	33,300	33,165	33,165	33,165	33,163
British Columbia	16,430	16,450	16,540	16,540	16,540
Total	227,010[a]	224,827[b]	225,490	225,490	224,478

[a] A grant of $12,915 was paid and is included in the total.

[b] A grant of $12,450 was paid and is included in the total.

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants that engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By

Meat and Poultry Products Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose

This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants that are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority or Background

Agriculture Canada has been given authority by order-in-council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Time Frame

The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on 12-months' notice.

Financing and Operation

Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants that engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces that did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with Agriculture Canada to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat and Poultry Products Division and the Operations Directorate of the Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay Agriculture Canada for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments

See Table 1-4.

For Further Information

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TABLE 1-4

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

	1985-86 ($000)	1986-87 ($000)	1987-88 ($000)	1988-89 ($000)	1989-90 ($000)
Nova Scotia	30.3[a]	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	295.6	368.8	416.9	502.2	527.0
Saskatchewan	269.8	282.6	247.2	275.8	266.0
British Columbia	187.9	191.9	222.9	191.3	230.8
Total	783.6	843.3	887.0	969.3	1023.8

[a] Program discontinued.

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (PFRA)

Administered By

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan, administers the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Purpose

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration was established in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the act widened the scope of the administration's activities.

The basic objective of PFRA is to support economic growth and stability through soil and water conservation programs and projects that help to manage these basic resources wisely, particularly through conservation, resource development and reducing the effects of drought.

Authority or Background

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Minister may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, or with municipalities or individuals to carry out the general purpose of the act.

The main PFRA programs and activities include:

1. Shelterbelt Program. Provides eligible recipients with seedlings for shelterbelt, conservation and reclamation planting.
2. Community Pasture Program. Reclaims and protects fragile lands unsuitable for cultivation, while providing summer grazing for cattle (for the benefit of smaller producers).
3. Soil Conservation Program. Encourages and helps implement conservation farming practices.
4. Rural Water Development Program. Provides technical and financial assistance for the development of water projects, including wells, dugouts, stockwatering dams and water pipelines.
5. Water Development. Provides for the investigation, design and implementation of medium-scale to large-scale water resource projects.
6. Southwest Saskatchewan Irrigation Program. Provides water for federal, provincial and private irrigation projects as well as for domestic, recreational and industrial uses, and allows controlled releases to meet international water commitments.
7. The Canada—Saskatchewan Irrigation Development Centre (SIDC). Involves research on irrigation technology and production practices, and soil conservation needs. The centre and related research and demonstration areas are available for viewing. Research results and information are readily available.
8. South Saskatchewan River Project. Provides for the operation and maintenance of the project on cost recovery with the province of Saskatchewan.

Agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

1. Canada—Saskatchewan Agreement on Agricultural Community Water Infrastructure. The five-year program expired in March 1989 and provided expanded water or sewage facilities to 39 of the 42 designated agricultural trading centres. Projects approved prior to agreement expiry are to be completed by October 31, 1991. Total expenditures are limited to $32 million, half of which is federal.
2. Canada—Manitoba Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year agreement with federal expenditures of $9 million to be administered by PFRA.
3. Canada—Saskatchewan Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year agreement with federal expenditures of $27 million to be administered by PFRA.
4. Canada—Alberta Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year agreement with federal expenditures of $17.4 million to be administered by PFRA.
5. Canada—Saskatchewan Agreement on Irrigation-Based Economic Development. PFRA to expend $10 million for investigation, design, project management and construction related to systems improvement in southwest Saskatchewan. Expires March 31, 1992. Total program expenditures are $100 million, half of which are federal.
6. Canada—Manitoba Agreement on Municipal Water Infrastructure for Rural Economic Diversification. The eight-year, $90 million program is designed to sustain and diversify economic development in rural Manitoba by improving water supply and wastewater disposal facilities in selected rural communities. Federal and provincial government will each contribute $30 million. The remaining $30 million will be the responsibility of

the participating municipal governments. All funding decisions are to be made by March 31, 1995, and all work to be completed by March 31, 1998.

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PRICE STABILIZATION

Administered By
Agricultural Stabilization Board, Policy Branch.

Purpose
To assure the agricultural industry fair returns for its labor and investment by providing deficiency payments to eligible producers when market prices fall below annual support prices for named commodities and other commodities when designated by the government.

Authority or Background
Agricultural Stabilization Act and Regulations; federal-provincial tripartite agreements.

Time Frame
The Agricultural Stabilization Act, passed in 1958 and amended in 1975 and 1985, provides continual protection for producers. Support prices are prescribed annually. Tripartite agreements are generally signed for a 10-year period, with provision for renewal.

Financing and Operation
All deficiency payments, pursuant to the provisions of the act for named commodities and for designated commodities, are funded fully by the federal government.

Under tripartite agreements, payment costs are shared equally among the federal government, participating provinces, and producers through the establishment of a commodity fund and the payment of premiums to that fund. Premiums are set by the commodity stabilization committees in accordance with the tripartite agreements.

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PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID ERADICATION PROGRAM

Administered By
Health of Animals Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose
The purpose of this program is to eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid from the national flock. This eradication will result in a substantial decrease in financial losses to the poultry industry and increased freedom of movement of poultry, chicks and hatching eggs within Canada. International recognition of Canada's pullorum- and typhoid-free status should lead to increased sales of Canadian poultry to foreign markets.

Authority or Background
Departmental general mandate; Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations; federal-provincial agreements currently in force with all provinces in the form of memoranda of understanding effective November 15, 1982.

Time Frame
This was a continuing program until December 1, 1987, but was renewed by mutual consent to January 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
Federal-provincial memoranda of understanding vary. Sections 79 to 79.2 and Schedule VI of the Animal Disease and Protection Regulations describe controls over the poultry industry. Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures relating to the Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations governs the diagnosis of pullorum/typhoid, the management of infected flocks, and compensation. Compensation is to be the market value in accordance with Section 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act and is fully paid by the federal government.

Appendix 7.2 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a memorandum of understanding defining the responsibilities of the following directorates: Agriculture Inspection, Food Inspection, Veterinary Inspection, and Health of Animals. Appendix 7.3 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a schedule of responsibility relating to the memoranda of understanding between the provincial and federal governments. Section XIX of the Manual of Procedures relates to tests and procedures for the pullorum/typhoid program.

See Table 1-5.

For Further Information

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RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Health of Animals Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose

The purpose of these payments is to co-operate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority or Background

Departmental general mandate; Rabies Indemnification Regulations; federal-provincial agreements with New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Under sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-75-76, Chapter 86, the Minister may order living animals to be destroyed and their owners compensated. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the act with regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two fifths of the amount, up to a maximum per head of $1,000 for cattle; $500 for horses; and $200 for sheep, swine and goats.

TABLE 1-5

Schedule of Responsibility — Memoranda of Understanding for Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid Eradication

	79.12	79.13	79.14 (1)	79.14 (2)	79.15	79.16	79.17	79.18	79.19	79.2	Eradication Procedures
Newfoundland	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Prince Edward Island	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Nova Scotia	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
New Brunswick	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Quebec	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P AC	P	P	P	AC
Ontario	AC	P	P AC	P AC	P	P	P	P	P AC	P	AC
Manitoba	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC
Saskatchewan	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Alberta	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
British Columbia	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC

P — Provincial responsibility.
AC — Agriculture Canada responsibility.

To receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by evidence that the owner has been paid; a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died of rabies; and the inspector's valuation of the animal.

Payments

See Table 1-6.

For Further Information

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RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS

Administered By

Management Services Division, Research Branch.

Purpose

Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote co-operation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Agriculture Canada's Research Station at Charlottetown; there is a joint federal-provincial building at Kentville, Nova Scotia; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office occupies a wing at the federal Research Station at Fredericton; and the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also rent surplus federal space at St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption, St. Hyacinthe and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, and Kapuskasing, Ont.; Indian Head,Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George, B.C.

Authority or Background

Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame

The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

TABLE 1-6

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

	1985-86 Expenditures ($)	1986-87 Expenditures ($)	1987-88 Expenditures ($)	1988-89 Expenditures ($)	1989-90 Expenditures ($)
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	400.00	1,366.80	1,000.00	—	3,490.00
Ontario	128,652.00	173,363.60	118,053.60	113,401.20	116,838.80
Manitoba	648.00	1,048.00	3,585.00	4,640.00	1,980.70
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Total	129,700.00	175,778.40	122,638.60	118,041.20	122,309.50

Financing and Operation

The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided. Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

For Further Information

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TOBACCO DIVERSIFICATION PLAN

Administered By

Joint federal-provincial committees or direct federal or provincial delivery.

Purpose

The program provides financial assistance to tobacco producers who leave the industry or diversify their production with alternate crops.

Authority or Background

The $30-million, five-year Tobacco Diversification Plan was announced in the budget speech of February 26, 1986. The value was subsequently increased by $3.5 million as a result of increases in the Prince Edward Island and Ontario agreements. In September 1988, Cabinet authorized a further $35 million for the Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative (TTAI) program.

Financing and Operation

The plan is composed of two initiatives:

1. Alternative Enterprise Initiative. This consists of three sub-initiatives in Ontario and Quebec focusing on development of new crop research, new production technologies, and marketing and processing opportunities. Funding is $15 million (close to $1.2 million for Quebec, $13.8 million for Ontario.) The program expires March 31, 1992.
2. Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative (TTAI). The Minister of Agriculture has authority to contribute to producers and to enter into federal-provincial agreements. The TTAI compensates producers who voluntarily leave the tobacco-producing industry. The TTAI was originally allocated $15 million; however, a subsequent extension to the initiative, approved by the federal Cabinet, will provide an additional $35 million to assist in the rationalization of the tobacco industry in Canada. The federal portion is conditional on the development of agreements (with producer groups or with tobacco-producing provinces) that complement or enhance the federal contribution. The following agreements were negotiated under the original allotment to the TTAI.
   a) Tobacco Assistance Program: a Canada—Ontario program paying up to $150,000 (originally $65,000) per exiting producer ($19.25 million federal). The program began April 23, 1987.
   b) P.E.I. Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a joint Canada—P.E.I. program paying producers up to $2,800 for each acre retired from tobacco production ($1.9 million federal). The program began April 9, 1987.
   c) Quebec Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a two-part federal program paying up to $75,000 to flue-cured tobacco producers leaving the industry, and up to $6,000 to cigar and pipe tobacco producers leaving the industry ($3.598 million federal only). The program began August 7, 1987.
   d) Nova Scotia Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a joint Canada—Nova Scotia program paying producers up to $3,000 for each acre retired from tobacco production ($315,000 federal).

For Further Information

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CANADIAN CROP DROUGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CCDAP)

Administered By

Grains and Oilseeds Branch.

Purpose

The CCDAP was announced November 10, 1988 and is the responsibility of the Minister of State for Grains and Oilseeds. The CCDAP is a federal-provincial cost-shared program to assist farmers who suffered significant crop losses as a result of the 1988 drought. A federal-provincial drought co-ordinating committee was struck to provide input into program design to ensure fairness and equity in the delivery of drought assistance.

Agriculture Canada consulted with producers and their representative organizations on various aspects of program design and worked with provincial crop insurance offices to define drought areas and program details. The federal government assumed responsibility for program delivery.

Authority or Background

The Department of Agriculture Act, s. 5; federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements.

Time Frame

The program has been terminated for all provinces except Quebec, where it will end during fiscal year 1991-92.

Financing and Operation

The federal government shared the costs of this program with the Prairie provinces, Ontario and Quebec. The federal government administered the program and paid the producer directly. Provincial governments contributed between 25% and 50% of the total.

Payments

A special cash payment totalling $850 million was paid to eligible producers in two instalments. Interim payments, based on a flat per-acre rate, were made to producers in the most severely affected area before spring planting. Final payments were issued on the basis of information contained in the application forms, final 1988 and historical crop insurance yield data and market prices.

For Further Information

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CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The objectives of the agreement are to promote the growth of a viable agri-food industry; to increase income and employment opportunities; to contribute to diversification of the economic base; to increase the continuity of supply of selected fresh agri-foods; and, to sustain the natural resources base.

Authority or Background

Canada—Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed June 21, 1988, and runs until March 31, 1993. Payments on commitments approved before March 31, 1993, may continue until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Total financing is $8 million; the federal contribution is $5 million. Implementation is provincial; management, monitoring and evaluation is on a joint basis.

Project approvals are authorized by both federal and provincial agencies, with advice from other agencies when appropriate. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. Planning and co-ordination of delivery is undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make the livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds. In Newfoundland, this means raising production of forage and other feeds by about 10,000 tonnes a year.

Authority or Background

Canada—Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1987, until March 31, 1991, but payments on commitments approved before March 31, 1991, may continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Total financing is $4.8 million. The federal contribution is $4 million. Implementation is provincial. Management, monitoring and evaluation are on a joint basis.

Project approvals are authorized by both federal and provincial agencies, with advice from other agencies when appropriate. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. Planning and co-ordination of delivery is undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By

Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose

Activities will focus on soil and water management problems and demonstration of improved management systems in key farming areas of Newfoundland. These sites will be established with farmer co-operators to show benefits in soil conservation practices such as cover crops, organic matter retention and proper land management techniques.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame

Three-year letter of agreement effective March 16, 1989, to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The $100,000 federal contribution to the NSCP is in the form of a letter of understanding. Resources will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Technical advisory service in soil conservation: province, $100,000;
2. Demonstration projects: Canada, $10,000;
3. Applied research: Canada, $75,000;
4. Equipment and material to assist the demonstrations: Canada, $10,000;
5. Awareness of farming community and the general public: Canada, $5,000.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

There are five objectives to this agreement:

1. to identify, develop and realize domestic and export market opportunities for Nova Scotia agri-food products;
2. to encourage growth and development of the agri-food industry through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for agricultural products with identified markets;
3. to enhance the competitive position of the agri-food industry through improvement in productivity, product quality, human resource development, physical resource development, sustainability, and marketing;
4. to increase employment in the agri-food industry and related services; and
5. to increase the level and the stability of net returns to the participants in the agri-food industry.

Authority or Background

Canada—Nova Scotia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from June 27, 1988, until March 31, 1993, but payouts on commitments approved before March 31, 1993, may continue until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada cost-shares two of the programs delivered by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing.

Project approvals are granted by the delivery agency, but advice is obtained from the other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee with federal and provincial representatives plans and co-ordinates delivery of the agreement.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to encourage the province to be self-sustaining in livestock feeds.

Authority or Background

Canada—Nova Scotia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1987, until March 31, 1991, but payouts on commitments approved before that date may continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The agreement is funded 80% federally, 20% provincially. There are five programs. A federal-provincial implementation committee for each program reviews applications and makes recommendations to the federal-provincial management committee. Implementation committees also review progress of projects and make recommendations on payments to clients.

The province enters into contracts with clients and makes payments. The province submits claims to Agriculture Canada on a regular basis.

The management committee, with federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada; co-ordinated by Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA).

Purpose
There are five objectives to this agreement:

1. to improve the competitiveness, self-reliance and long-term sustainability of farms in New Brunswick through productivity improvement, increased market orientation, and the development of entrepreneurship and physical resources;
2. to identify and develop the domestic and export market opportunities for New Brunswick agri-food products which can be produced, processed and marketed competitively;
3. to encourage growth and development of the agri-food sector through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for selected products for which market opportunities have been identified;
4. to enhance the competitiveness of the industry through increased emphasis on product quality, new product development, entrepreneurship, improved management practices and the development and adoption of innovative production and marketing technology; and
5. to increase income and employment and expand value-added and service industry activities.

Authority or Background
Canada—New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement and the Cooperation Program of ACOA.

Time Frame
The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1989, until March 31, 1994. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers some parts of the market development and trade, innovative technology, and business entrepreneurship and organization development programs. The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture funds and directly delivers other parts of these three programs.

Each of the three programs also has portions that are cost-shared between the two departments of agriculture. The land management and conservation, and the communications programs are totally cost-shared.

Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee, formed of federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. The management committee has delegated authority for approval of projects to a federal-provincial implementation committee.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

Purpose
The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds.

Authority or Background
Canada—New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The agreement will be in effect from April 16, 1987 until March 31, 1991. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
Canada and New Brunswick cost-share four programs, but the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture directly delivers the programs. Agriculture Canada contributes 80% of eligible costs; New Brunswick, 20%.

Project approvals are granted by a federal-provincial management committee, which also plans and co-ordinates delivery of the Agreement. Private sector contributions are required for most projects.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK SOIL CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

There are six objectives to this agreement:

1. to encourage on-farm application and adoption of the developed soil resource management technology within the context of land stewardship and individual societal responsibilities;
2. to increase the awareness and understanding of soil degradation and conservation in society at large, to obtain public understanding and support in protecting the soil resource;
3. to develop the technical analytical capabilities to monitor soil degradation and the progress towards soil conservation in relation to individual farm units and regional land use changes;
4. to extend and upgrade knowledge regarding soil conservation issues, technology, and practices, and soil quality trends;
5. to develop and promote soil and water conservation practices which will reduce environmental and cross-sectoral impacts; and
6. to provide the decision-making support services for the producer and governments to facilitate implementation of soil conservation activities.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from August 1, 1989, until March 31, 1992. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada and the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture cost-share on a 50:50 basis as follows:

1. Awareness: Canada, $150,000;
2. Research: Canada, $150,000;
3. Technology development and adaptation: Canada, $150,000;
4. Technology demonstration and transfer: Canada, $150,000; province, $20,000;
5. Decision making, support and analytical services: Canada, $150,000;
6. Technical services: province, $100,000;
7. Financial assistance: Canada, $300,000; province, $1.05 million;
8. Human resource development: Canada, $100,000; province, $20,000;
9. Co-ordination: Canada, $50,000; province, $10,000.

Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A senior management committee of federal and provincial representatives plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. The management committee has delegated its authority to approve projects to a federal-provincial implementation committee.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

The programs are intended to increase net farm income, improve crop and livestock quality, improve the sustainability of the province's landbase, develop improved marketing practices, introduce innovative technology and improve the level of farm business management skills.

Authority or Background
Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The agreement will be in effect from October 6, 1989, to March 31, 1994. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1994, but related costs can be incurred up to December 31, 1995, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers four programs worth $13 million. The Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture funds and delivers two programs worth $10 million. Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture jointly fund on a 50:50 basis a $2 million program.

Project approvals are based upon the recommendation of an implementation committee. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. An agriculture management committee composed of provincial and federal representatives co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. Cost-shared proposals are approved only by the agriculture management committee.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose
The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to improve the quantity, quality and utilization of livestock feed.

Authority or Background
Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The agreement was signed May 1, 1987. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1991, and completed by December 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
Federal funding of $11.5 million supports four programs. The agreement is jointly managed by Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture through an agriculture management committee. The programs are delivered by the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture. Project approvals under the programs are based upon the recommendations of a technical advisory committee.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGREEMENT ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose
The activities are intended to develop, promote and implement the most appropriate soil resource management and use, within practical economic limits and the soil's capability, to sustain the long-term productivity of the soil.

Authority or Background
Canada—Prince Edward Island Accord on Soil and Water Conservation and Development, according to the national agriculture strategy.

Time Frame
The agreement will be in effect from August 2, 1989, to March 31, 1992. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1992, but related costs can be incurred up to March 31, 1993, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
The $1.8 million agreement is cost-shared (Canada 50%, Prince Edward Island 50%), with each party providing $900,000. Agriculture Canada funds two programs, and the remaining four are cost-shared. Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture jointly deliver all six programs under the agreement.

An agriculture management committee composed of provincial and federal representatives co-ordinates the delivery of the Agreement. Project approvals are based upon the recommendation of an implementation subcommittee, and all proposals are approved only by the agriculture management committee.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL SOIL CONSERVATION

Administered By
Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose
The purpose of this agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination of efforts by the governments of Canada and Quebec; and to foster measures for better management use of soil resources, taking into consideration their potential within the global economic context so as to maintain long-term productive capacity in the area.

Authority or Background
Canada—Quebec Agricultural Soil and Water Conservation Agreement.

Time Frame
The agreement will be in effect from November 1988 to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
Three of the five programs within the agreement are joint activities by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ). The last two programs are complementary activities.

Project applications within each of the five programs are assessed by a joint federal-provincial management committee consisting of representatives of Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ. Four of these five programs are administered solely by MAPAQ. The research program is administered by both parties.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose
The purpose of this agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination of efforts by the governments of Canada and Quebec; to foster measures to stimulate agricultural development and agri-food processing; and to increase productive employment.

Authority or Background
Canada-Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The agreement will be in effect from January 1987 to March 31, 1991. However, payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

All eight programs within the agreement are jointly financed by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

Project applications within each of the eight programs are assessed by joint federal-provincial expert committees. Final assessment and approval (refusal) is effected by a joint management committee consisting of representatives of Agriculture Canada, Industry, Science and Technology Canada, MAPAQ, and the Quebec Ministry for Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs. Five programs are administered jointly by Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ, while three are administered by MAPAQ alone.

See Table 1-7.

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AGRI-FOOD TESTING AND EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

To increase the productivity and profitability of agriculture in the resource regions of Quebec by favoring the adoption of new technologies or production systems by agri-food enterprises.

Authority or Background

Canada—Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The program is in effect from November 17, 1988, to March 31, 1993. However, payments may be issued until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada.

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada, the Farm Credit Corporation, Industry, Science and Technology Canada, and three producers.

See Table 1-7.

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AGRICULTURAL APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

Administered by

Agriculture Canada

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to assist junior farmers and aspiring agricultural producers in the eastern Quebec region.

Authority or Background

Canada—Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec (eastern Quebec).

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from October 1990 to March 31, 1993. Payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada.

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada, the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ), and the Fédération de la relève agricole du Québec.

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TESTING NETWORK PROGRAM

Administered by

Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to accelerate use of new techniques and systems of production on farms and to increase the profitability of agricultural enterprises.

Authority or Background

Canada—Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from January 1990 to March 31, 1993. However, payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ.

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CANADA—ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO SOIL AND WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada, Environment Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Ontario Ministry of Environment.

Purpose

This agreement has two objectives:

1. to reduce phosphorous loading to the Lake Erie basin from non-point agricultural cropland sources; and
2. to maintain or improve the productivity of the primary agricultural sector in southwestern Ontario by reducing or arresting soil erosion and degradation.

Authority or Background

Department of Agriculture Act.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1985, until March 31, 1993. Projects approved to March 31, 1992, may be completed and their costs paid for after that date, but no costs will be paid for any project after March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Ontario and Canada will each contribute $15 million to programs in this agreement.

Canada and Ontario, through their departments of agriculture, will administer programs related to soil and water quality enhancement, and will assume full responsibility for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the impact of various agricultural practices on water quality.

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CANADA—ONTARIO TOBACCO ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AGREEMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board (OFCTGMB).

Purpose
The purpose of the agreement is to assist in the orderly reduction of the production base and the rationalization of the tobacco-producing industry in Ontario.

Authority or Background
The original Tobacco Assistance Program for Ontario was approved April 23, 1987. The program was revised at the request of the OFCTGMB.

Time Frame
The agreement will be in place from March 15, 1988, until March 31, 1992, or when available funds have been used, whichever comes first.

Financing and Operation
The program extension, from March 15, 1988, is to be equally cost-shared between the governments of Canada and Ontario. Each will contribute up to $30 million to the program in Ontario.

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ONTARIO GRAPE AND WINE ADJUSTMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board.

Purpose
The agreement was developed to assist the industry to rationalize by removing grape vines that are surplus to market needs. The agreement was designed to assure concurrently the maintenance of a viable wine industry in Ontario by assisting wineries and grape growers to adjust to lower international prices, to promote domestic wines, and to research grape productivity- and quality-enhancing technologies.

Authority or Background
This rationalization resulted from Canada's acceptance of a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ruling and the Canada—U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Both of these require removal of discriminating provincial liquor-marketing practices.

Time Frame
The agreement will be in place from March 23, 1989, until March 31, 2000.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Ontario will each contribute $50 million to programs in the agreement.

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CANADA—ONTARIO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By
Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose
The accord is intended to enhance the co-ordination of federal and provincial soil and water conservation activities and to serve as an umbrella for future federal-provincial agreements on soil and water conservation. Activities will focus on research, protection of marginal or sensitive lands, and promotion and awareness of soil conservation issues. Initiatives under the accord will concentrate on education, demonstration, monitoring, and financial assistance to producers to adopt soil conservation practices and technology.

Authority or Background
National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame
Three-year agreement effective October 16, 1989, to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

A total of $22.2 million will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Permanent Cover Program: Canada, $7.35 million;
2. Conservation awareness: Canada, $450,000;
3. Monitoring, research, soil survey and demonstrations: Canada, $3.3 million; province, $1.8 million;
4. Erosion control structures: province, $7.8 million;
5. Extension staff: province, $1.5 million.

The total cost is shared equally between Canada ($11.1 million) and the province, ($11.1 million).

See Table 1-7

For Further Information

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CANADA—MANITOBA SOIL CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA).

Purpose

Canada agrees to match funds with Manitoba for the general purpose of conserving and managing soils in Manitoba. Canada will fund on-farm soil conservation; the Permanent Cover Program; conservation education and technology transfer; and monitoring and research.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame

Three-year agreement effective July 24, 1989, to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The agreement is worth $18 million over three years, allocated as follows:

1. On-farm soil conservation: Canada, $4.06 million; province, $3.45 million;
2. Alternative land use: Canada, $1.95 million; province, $1.2 million;
3. Conservation education and technology transfer: Canada, $75,000; province, $1.2 million;
4. Monitoring and research: Canada, $500,000; province, $180,000;
5. Public information and evaluation: Canada, $25,000; province, $60,000.
6. Headwater storage and erosion control: Canada $620,000; province, $380,000.

The total cost of the agreement is shared equally between Canada ($9 million) and the province ($9 million).

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON IRRIGATION-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA)

Purpose

The objective of this agreement is to optimize the economic development opportunities in the area through irrigation.

Authority or Background

Canada—Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from October 17, 1986, until March 31, 1992. Projects approved to March 31, 1992, must be completed by March 31, 1993. Claims may be paid up to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Saskatchewan contribute 50% of eligible costs up to $50 million each.

A management committee executes the agreement on behalf of Canada and Saskatchewan. Financial participation of the private sector is also sought.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN SOIL CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA).

Purpose
Canada agrees to match funds with Saskatchewan to cover a range of programs and activities designed to protect the agricultural productivity of Saskatchewan soil. Programs and activities include building awareness about the need for soil conservation; implementing soil conservation practices on Saskatchewan farms; converting or rehabilitating marginal land to alternative uses; surveying and monitoring soil degradation; and continued research into soil conservation and moisture management.

Authority or Background
National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame
Three-year agreement effective July 24, 1989, to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
The $27 million federal contribution to the $54 million agreement will be allocated over three years as follows:

1. Awareness and extension: Canada $600,000; province, $3 million;
2. On-farm and local organization assistance and technical support: Canada, $13.5 million; province, $9.5 million;
3. Land use adjustment: Canada, $10.5 million; province, $7 million;
4. Survey and monitoring: Canada, $1.8 million; province, $2.5 million;
5. Research: Canada, $600,000; province, $5 million.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—ALBERTA AGREEMENT ON SOIL, WATER AND CROPPING RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (CARTT)

Administered By
Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose
This is a six-year cost-shared agreement focussing on the development and transfer of technology on soil and water conservation and on crop management systems.

Authority or Background
Canada—Alberta Agreement on Soil, Water and Cropping Research and Technology Transfer (CARTT).

Time Frame
The agreement extends from August 19, 1987, until March 31, 1993, with claims payable on approved projects until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
CARTT is a $4 million cost-shared agreement. The federal contribution is $2 million but an additional $2 million federal funding has been allocated to the Federal Basic Research Initiative (FBRI), which functions in concert with CARTT and is complementary to it.

There are joint federal-provincial committees responsible for the management, operation, monitoring and evaluation of CARTT. In addition, federal and provincial staff administer the program. The Federal Basic Research Initiative is administered through the Vegreville Research Substation. Projects under the FBRI are located in northeast Alberta and address soil and water conservation in that part of the province.

All projects under CARTT are approved jointly (federal-provincial) with participation in their implementation from agriculture service boards, farm organizations and individuals. CARTT field staff assist in providing direction, monitoring, etc.

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CANADA—ALBERTA SOIL CONSERVATION INITIATIVE (CASCI)

Administered By

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA).

Purpose

Canada agrees to match funds with Alberta for the general purpose of conserving and managing soils in the province. Canada will provide funding in the areas of on-farm conservation specialized equipment assistance; permanent cover program; soil conservation on Indian reservations; awareness, information transfer and support services; and monitoring, survey and research.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame

Three-year agreement signed July 24, 1989, and extending to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The $34.8 million resources of the agreement will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Conservation demonstrations, planning and awareness: province, $6.5 million;
2. Specialized equipment assistance: Canada, $4.4 million;
3. Agricultural lime freight assistance: province, $125,000;
4. Conservation on Indian reservations: Canada, $1.5 million;
5. Permanent cover and land use adjustment: Canada, $8.2 million; province, $945,000;
6. Field shelterbelts: province, $1.25 million;
7. Provincial technology transfer, planning and awareness support: province, $7.54 million;
8. Federal awareness, information transfer and support services: Canada, $800,000;
9. Advisory committee: province, $180,000;
10. Program and policy review: Canada, $100,000; province, $100,000;
11. Research, monitoring and survey: Canada, $2.4 million; province, $750,000.

The total cost is shared equally between Canada ($17.4 million) and the province ($17.4 million).

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are to increase the contribution of the agricultural sector to the British Columbia economy, to increase employment in the agri-food sector, and to enhance the viability and competitiveness of the agri-food industry so that employment and productivity are maintained and resources are conserved and developed.

Authority or Background

Canada—British Columbia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement, signed on July 26, 1985, had a five-year time frame which expired on March 31, 1990. An amendment extended the agreement to October 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation

The agreement contains three federal-provincial cost-shared programs. Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries each deliver projects under two sub-programs of one of the programs. The provincial ministry delivers all remaining projects. All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—BRITISH COLUMBIA GRAPE AND WINE SECTOR ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Purpose

The primary objective of this agreement is to facilitate the economic adjustment of the grape- and wine-producing industries to new economic conditions:

1. by providing compensation to B.C. grape growers for loss of grape vines removed from farms;
2. by assisting the B.C. wineries to purchase the 1988 grape crop produced by B.C. growers, and to purchase grapes from certain defined acreage for the ensuing six years at 1987 Grape Marketing Board prices; and
3. by assisting in the marketing and promotion of premium wines.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-2/354, March 2, 1989; provincial Order-in-Council 280, March 3, 1989.

Time Frame

The agreement was reached in the fall of 1988 and will terminate on March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement contains five program components, four of which are cost-shared by the federal-provincial parties, and one which is provincially funded. The province delivers the program. All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

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CANADA—BRITISH COLUMBIA SOIL CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Purpose

The overall purpose is to encourage the most appropriate management and use of soil resources to enhance and sustain productivity and to protect sources of surface and ground water.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1/2211, September 22, 1988; and provincial Order-in-Council 1181, August 2, 1990.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on August 16, 1990, and will end on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The agreement contains three federal-provincial cost-shared subprograms. The provincial ministry is in charge of most of the projects, except for the Peace River Region, where the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration is in charge.

All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-7.

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CANADA—BRITISH COLUMBIA ACCORD ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Purpose

The objectives are:

1. to help implement and co-ordinate a comprehensive agricultural soil and water conservation and development program in British Columbia, as envisioned in the National Agriculture Strategy; and
2. to define federal and provincial responsibilities and relationships with respect to soil and water conservation and development in British Columbia.

Authority or Background

National Agriculture Strategy, November 20-21, 1986; Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1/2211, September 22, 1988; and provincial Order-in-Council 1181, August 2, 1990.

Time Frame

The accord was signed on August 16, 1990, and will be reviewed every five years.

Financing and Operation

The accord is implemented by a joint federal-provincial management committee. The committee develops agreements, memoranda of understanding or other instruments needed to co-ordinate ongoing programs and activities; or needed to develop waterworks and other initiatives.

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TABLE 1-7

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Agreements

	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)				
Agri-Food Development Subsidiary Agreements				
Newfoundland	21-06-88	31-03-93	8,000	5,000
Nova Scotia	27-06-88	31-03-93	60,000	30,000
Quebec	17-02-87	31-03-90	35,000	17,500
Testing and experimentation	17-11-88	31-03-93	15,000	15,000
Saskatchewan				
Irrigation-based economic development	17-10-86	31-03-92	100,000	50,000
British Columbia	25-07-85	31-03-90	40,000	20,000
Livestock Feed Development Subsidiary Agreements				
Newfoundland	27-03-87	31-03-91	4,800	4,000
Prince Edward Island	01-05-87	31-03-91	11,500	11,500
Nova Scotia	30-03-87	31-03-91	11,250	9,000
New Brunswick	16-04-87	31-03-91	13,125	10,500
Cooperation Agreements (under framework ERDAs)				
Prince Edward Island	06-10-89	31-03-94	25,000	14,000
New Brunswick	06-09-89	31-03-94	32,000	20,000
National Soil and Water Conservation Agreements				
Newfoundland	16-03-89	31-03-92	400	100
Prince Edward Island	02-08-89	31-03-92	1,800	900
New Brunswick	01-08-89	31-03-92	2,400	1,200
Quebec	11-03-88	31-03-92	10,600	5,300
Ontario	16-10-89	31-03-92	22,200	11,100
Manitoba	24-07-89	31-03-92	18,000	9,000
Saskatchewan	24-07-89	31-03-92	54,000	27,000
Alberta	24-07-89	31-03-92	34,800	17,400
British Columbia	16-08-90	31-03-92		

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) was established in June 1987 by the Government of Canada to ensure a more favorable environment for sustained regional economic growth within which the people of Atlantic Canada will share increasingly the opportunities for employment and earned income available to other Canadians. ACOA reports to Parliament through the Minister for the purposes of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.

The agency's prime objective is to reduce economic disparity between Atlantic Canada and the rest of the country through a four-part mandate of action, co-operation, co-ordination and advocacy:

1. Action

ACOA is responsible for federal business and industrial development support in the region with particular emphasis on small and medium-sized operations. Under this part of its mandate, the agency's principal function is to design and deliver policies and programs, working closely with the private sector and provincial governments. It is not a substitute for the activities of other federal departments. It has a particular responsibility to foster new enterprises at the local level.

2. Co-operation

ACOA's minister, in consultation with Atlantic ministers, has responsibility for overall co-ordination of the negotiation of Cooperation agreements with provincial governments and for ensuring that these agreements are developed and managed in a manner consistent with Cooperation Program policy and the Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) in each province.

3. Co-ordination

ACOA has a strong co-ordinating mandate over federal government programs and activities in the region, particularly in job creation, training and skills development, local investment promotion, technology infrastructure development, and procurement.

4. Advocacy

ACOA is responsible for providing a strong regional voice in the development of national economic and social policies and programs that affect Atlantic Canada.

The agency, with its particular emphasis on business development aspects of regional development, seeks to stimulate the entrepreneurial environment of the region; to improve the competitiveness regionally, nationally and internationally of small and medium-sized Atlantic businesses; and to enhance business opportunities generally in the face of changing local and broader economic and market circumstances.

The agency, guided by the advice of its private-sector advisory board, seeks innovative ways to make the best possible use of new and existing resources. The board's views are regularly sought on the design and execution of flexible new programs and on the adequacy and possible modification of existing programs. In particular, the board advises the agency on:

1. ways in which the agency can work co-operatively with its clientele in programs to enhance economic and industrial growth;
2. strategies for ensuring Atlantic interests are addressed in the treatment of national issues;
3. methods for planning and co-ordinating economic development activities in Atlantic Canada;
4. possibilities for stimulating productivity improvements and technological innovation in the region;
5. needs for improved information, program delivery systems, and analysis of barriers to Atlantic entrepreneurial activity.

The agency's approach is regional, provincial or community-based, as appropriate. It intends to use existing networks of business, labour and institutional groups in designing and carrying out its activities; and it will encourage the development of new ones where needed. Its decision-making and delivery systems will be the least complex and most economical and cost-effective possible.

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

During the 1970s, the federal government entered into framework General Development Agreements (GDAs) with nine provinces and both territories. (Prince Edward Island was covered by a 15-year comprehensive development plan signed in 1969.) The GDA was a mechanism designed to provide for co-operative federal-provincial projects and programs to enhance the development of each region.

For the federal government, responsibility for co-ordination of the framework GDAs rested with the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion. The last of the framework GDAs expired in 1984.

Specific initiatives under each framework GDA were implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that were the responsibility of the federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1984, a new series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism designed to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, ACOA manages the framework ERDAs in the Atlantic provinces.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Cooperation Program

In 1989 in Atlantic Canada, the Cooperation Program replaced the ERDA subsidiary agreement process as the primary means of co-ordinating federal-provincial expenditures on areas of agreed economic and regional development priority.

The Cooperation Program was developed after consultations with Atlantic Canadians, thereby ensuring an Atlantic focus. Through the Cooperation Program, the federal government makes contributions to federal-provincial Cooperation agreements and undertakes specific projects on its own or in conjunction with the private sector. Cooperation Program activities conform to the policy and strategy set out in the framework Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) for each province.

Cooperation Program activities are targeted to initiatives that are focussed on the following key strategy themes: entrepreneurship development; market and trade opportunities; innovation and technology transfer; human resource development; a sustainable environment; and the supporting themes of resource competitiveness, rural diversification, and strategic infrastructure.

The minister responsible for ACOA, in consultation with the Atlantic ministers, has overall responsibility for recommending the annual allocation of program resources for new initiatives and for managing the pattern of expenditures under the program.

Subsidiary agreements signed under the ERDAs between 1984 and 1989 have been placed under the Cooperation Program umbrella.

ACOA is responsible for overall co-ordination of the ERDAs and the Cooperation Program. An ACOA representative is a voting member on all Cooperation Agreement management committees. As of September 30, 1990, 42 agreements were in place, comprising two Highways agreements, 17 ERDA subagreements, and 23 Cooperation agreements.

ACOA is the federal body responsible for implementing 14 of the 42 agreements. The 14 comprise five ERDA subagreements, and nine Cooperation agreements signed since July 1989. (See tables 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4.)

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

ERDA 1984

Signed
May 4, 1984.

Effective date
May 4, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic and regional development of the province in order to eliminate existing disparities;

2. to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to, and benefit from, the economic and regional development of the province; and
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region.

Four ERDA subagreements and four Cooperation agreements were in effect as of September 30, 1990, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-1.)

Payments

In 1989-90, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were $8,648,000.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-1), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ERDA 1984

Signed

June 13, 1984.

Effective date

April 1, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to stabilize and diversify the economic base of the province and its communities in order to encourage balanced economic growth and to make the province's economy less vulnerable to changes in world market conditions;
2. to stimulate economic growth in the province and thereby increase provincial self-reliance, create additional employment and income opportunities, and enhance the province's contribution to the national economy;
3. to better utilize the human resources of the province in order to provide its economy with increased flexibility to meet changing economic conditions and to maximize employment opportunities.

TABLE 2-1

Canada — Newfoundland Cooperation Program Agreements in Effect September 30, 1990
(Includes ERDA items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Ocean Industries[a]	ACOA	16/08/84	31/03/93	58,660	34,660
Highway Transport[b]	Transport	24/06/85	31/03/92	191,000	121,220
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	27/03/87	31/03/91	4,800	4,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	21/06/88	31/03/93	8,000	5,000
Inshore Fisheries	Fisheries and Oceans	22/02/88	31/03/93	60,000	42,000
Rural Development	ACOA	21/07/89	31/03/94	29,575	21,000
Comprehensive Labrador	ACOA	21/07/89	31/03/94	53,850	37,700
Youth Forestry	Forestry	09/02/90	31/03/93	11,250	9,000
Total				417,135	274,580

[a] Includes amendment No. 5 signed September 4, 1990, sourced from the Cooperation Program.

[b] Does not include the Newfoundland railway initiative, which added $100 million to the Highways agreement ($62.5 million federal, $37.5 million provincial).

Three ERDA subagreements and six Cooperation agreements were in effect as of September 30, 1990, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-2.)

Payments

In 1989-90, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were $11.7 million.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-2), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

ERDA 1984

Signed

June 11, 1984.

Effective date

June 11, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The major objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic development of Nova Scotia throughout all areas of the province;
2. to maintain and expand stable, long-term employment opportunities and to increase real levels of earned income for Nova Scotians;
3. to maximize — on an equitable basis for Nova Scotians — the permanent net benefits from the indigenous natural resources of the province;
4. to promote provincial economic growth in a manner supportive of the social and cultural well-being of its people;
5. to improve joint consultation and co-ordination between the two governments on a wide range of matters pertaining to the health and growth of the Nova Scotia economy; and
6. to assist Nova Scotia to maximize its contribution to the long-term growth and development of the national economy.

TABLE 2-2

Canada — Prince Edward Island Cooperation Program Agreements in Effect September 30, 1990
(Includes ERDA items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Industrial Development	ACOA	03/04/87	31/09/92	43,500	30,450[a]
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	01/05/87	31/03/91	11,500	11,500
Forest Resource Development	Forestry	23/06/88	31/03/93	24,083	14,200
Marketing	ACOA	03/03/90	30/09/90	1,430	1,000
Agriculture	Agriculture	06/10/89	31/03/94	25,000	14,000
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	20/10/89	31/03/94	10,600	7,500
Transportation Development	Transport	20/10/89	31/03/94	30,000	15,000
Alternative Energy Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	12/02/90	31/03/94	7,805	5,465
Cultural Development	Communications	02/08/90	31/03/94	3,550	2,500
Total				157,468	101,615

[a] Incudes an amendment signed March 30, 1990.

Eight ERDA subagreements, one non-ERDA Highways agreement, and three Cooperation agreements were in effect as of September 30, 1990, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-3.)

Payments
In 1989-90, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were $9,244,099.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-3), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

ERDA 1984

Signed
April 13, 1984.

Effective date
April 13, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The major objectives of this agreement are:

1. to ensure that the province as a whole achieves a faster rate of growth of provincial output through increasing the number of viable long-term employment opportunities and increasing productivity or output per worker;

TABLE 2-3

Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Program Agreement in Effect September 30, 1990
(Includes ERDA and Highways items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	Industry, Science and Technology	07/06/80	31/12/90	56,000	42,000
Planning	ACOA	11/06/84	31/03/91	4,000	2,000
Technology Transfer	ACOA	09/07/85	31/03/92	34,000	23,800
Sysco Modernization	Industry, Science and Technology	28/02/86	31/03/91	157,143	110,000
Sydney Tar Ponds	Environment	07/11/86	07/11/91	34,247	23,973
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	30/03/87	31/03/91	11,250	9,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	27/06/88	31/03/93	60,000	30,000
Halifax — Dartmouth Metropolitan Development	ACOA	27/09/88	31/03/95	209,200	79,650
Forestry Development	Forestry	15/12/89	31/03/91	45,000	24,750
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	06/07/90	31/03/91	8,000	4,800
Minerals Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	20/07/90	31/03/92	9,000	4,950
Highways	Transport	20/07/87	31/03/91	100,000	50,000
Total				727,840	404,923

2. to lessen the vulnerability of the New Brunswick economy to international and national cyclical downturns; and
3. to ensure that each region of the province, and in particular those regions where economic disparities are especially pronounced, makes its maximum potential contribution to provincial economic growth given its relative economic strengths.

Two ERDA subagreements, one non-ERDA Highways agreement, and 10 Cooperation agreements were in effect as of September 30, 1990, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-4.)

Payments

In 1989-90, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were $13,000,000.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-4), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

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TABLE 2-4

Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Program Agreements in Effect September 30, 1990
(Includes ERDA and Highways items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Industrial Innovation	ACOA	28/05/86	31/03/91	26,600	18,600
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	16/04/87	31/03/91	13,125	10,500
Agri-food Development	Agriculture	06/09/89	31/03/94	32,000	20,000
Forestry Development	Forestry	15/12/89	31/03/94	91,000	50,000
Planning	ACOA	06/02/90	31/03/94	2,000	1,000
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	03/11/89	31/03/94	19,600	11,700
Urban Economic Development	ACOA	12/09/90	31/03/95	46,000	23,000
Minerals Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	12/09/90	31/03/95	10,000	6,000
Cultural Industries	Communications	11/10/90	31/03/95	5,000	2,500
Industrial Development	ACOA	12/09/90	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Economic Diversification	ACOA	16/08/90	31/03/95	36,100	23,500
Highways	Transport	29/06/87	31/03/92	145,000	100,000
Special Response	ACOA	18/05/90	31/03/91	2,300	1,500
Total				438,725	273,300

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Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) was established in 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S.C. 1970, Chapter A-19 and the Canada Corporations Act, Part I (continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act) to develop the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The majority shareholder of the company is the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

AECL consists of a corporate office which determines basic policies and strategies for the corporation as a whole and which provides review, guidance and direction to two operating divisions: AECL CANDU and AECL Research.

1. AECL CANDU designs and markets CANDU reactor systems, components and related technologies in Canada and abroad. This division is also responsible for heavy water technology and supply and for the management of prototype reactors.
2. AECL Research carries out basic and applied research and development in the field of atomic energy.

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NUCLEAR CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Administered By
Prototype and commercial power stations and heavy water plants — AECL CANDU.

Purpose
In co-operation with the provinces, to design and construct nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority or Background
Atomic Energy Control Act.

Atomic Energy Control Regulations.

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to three nuclear power plants and one heavy water plant.

Time Frame
Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation
The three agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided for the design and construction of three commercial-size nuclear power stations: Pickering, Gentilly-II, and Point Lepreau.

Arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

Commercial-Size Nuclear Power Stations
The Pickering Generating Station (units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the province of Ontario. To share the risk of establishing such a station, Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized, fossil fuel-fired station.

The original agreement provided for the return on the capital invested by the three parties to be made over a period not exceeding 30 years by means of "payback" represented by the difference between operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This payback was shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units.

Ontario Hydro, the province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be $395 million of which the federal portion, including interest, is $141 million or about 36%. The payback, which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of each of the three parties. Monthly payments have been made to the parties by Ontario Hydro relative to their investment in the Pickering station (units 1 and 2). These payments were suspended in 1983 for the duration of the outage of units 1 and 2. The two units were brought back into service in 1988, when amendments to the original agreement between the parties, to take account of the situation created by the shutdown, came into effect. As a result of these amendments, the term of the agreement was extended by two years. Moreover, in the calculation of the amount of future paybacks, Ontario Hydro will include the cost of managing the irradiated fuel and will amortize, over the remainder of the agreement, the negative values accumulated over the shutdown period.

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station began operating April 7, 1983. The station is operated by Hydro-Québec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Québec and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during design and construction stages. The federal government provided long-term, interest-bearing loans to assist the construction. The federal loan, which totals $151 million, is repayable in equal instalments over a 25-year term commencing April 7, 1984. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment.

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station began operating April 3, 1983. The station is operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission (NBEPC). Under an agreement between the NBEPC and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during design and construction stages. The federal government provided long-term, interest-bearing loans to assist the construction. The interest on these federal loans for a period of three years from October 9, 1979 was forgiven. When the station began operating, these loans, with accrued interest where applicable, were replaced by one loan of $350 million repayable in 25 equal annual instalments. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment. The federal government agreed to provide performance loans to NBEPC for the first 10 years of the unit's operation, if required as a result of low annual unit availability. The maximum yearly amount is $48.75 million with a maximum total of $130 million. Repayment of any loaned amounts will take place in years when availability exceeds 75%. Any performance loan balances at year 10 will be repaid during years 11 through 20.

Heavy Water Plants

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant, now decommissioned, was rehabilitated by AECL under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the province of Nova Scotia, at a cost of $211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of quarterly instalments of $825,000 to Deuterium of Canada Limited over a 20-year period for a total of $66 million.

For Further Information

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Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) was incorporated as a Crown corporation on January 1, 1946 by an act of Parliament, with the authority to act for the Government of Canada in all matters prescribed by housing legislation, principally the National Housing Act (NHA). CMHC reports to Parliament through the Minister of State for Housing.

CMHC's activities are governed by the National Housing Act and its regulations, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act and, in certain respects, the Financial Administration Act. The corporation's legislation is permissive and facilitative, rather than mandatory and comprehensive; this gives it the flexibility to deal with regional circumstances and with day-to-day problems.

CMHC's purpose, as embodied in the National Housing Act (NHA), is "to promote the construction of new houses, the repair and modernization of existing houses, and the improvement of housing and living conditions."

Under the terms of the NHA, the corporation is authorized, on the government's behalf, to establish a system of mortgage loan insurance; to acquire lands for public purposes; and to assist Canadians — mainly by the provision of loans, grants, contributions and subsidies — in gaining access to suitable accommodation (whether as homeowners, tenants or members of co-operative organizations) and in improving existing dwellings and the quality of the community environment.

It also has a general mandate to improve the quality of housing and community planning through research, development and the dissemination of information, and to act as a policy advisor to the government.

Activities within CMHC are grouped into three business components in accordance with its legal and financial framework. The components are: government programs, administered funds, and asset administration/services to others. The activities of the corporation within these business components are grouped into planning elements. They are: market housing, social housing and housing support.

Government Programs
The corporation acts as the government's agent in the provision of loans, grants, contributions and subsidies for the advancement of housing and community development. In recognition of mutual responsibilities to provide assistance to those in need of housing, in order to avoid duplication, and to promote cost-effectiveness, the federal government and the provinces have signed agreements enabling provincial housing agencies to deliver and administer social housing programs.

Cost-sharing agreements with the provinces and territories increase the total amount of funding available for a program, since the federal expenditure is not reduced due to provincial/territorial participation. The following programs can be cost-shared: Non-Profit Housing, Urban Native, Rent Supplement, Rural and Native Housing, Emergency Repair, Residential Rehabilitation Assistance, and Canada-Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance.

Administered Funds
The corporation, through its administration of the Mortgage Insurance Fund, provides mortgage loan insurance to ensure an adequate supply of mortgage funds, thus making housing accessible to Canadians.

Mortgage loan insurance encourages investment in residential housing by protecting lenders against any losses that might be incurred if the borrowers default. Public mortgage insurance has made possible high-ratio loans throughout Canada for the acquisition and construction of housing, including social housing projects.

Asset Administration/Services to Others
The principal source of the corporation's income is the return on loans and other investments in housing and community improvement, made under the terms of the NHA, with funds borrowed from the government. Other income is derived from the sale of corporate real estate and from the provision of housing-related services.

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NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By
CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose
To assist households unable to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing on the private market. To obtain funding under this program, a sponsor must be a non-profit corporation whose primary object is to provide housing for low-income households.

Authority or Background
The National Housing Act, sections 9, 10, 76 and 95.

Time Frame
This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation
Eligible applicants under the program are public and private non-profit corporations, provinces, municipalities, public housing agencies, and non-profit continuing co-operative housing associations.

Proposal development funding (section 76) up to $500,000 per project is available to assist private applicants in developing project proposals to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through 100% National Housing Act (NHA) insured loans under sections 9 and 10, through conventional sources or through direct loans from provinces. The maximum amortization period is the lesser of 35 years or the useful life of the project.

Government assistance for projects that provide permanent accommodation to income-tested individuals and families is equal to the difference between the operating costs, including repayment on the mortgage, and rental revenues based on a rent-to-income scale.

Responsibility for temporary shelters is being taken over by social service agencies, which are better able to co-ordinate the total service package, including shelter, for people in crisis situations. The cost of such shelters is shared between the federal and provincial governments under the Canada Assistance Plan.

As a result, the social housing budget can be fully focussed on permanent accommodation. Permanent hostels for groups such as the homeless can be developed under the Non-Profit Housing Program, where rents are geared to income. Hostels can include facilities for special services required by that particular resident group.

Tenants are charged rents according to a rent-to-income scale based on the household's adjusted income.

Income mixing continues within the limit that households must have incomes below a specified threshold, which varies by market area, and that they be unable to afford private accommodation without having to pay 30% or more of their income for housing.

Housing capital costs are limited to maximum unit prices which are established for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. All NHA standards must be met.

Operating agreements between the province and the federal government define which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program and cost-sharing arrangements.

Payments
See Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1

Non-Profit Housing Program (Federal-Provincial Units)

	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments	1990 Commitments
Newfoundland	216	199	153
Prince Edward Island	99	78	65
Nova Scotia	250	234	226
New Brunswick	196	216	166
Quebec	2,085	2,301	2,741
Ontario	3,732	3,919	3,092
Manitoba	407	447	306
Saskatchewan	424	346	360
Alberta	696	360	371
British Columbia	1,644	1,653	1,620
Yukon	43	54	87
Northwest Territories	15	78	41
Total	9,807	9,885	9,228

URBAN NATIVE NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Purpose

To assist low-income native households in urban areas to obtain suitable, adequate and affordable rental housing on the private market.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, sections 9, 10, 76 and 95.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation

The program assists non-profit groups of status or non-status Indians, Métis or Inuit to build or buy rental housing that they will own and manage.

Proposal development funding (section 76) up to $500,000 per project is available to assist private applicants in developing project proposals to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through 100% National Housing Act (NHA) insured loans under sections 9 and 10, through conventional sources or through direct loans from provinces. The maximum amortization period is the lesser of 35 years or the useful life of the project.

Tenants are charged rents according to a rent-to-income scale basd on the household's adjusted income.

Income mixing continues within the limit that households must have incomes below a specified threshold, which varies by market area, and that they be unable to afford private accommodation without having to pay 30% or more of their income for housing.

Housing capital costs are limited to maximum unit prices which are established for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. All NHA standards must be met.

Operating agreements between the province and the federal government define which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program and cost-sharing arrangements.

Payments

See Table 4-2.

TABLE 4-2

Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program
(Federal-Provincial Units)

	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments	1990 Commitments
Newfoundland	8	8	8
Prince Edward Island	10	5	5
Nova Scotia	10	10	7
New Brunswick	6	8	4
Quebec	139	175	126
Ontario	268	175	207
Manitoba	151	116	129
Saskatchewan	97	99	69
Alberta	158	123	134
British Columbia	222	159	125
Yukon	7	5	—
Northwest Territories	20	23	—
Total	1,096	906	814

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose

To assist households in need to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing by subsidizing rents in eligible private market rental or co-operative dwellings.

Authority or Background

Assistance is provided under section 95 of the National Housing Act.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation

The Rent Supplement Program provides assistance to households in need by reducing their rent in designated rental or co-operative units to a specified proportion of their income. The exact percentage of adjusted household income is determined by the use of a rent-to-income scale. To make this assistance available, the owner of eligible rental or co-operative units signs an agreement designating the number of housing units to be leased to the government, or its agencies, for an agreed market rent for rental projects and at economic occupancy charges for co-operatives, for a maximum term of 35 years. The difference between the agreed market rent (or occupancy charge) and the geared-to-income rent paid by the occupant is cost-shared between Canada and the province, as set out in the federal-provincial operating agreements.

Eligible clients are households that must pay 30% or more of their gross income for affordable, adequate and suitable accommodation in the market area.

Selected units must comply with minimum property standards.

Either provincial housing agencies or Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation will be the active party in the delivery of the program.

Payments

See Table 4-3.

TABLE 4-3

Rent Supplement Program (Federal-Provincial Units)

	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments	1990 Commitments
Newfoundland	43	36	42
Prince Edward Island	14	21	22
Nova Scotia	126	81	83
New Brunswick	128	83	68
Quebec	2,496	1,354	321
Ontario	311	507	550
Manitoba	216	133	338
Saskatchewan	97	89	104
Alberta	548	631	428
British Columbia	199	262	173
Yukon	16	6	—
Northwest Territories	8	25	11
Total	4,202	3,228	2,140

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By

CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose

To assist native and non-native households in rural areas of 2,500 population or less to obtain new or existing, affordable, adequate and suitable homeownership or rental housing.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act (NHA), sections 57, 58, 79 and 92.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation

Section 57

Section 57 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to cost share with a province or provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of rural and native housing (RNH) under a lending technique. CMHC or the province makes loans to eligible households to construct or acquire their own homes or to builders to construct new units for sale to qualified RNH households.

Section 58

Section 58 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to make an annual contribution towards the repayment of a loan made to a qualified owner or builder who intends to sell the unit to a qualified purchaser by a province or an approved lender for the construction or acquisition of a home.

Section 79 (federal-provincial agreements)

Section 79 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75% of the capital cost and subsidy of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition, improvement and conversion of existing units. Native associations and community groups may participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

Section 92

Section 92 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to cost share with a province or provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of a development-type housing program. Contracts are awarded through a public tender process wherever possible to construct RNH units for sale or lease to pre-identified RNH households.

Client Payments (sections 57, 58, 79, 92)

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges, including the payment of taxes, the federal-provincial partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges, generally on a 75:25 basis in provinces participating in the RNH Program.

In those areas where the province does not participate in the RNH program, the federal government funds 100% of the difference. In addition, a heating allowance is provided to assist RNH households with their heating costs, thereby providing fully serviced accommodation.

Rental housing is made possible by gearing monthly rental payments to income, for fully serviced accommodation, in accordance with the same payment-to-income scale used for homeownership units. As well, lease-to-purchase units can be provided to those households not immediately ready for homeownership (i.e., unable to make the required downpayment of 10% of their income and/or to pay for the ongoing maintenance expenditures) but that can take on this responsibility in a few years.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of federal-provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

Payments
See Table 4-4.

TABLE 4-4

Rural and Native Housing Programs (Federal-Provincial Units)

	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments	1990 Commitments
Newfoundland	104	93	69
Prince Edward Island	20	27	23
Nova Scotia	122	112	107
New Brunswick	136	139	116
Quebec	246	461	282
Ontario	274	242	183
Manitoba	177	165	113
Saskatchewan	119	181	103
Alberta	197	174	171
British Columbia	78	110	91
Yukon	7	9	7
Northwest Territories	338	414	460
Total	1,818	2,127	1,725

EMERGENCY REPAIR PROGRAM

Purpose
To assist eligible homeowners or occupants in rural areas to undertake emergency repairs required for the continued safe occupancy of their houses.

Authority or Background
The National Housing Act, section 54.

Time Frame
This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation
The program assists residents of rural areas, including communities of less than 2,500 population, whose household income is below the established income ceiling and whose house requires urgent repair for safe habitation.

Payments
See tables 4-5, 4-6, and 4-7.

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By
CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose
To provide assistance to improve and repair substandard homeownership dwellings to a minimum level of health and safety, and to modify existing dwellings to improve accessibility for disabled persons. This assistance is directed to low-income households that cannot afford adequate and suitable accommodations.

Authority or Background
The National Housing Act, sections 51, 52 and 92.

Time Frame
This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation
The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP) is divided into Homeowner RRAP and RRAP for the Disabled. Both programs are available in all provinces except Quebec, and in both territories. (See the Canada — Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program.) A third component, Rental RRAP, was terminated in 1989.

Homeowner RRAP
To be eligible for Homeowner RRAP assistance, the household income must be below "income thresholds," which vary according to household size and by market areas within the provinces. Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loans available are $10,000 per unit for urban homeowners and $25,000 per unit for rural areas. A portion of the loan may not have to be paid back. This "forgivable portion" depends on the household income and the area where the property is located.

Full forgiveness begins at $13,000 or less and reduces to zero with an adjusted income of $23,000. In the southern areas of the provinces, the maximum forgiveness is $5,000. In the northern areas of most provinces, the maximum forgiveness is $6,250. In the farthest northern areas — the territories and Labrador — the maximum forgiveness is $8,250. Homeowners earn the forgivable portion of their loan over five years by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling.

RRAP for the Disabled

RRAP for the Disabled provides assistance to homeowners and landlords to improve the accessibility of the property and dwelling units occupied, or intended to be occupied, by disabled persons.

Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loan available to homeowners, including the forgiveness, is $10,000. The maximum forgivable amount is $5,000. Full forgiveness begins with an adjusted income of $23,000 or less and reduces to zero with an adjusted income of $33,000. The earning of the forgivable portion is conditional on the continued ownership and occupancy of the dwelling for five years.

The maximum assistance provided to landlords to improve accessibility for a disabled tenant is equal to the cost of modifications up to a maximum of $5,000 per self-contained unit and $2,500 per bed-unit. The loan forgiveness is earned over a period of five years, subject to the landlord complying with the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners. Landlords qualify for the forgivable portion of the loan only.

RRAP Eligibility

Partially forgivable loans can be made available to people who own and occupy their dwelling and are in core housing need. (Provincial/territorial income thresholds have been established to determine core housing need. These income thresholds take into consideration both household size and provincial variations by market area. Applicants for RRAP for the Disabled need not be in core housing need.)

For a dwelling to be eligible for renovation assistance, it must require major repairs or lack basic facilities in at least one of the following areas: structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, fire safety; or be a crowded homeowner dwelling located in a rural area.

In most cases, projects in receipt of ongoing federal or provincial social housing subsidies are not eligible for RRAP assistance. For clarification on subsidized units that may be eligible for assistance, reference should be made to existing program guidelines.

RRAP provides assistance for repairs which bring a dwelling to minimum health and safety levels and which extend its useful life, with normal care and maintenance, for about 15 years. CMHC standards for the rehabilitation of residential buildings establish this minimum level and contain mandatory and recommended standards which indicate the maximum work a property owner may do with RRAP assistance.

Work financed under RRAP for the Disabled is intended to make the dwelling more accessible for a handicapped applicant.

The legislation also requires that the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC — or must agree to deliver the program in accordance with RRAP standards.

Payments

See tables 4-5, 4-6, and 4-7.

CANADA — QUEBEC REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CQRAP)

This program is the same as the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program except that repayable loans are not generally available. Costs in excess of the forgivable loan limits must be financed from alternative sources.

Payments

See tables 4-5, 4-6, and 4-7.

TABLE 4-5

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

Commitments, 1988 Capital Budget: Section 51, Federal-Provincial Forgiveness ($000)

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Rental RRAP	Disabled RRAP	INAC RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	1,567	4,732	674	363	—	148
Prince Edward Island	85	374	461	317	25	189
Nova Scotia	2,906	5,691	1,928	684	192	170
New Brunswick	1,425	6,603	3,192	429	105	95
Quebec	11,438	16,940	46,524	2,313	1,162	298
Ontario	6,265	4,236	8,067	2,205	2,042	298
Manitoba	1,730	2,336	1,959	659	1,378	142
Saskatchewan	1,210	1,959	2,799	299	1,191	219
Alberta	2,219	1,882	1,986	604	726	367
British Columbia	4,663	3,447	3,912	1,322	1,755	36
Yukon	95	139	—	5	206	58
Northwest Territories	8	143	—	8	—	171
Total	33,611	48,482	71,502	9,208	8,782	2,191

TABLE 4-6

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

Commitments, 1989 Capital Budget: Section 51, Federal-Provincial Forgiveness ($000)

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Rental RRAP	Disabled RRAP	INAC RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	1,956	4,644	404	535	—	304
Prince Edward Island	69	282	301	183	25	79
Nova Scotia	2,557	5,581	888	844	271	201
New Brunswick	2,017	6,713	562	472	51	70
Quebec	11,476	15,215	28,966	2,559	1,211	150
Ontario	4,526	3,815	3,303	2,259	1,895	285
Manitoba	2,028	2,301	1,324	382	1,323	152
Saskatchewan	1,434	2,046	772	299	1,410	526
Alberta	1,950	2,146	915	716	719	372
British Columbia	4,981	3,770	2,163	1,695	1,834	78
Yukon	127	133	26	20	296	67
Northwest Territories	8	170	—	—	—	236
Total	33,129	46,816	39,624	9,964	9,035	2,520

TABLE 4-7

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

Commitments, 1990 Capital Budget: Section 51, Federal-Provincial Forgiveness ($000)

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Rental RRAP	Disabled RRAP	INAC RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	2,021	5,268	—	635	—	242
Prince Edward Island	44	272	—	114	20	140
Nova Scotia	2,342	5,097	—	914	183	294
New Brunswick	1,978	7,458	—	512	90	121
Quebec	12,317	16,927	—	2,779	1,130	114
Ontario	8,136	4,751	—	3,429	1,958	322
Manitoba	1,636	2,105	—	342	1,502	453
Saskatchewan	1,127	1,400	—	299	1,131	557
Alberta	2,584	2,388	—	785	736	415
British Columbia	4,788	3,604	—	2,235	1,938	37
Yukon	40	101	—	37	93	4
Northwest Territories	18	269	—	4	—	133
Total	37,031	49,640	—	12,085	8,781	2,832

ON RESERVE RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By
CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose
To assist households in need on Indian reserves to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable rental housing. To obtain funding under this program, a sponsor must be an Indian band council.

Authority or Background
The National Housing Act, sections 9, 10, 76 and 95.

Time Frame
This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation
Eligible applicants are Indian band councils. They may access proposal development funding, up to $500,000 per project, to assist them in developing project proposals to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through 100% insured loans under sections 9 and 10 of the National Housing Act (NHA). These funds must be secured as well by a guarantee from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The maximum amortization period is the lesser of 35 years or the useful economic life of the project.

Government assistance for projects that provide permanent accommodation to natives on reserves is equal to the difference between the contract interest rate and a rate of 2% calculated on eligible project costs.

Housing capital costs are limited to maximum unit prices established for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. All NHA standards must be met.

Payments
See Table 4-8.

TABLE 4-8

On-Reserve Housing Program (Federal Units)

	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments	1990 Commitments
Newfoundland	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	4	—	—
Nova Scotia	48	94	125
New Brunswick	39	88	86
Quebec	210	253	184
Ontario	182	120	190
Manitoba	120	201	175
Saskatchewan	115	93	123
Alberta	124	123	127
British Columbia	288	526	423
Yukon	35	73	20
Northwest Territories	—	—	—
Total	1,165	1,571	1,453

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By

CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose

To provide appropriate, well-managed, and affordable housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation.

Authority or Background

Units were provided under sections 79, 81 and 82 of the National Housing Act. Associate assistance is provided under sections 79 and 82.

Public Housing Projects under a federal-provincial partnership arrangement.

Time Frame

This program is inactive in that no new commitments are being made. Ongoing subsidy payments are being made for previous commitments.

Financing and Operation

Section 79 of the act authorized the federal government to provide 75% of the capital cost and share 75% of the operating loss of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost was borne by the province, but the municipality could be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share.

Under section 81 of the act, the federal government was authorized to lend up to 90% of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken by the government of a province. The province assumed the remaining capital costs. A project could have been obtained either through new construction or acquisition and/or conversion of existing buildings to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments consisted of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of section 79 projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, were shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments. Responsibility for the development of section 81 projects rested with the province.

Financing of capital costs for public housing projects under the authority of both section 79 and 81 ceased at the end of 1985. However, operating losses continue to be cost-shared for the useful life of each approved project.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial section 79 rental projects is provided by the provincial housing agency or a local housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the local authority are selected by the partnership.

Under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement, annual operating budgets must be submitted to the partnership for approval. Also, audited financial statements of project operations must be submitted for partnership acceptance and to support actual subsidy contributions.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The provincial housing agency or local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Whether or not a public housing project was undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may have been eligible under section 82 of the act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Fifty percent of operating losses may be covered by grants under section 82, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project.

Section 82(1)(a) and (1)(b) rent supplement units were restricted to a maximum term of 50 years, although most have shorter terms. In addition, dwellings may have been leased from private landlords by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses. Public housing and rental subsidies approved for 1989 were $522.5 million. The estimated federal contribution for 1990 is $546.6 million.

Payments

See Table 4-9.

For Further Information

Further details on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office.

TABLE 4-9

Public Housing Programs

Federal Share of Public Housing Subsidies: NHA Sections 79 F-P, 82 Regular, 82(1)(a) and 82(1)(b) Rent Supplements

	1988 ($)	1989 ($)	1990 ($)
Newfoundland	22,137,580	23,771,300	25,144,000
Prince Edward Island	3,058,908	3,110,500	3,298,000
Nova Scotia	22,960,468	27,038,199	28,782,000
New Brunswick	10,246,177	10,595,530	11,095,000
Quebec	56,623,475	59,808,034	61,449,000
Ontario	194,245,593	216,490,678	232,573,000
Manitoba	19,772,375	18,681,935	19,886,000
Saskatchewan	50,913,572	51,452,945	50,037,000
Alberta	41,414,971	41,959,776	42,377,000
British Columbia	21,371,500	19,670,181	17,746,000
Yukon	1,273,918	1,602,837	1,505,000
Northwest Territories	46,418,905	48,342,301	52,680,000
Total	490,437,802	522,524,216	546,572,000

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By

CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose

In partnership with provinces, CMHC undertakes planning and servicing of land previously acquired under the program for general housing or related purposes. Costs, profits or losses are shared on a 3:1 basis by the federal and provincial partners, respectively.

The objectives of this program are

1. to negotiate with the provinces, the development and/or disposal of all NHA section 79 lands;
2. to dispose of all federal-provincial landholdings at market prices;
3. to promote the residential development of these lands and a satisfactory community environment.

Authority or Background

National Housing Act, section 79.

Time Frame

Funding for section 79 after 1978 is restricted to the development of existing properties.

Financing and Operation

Either the province, CMHC, or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through section 79 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75% of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales at full market value are shared on the same basis.

Payments

See Table 4-10.

For Further Information

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or the Land Management Division, Land Management Sector, National Office.

TABLE 4-10

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program: Section 79 Commitments ($ million)

	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments	1990 Commitments
Newfoundland	1.8	5.36	1.6
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	.05	.06	—
New Brunswick	.04	.02	0.01
Quebec	—	—	—
Ontario	12.8	.01	3.5
Manitoba	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	.001	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—
National Office (Interest)	1.6	1.4	0.7
Total	16.291	6.85	5.81

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Offices

National Office

682 Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7
Tel.: (613) 748-2000

Atlantic Regional Office
1 Brunswick Square, Suite 1410
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2L 4V1
Tel.: (506) 636-4460

Provincial Offices
Prince Charles Building
120 Torbay Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1A 3V6
Tel.: (709) 772-4400

Confederation Court Mall
134 Kent Street, Suite 200
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1N2
Tel.: (902) 566-7336

Tower 1
7001 Mumford Road, Suite 300
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3L 5N5
Tel.: (902) 426-3530

Kings Place
440 King Street, Suite 370
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5R2
Tel.: (506) 452-3050

Quebec Regional Office
Place du Canada, 9th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 2N2
Tel.: (514) 283-4464

Ontario Regional Office
Atria North
2255 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite E 222
Willowdale, Ontario
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Tel.: (416) 495-2000

Prairie and Northwest Territories Regional Office
410 — 22nd Street East, Suite 300
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 5T6
Tel.: (306) 975-4900

Provincial/Territorial Offices
10 Fort Street, 4th Floor
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2V2
Tel.: (204) 983-5600

3303 Hillsdale Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3B6
Tel.: (306) 780-5880

Plaza 124
10216 — 124th Street, Suite 200
Edmonton, Alberta
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Precambrian Building, 8th Floor
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
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British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office
World Trade Centre
999 Canada Place, Suite 450
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Tel.: (604) 666-2516

3106 — 3rd Avenue, Suite 402
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5G1
Tel.: (403) 667-4236

Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC) was established by an act of Parliament in October 1966. The commission is appointed by the Governor in Council and is accountable to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. It consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and a commissioner. To assist the commission with advice on marketing matters and pricing, there is a consultative committee of nine members, appointed by the Minister, who represent a variety of interests.

The objective of the commission is to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and to provide consumers with an adequate supply of quality dairy products.

The commission, under its authority to purchase and sell dairy products, supports the market price of butter and skim milk powder. The prices that producers receive for industrial milk and cream are related to these product support prices.

The commission exports dairy products not needed for domestic consumption.

The commission chairs the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee that is made up of representatives of provincial producer marketing boards, provincial government agencies and the commission, which represents the Government of Canada. The committee administers national supply management of industrial milk and cream.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Dairy Support Program 5-1

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By
Canadian Dairy Commission.

Purpose
The objective of the Dairy Support Program is to maintain a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market, while ensuring consumers an ample supply of high-quality dairy products.

Authority or Background
Canadian Dairy Commission Act;

Agricultural Stabilization Act;

Federal-provincial agreements on "supply management of industrial milk and cream" with all provinces except Newfoundland.

Time Frame
This program was first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
Dairy support is provided by the Canadian Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of butter and skim milk powder; and
2. through direct payments to producers of industrial milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for milk producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the commission's offer-to-purchase program for butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Canadian Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board toward the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold;

2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance collected by provincial milk-marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to industrial milk and cream shipments since 1970, and to surplus skim-off from fluid milk since 1977.

Direct payments are made on all qualifying deliveries within market-sharing quota to producers of industrial milk and cream. These direct payments are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market-sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, direct payments are made only on shipments that fall within market requirements. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to cover costs when dairy products are exported. There is a higher over-quota levy that covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of quota requirements.

Payments

Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission for direct payments and marketing costs through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were $279.6 million in dairy year 1988-89 and $265.8 million in dairy year 1989-90.

The following table shows the direct payments made to producers in the different provinces in the dairy years ending July 31, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990.

For Further Information

R. Morin, Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2
Tel.: (613) 998-9490

TABLE 5-1

Direct Payments to Canadian Milk Producers

	1985-86 ($000)	1986-87 ($000)	1987-88 ($000)	1988-89 ($000)	1989-90 ($000)
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	5,215	5,286	5,333	5,258	4,990
Nova Scotia	3,483	3,531	3,531	3,664	3,488
New Brunswick	3,632	3,683	3,737	3,677	3,495
Quebec	132,004	133,747	132,970	131,893	125,287
Ontario	86,227	86,450	89,915	87,797	83,429
Manitoba	10,759	10,903	10,856	10,726	10,194
Saskatchewan	7,199	7,231	7,259	7,175	6,795
Alberta	18,518	18,718	19,037	18,686	17,752
British Columbia	10,274	10,363	10,454	10,717	10,365
Total	277,311	279,912	283,092	279,593	265,795

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

In 1960 an order-in-council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its director general were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to External Affairs Canada; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with other government departments and agencies, with international agencies and with Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs); co-ordination of all Canadian efforts to obtain aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian aid programs.

The External Aid Office acquired the status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of orders-in-council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by order-in-council, to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the title of director general was changed to president. CIDA reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister for External Relations and International Development.

CIDA's central objective is, in general terms, to support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems so as to produce a wide distribution of development benefits among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their populations to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations* and the *Strategy for International Development Co-operation 1975-80* form the background against which current federal-provincial co-operation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective program depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada."

"In addition to participation in federal programs a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction." *(Federalism and International Relations).*

"Though the official program of development co-operation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities and the business sector."

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international co-operation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international co-operation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising for, international co-operation by Canadians." *(Strategy 1975-80).*

In 1988 the new CIDA strategy, *Sharing Our Future*, was published to guide development assistance policies into the next century. One principal concept of the strategy is that of partnership: working with others to meet the huge challenges of world poverty and international co-operation. The provinces are an important element of this partnership.

Existing federal-provincial co-operation involves a number of program areas in the agency. Primarily these are:

1. the Policy Branch, which is responsible for co-ordination of all CIDA activities involving the provinces;
2. the development aid program of the Special Programs Branch;
3. the four bilateral program branches, which utilize provincial government organizations as executing agencies and draw upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;
4. the Special Programs Branch, which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international co-operation, in support of NGO ventures;

5. the Business Co-operation Branch which, through its Industrial Co-operation Division, maintains contact with provincial governments in the development and management of programs to encourage the creation of links between the private sectors in Canada and Third World countries;

6. the Professional Services Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad, and which arranges the placement of students and trainees for several programs and projects.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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PROVINCIAL PROJECTS PROGRAM

Administered By
Special Programs Branch.

Purpose
To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments and Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in support of the developing world.

Authority or Background
In 1975 the federal government initiated a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme to help alleviate famine and promote agricultural development in the Third World, through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces and Canadian NGOs. The program was modified in 1986 to allow CIDA to respond more quickly to requests from the provinces. It was renamed the Provincial Projects Program and continues to be an ongoing program that matches federal, provincial and NGO funds in support of Third World development projects.

Time Frame
The program began operations in 1976.

Financing and Operation
CIDA co-finances a development project or program, on a partnership basis, with a provincial government or an NGO.

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SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To enable Canada to take part in the principal multilateral technical co-operation program of "la Francophonie" through the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency.

Authority or Background
Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame
An annual grant will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation
Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments
The total grant from the Canadian government was $1,690,000 in 1990-91. During the 1989-90 fiscal year, Quebec's grant was $30,000 and New Brunswick's was $12,000.

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FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)

Administered By
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To enable Canada to participate in the technical co-operation program of the Association of Entirely or Partially Francophone Universities, throughout the world.

Authority or Background
The initial federal grant, announced in 1967, reflected the government's policy to provide assistance to the French-speaking world.

Time Frame
Contributions are determined annually on the basis of the program approved at the annual meeting of the FICU steering committee.

Financing and Operation
FICU is linked to the Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF) and funds activities carried out by the AUPELF secretariat. Representatives of the donor governments, the federal government and Quebec sit on the steering committee which, during its annual meetings, determines projects and distributes the available funds so as to make the most worthwhile use of resources.

Payments
Grants are made directly to FICU by donors. In 1990-91, CIDA contributed a total of $561,000 for technical co-operation activities plus approximately $40,000 for the assignment of a Canadian co-operant in Dakar.

Quebec's contribution in 1990-91 was $150,000: $30,000 from the Ministry of International Relations and $120,000 from the Ministry of Higher Education and Science. Ontario contributed $30,000.

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COMMONWEALTH OF LEARNING

Administered By
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To promote Commonwealth co-operation in distance education.

Authority or Background
Commonwealth Memorandum of Understanding signed September 1, 1988 in London; headquarters agreement signed November 14, 1988 in Vancouver.

Time Frame
Donors have made five-year pledges for the period 1988-1992.

Financing and Operation
Canadian federal participation involves CIDA and Communications Canada. British Columbia is also a major contributor.

Payments
The total grant from CIDA was $700,000 for 1990-91. British Columbia's grant totalled $1 million (goods and services), while Communications Canada contributed $2 million over the 1989-91 period.

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MINISTERS OF YOUTH AND SPORTS CONFERENCE (CONFEJES)

Administered By
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
CONFEJES is a forum of exchange and co-ordination in the area of youth and sports.

Authority or Background
CONFEJES was established in 1969 and comprises 26 member countries of "la Francophonie." Canada is one of its founders.

Time Frame
Canada contributes annually to many CONFEJES activities.

Financing and Operation
In addition to the federal government, the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Manitoba participate in CONFEJES activities by way of subsidies as well as the provision of secondments of experts.

Payments
The Canadian government's subsidy for 1990-91 was $870,000. The province of Quebec's subsidy was $180,000 for 1989-90.

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MINISTERS OF EDUCATION CONFERENCE (CONFEMEN)

Administered By
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
CONFEMEN is a forum of exchange and co-ordination in the area of education.

Authority or Background
CONFEMEN was established in 1960 and comprises 25 member countries of "la Francophonie." In 1968 Dakar was identified as the site for the new secretariat.

Time Frame
Canada contributes annually to many of CONFEMEN's activities.

Financing and Operation
Within the Canadian delegation, four provinces contribute to CONFEMEN-related activities: Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba. The provinces' contributions often take the form of technical assistance.

Payments
The Canadian government's subsidy for 1990-91 was $144,000. The province of Quebec's subsidy was $135,000.

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"LA FRANCOPHONIE" GRANT PROGRAM

Administered By
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To increase the possibilities of higher education for students from developing countries which are members of "la Francophonie," and to strengthen the relationship between these countries and Canada.

Authority or Background
Program of 350 university grants announced by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 1986 "Francophonie" summit held in Paris.

Time Frame
This initial five-year program was established in 1987.

Financing and Operation
The program, costing approximately $30 million, is entirely financed by CIDA. The Quebec Services for Welcoming Foreign Students (SQAEE), a Quebec government organization of the Department of Higher Studies and Sciences, manages grants for Quebec and the secretariat. Grants outside of Quebec are managed by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).

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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (IISD)

Administered By
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Environment Canada, province of Manitoba.

Purpose
To serve as a meeting point for a multidisciplinary network of Canadian and foreign institutions with expertise related to sustainable development; to increase understanding in Canada and internationally of the concept of sustainable development and how it affects the entire planet.

Authority or Background
The IISD established its offices in Winnipeg and hired staff in mid-1990. At the end of September the board of directors held their initial meeting.

Time Frame
A five-year agreement is in place to finance the institute from 1990-91 to 1994-95.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Manitoba will finance the IISD on a 3:1 federal-provincial cost-sharing ratio (i.e. Canada will contribute $18.75 million and Manitoba, $6.25 million). Of the federal contribution, $5 million will come from CIDA and the balance from Environment Canada.

Payments
CIDA's contribution for 1990-91 amounts to $1 million, while Environment Canada's contribution is $1.75 million.

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Communications Canada

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

1. national cultural policy and programs;
2. telecommunications; and
3. the development and use of, generally, communications undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his/her powers and carrying out his/her duties and functions shall:

1. formulate and implement Canada's cultural policy and programs;
2. co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communications services for Canada;
3. promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communications systems and facilities for Canada;
4. assist Canadian communications systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;
5. plan and co-ordinate telecommunications services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;
6. compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communications systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communications matters; and
7. take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communications matters.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The department comprises six sectors: Corporate Policy; Research and Spectrum; Communications Policy; Arts and Heritage; Quebec and Regional Representation; and Corporate Management.

Corporate Policy Sector

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include Strategy and Plans; Federal-Provincial and Regional Operations; International Relations; Information Services; Program Evaluation; Internal Audit; and Legal Services.

Research and Spectrum Sector

This sector's mandate is to increase the scientific and technical expertise of government, industry and the scientific community in the field of communications technologies; and to promote the development, exploitation and adoption of advanced communications and informatics technologies by Canadian industry, both for the domestic and world markets.

This sector is also responsible for planning, establishing and managing telecommunications facilities and services that will meet the needs of federal government departments and agencies on an economic basis.

Most of the department's in-house research is carried out at the Communications Research Centre (CRC), located near Ottawa and at the Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre located in L[illegible] Quebec. (See Quebec Sector.)

A major function of this sector is to ensure the accommodation of as many users of the radio frequency spectrum as possible with a minimum of interference, and to permit the development and growth of radio communications in Canada by:

1. technical planning; and authorizing and controlling spectrum use by Canadian broadcasters, as well as by commercial and private radio users;
2. protecting Canada's rights and interests regarding use of the spectrum, through participation in regulatory international radio conferences and International Radio Consultative Committee meetings;
3. meeting with representatives of provincial telecommunications industries to discuss the application of new radio technologies and their impact on spectrum availability and licensing authorizations for potential spectrum users;

4. managing the Terminal Attachment Program, which facilitates connection of terminal devices to the telephone network; and
5. maintaining and updating the Line Load Control data bank in co-operation with the provinces; and providing emergency telecommunications advice to provinces and municipalities.

Communications Policy Sector

This sector is responsible for developing policies in the areas of telecommunications, broadcasting and cable, film, video, sound recording, publishing, and copyright. The policies are to promote Canada's sovereignty, distinct nature, and identity in these areas. As well, the policies aim to protect and enhance the well-being of these key economic sectors, and to ensure that Canada's interests are effectively represented in the international arena.

Arts and Heritage Sector

This sector is responsible for formulating policies in the fields of cultural heritage including museums, archives, libraries, archaeology, and the performing, literary and visual arts. The sector develops and administers policies, programs and services designed to preserve Canada's cultural, social and natural heritage and to make this heritage accessible to Canadians. The sector also develops policies and strategies to assist Canadian artists.

Regional Representation

The department operates five regional offices, which represent the department's spectrum management, government telecommunications, communications, culture, public affairs and administrative activities in all areas of Canada. The regional structure and regional delivery of departmental programs provides the Canadian public with ready access to the department as a whole.

This approach also allows the department to tailor national programs to reflect regional needs, interests and priorities. For example, the Quebec sector has an operational responsibility for all the department's activities in Quebec and is under the direction of an assistant deputy minister. It also manages the operation of the Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre (CWARC). The four other regions are under the responsibility of executive directors. Programs are delivered across the country through a range of mechanisms (cooperation agreements and MOUs) that have been developed in response to differing regional requirements and interests.

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Executive Director, Atlantic Region; Communications and Culture Sector.

Purpose

This Cooperation agreement was signed on August 2, 1990, under the framework Canada — Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA). It establishes a mechanism for Canada and the province to co-operate and jointly set priorities and objectives for developing the cultural sector according to the objectives and strategy in the ERDA.

The components of the agreement aim to stimulate economic growth in the cultural sector; encourage financial and human resource investments, the development of human resource skills, entrepreneurship, and partnership; increase regional opportunities; and support innovation and the application of new technologies in the cultural sector.

Time Frame

Four years: August 2, 1990, to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement represents a $3.55 million obligation. Generally speaking, Canada and Prince Edward Island will divide the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement on a 70:30 basis.

A management committee is established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal implementing minister and the other by the provincial implementing minister.

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CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Executive Director, Atlantic Region; Communications and Culture Sector.

Purpose
This Cooperation agreement was signed on October 11, 1990, under the framework Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement. The purpose is to implement specific measures that will optimize the economic benefits of the cultural sector in New Brunswick.

The components of the agreement aim to promote the diversification and enhancement of cultural products and activities, increase sales, encourage marketing opportunities, strengthen business management and marketing skills, and support the application of new technologies.

Time Frame
Five years: October 11, 1990, to March 31, 1995

Financing and Operation
The agreement represents a $5 million obligation. Generally speaking, Canada and New Brunswick will share equally the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A management committee is established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal implementing minister and the other by the provincial implementing minister.

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CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Quebec Sector; Corporate Policy Sector; Communications Policy Sector.

Purpose
This subsidiary agreement was signed on February 1, 1985 under the framework Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement. The purpose is to provide a framework for facilitating initiatives taken by Canada and Quebec to stimulate development of communications enterprises.

The components of the agreement aim to foster the development, marketing and distribution of French language programming; the development and marketing of data bases and software; the development of communications technologies and infrastructures; and automation of communications enterprises.

Time Frame
The agreement was for five years but was extended for one year to March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
The original agreement represented a $40 million obligation. The extension added $3.6 million for a new total of $43.6 million. Generally speaking, Canada and Quebec will share equally the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A management committee is established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal implementing minister and the other by the Quebec minister.

For Further Information

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CANADA — QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH-LANGUAGE RADIO AND TELEVISION

Administered By

Corporate Policy Sector; Communications Policy Sector; Quebec Sector.

Purpose

This agreement, amended in 1989 to include radio, allows the Canada and Quebec departments of communications to direct and co-ordinate the development of French-language broadcasting while respecting each other's jurisdiction.

The two departments are able to co-operatively develop policies and to assure follow-up of governmental action in these areas.

Time Frame

On May 2, 1990, the two ministers responsible announced that the agreement was extended for four years ending December 14, 1994.

Financing and Operation

A joint committee is co-chaired by deputy ministers and comprises an equal number of senior officials, from both departments, who manage the agreement. The agreement does not provide grants. Projects recommended under the agreement are generally funded under the Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Communications Enterprises Development.

For Further Information

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CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Administered By

Quebec Sector, Corporate Policy Sector, and the Arts and Heritage Sector.

Purpose

The objective of the subsidiary agreement is to promote the establishment of major elements of cultural infrastructures which are essential to the cultural development of Quebec and to:

1. facilitate a high standard of cultural production and more extensive involvement on the part of national and international producers;
2. increase employment opportunities for the existing pool of technical and professional personnel in the cultural field; and
3. ensure better conditions for conserving and exhibiting heritage assets, making them more visible to Quebec, Canadian and international publics.

The subsidiary agreement plans the expansion of the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts and the implementation of other cultural infrastructure projects.

Time Frame

The agreement was for five years but was extended for one year to March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

The total value of the original subsidiary agreement was $40 million. The extension of the agreement resulted in additional funding of $33.5 million for a new total of $73.5 million. Generally speaking, Canada and Quebec will each pay 50% of the eligible costs of projects under this agreement.

A management committee is established for the life of the subsidiary agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials: one appointed by the implementing minister for Canada; the other, by the Quebec minister.

For Further Information

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PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By

Research and Spectrum Sector.

Purpose

To develop a comprehensive knowledge of the propagation of electromagnetic waves and of the electromagnetic environment (radio noise and interference), as well as related effects on the performance of antennas, particularly in the Canadian environment (indoor, urban, satellite). Such information is essential to the planning and design of reliable and efficient communications systems and networks, and to the management of the radio-frequency spectrum.

Authority or Background

The program is a part of the department's on-going research activities at the Communications Research Centre. Specific projects are agreed to jointly by the department and the industry and/or university involved in the work.

Time Frame

Projects normally involve a joint agreement covering several years.

Financing and Operation

In most projects, the work and costs are divided among the participants so that no exchange of funds is required. If a university is involved in the project, the cost of its participation is covered by Communications Canada and/or the other participating agencies.

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MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM

Administered By

Research and Spectrum Sector.

Purpose

To provide technical and industry development support for the implementation of a commercial mobile satellite system to meet identified needs for voice and data communications services to vehicles, ships, aircraft and compact portable stations for a wide variety of public and civil government applications anywhere in Canada.

Authority or Background

As approved by the government in 1986 as part of the Space Plan, Communications Canada will carry out Phase C/D, the implementation phase, of the MSAT program by supporting the development of viable manufacturing and service industries, developing a market through service trials and leasing MSAT services on behalf of government users.

Time Frame

Phase B, the definition, was completed in 1984. Phase C/D, the implementation phase, has already commenced and will terminate after 1994 when the full commercial MSAT service will be in operation and the department's trial program is complete. The system will be used by federal and provincial governments and industry to improve their communications facilities. Phase E, the operational phase, will start then, with the federal government leasing up to $126 million of airtime for government applications.

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ALBERTA MICROELECTRONICS CENTRE (AMC)

Communications Canada and the Alberta Microelectronics Centre (AMC) in Edmonton have signed a memorandum of understanding for the joint design, fabrication and testing of silicon-based, high-speed, very-large-scale integrated circuits for application to communications and information technology signal-processing systems. Under the terms of the agreement, the department will provide AMC with a non-exclusive royalty-free licence to include the Communications Research Centre's (CRC) generated-circuit designs in its design library in return for fabrication services.

The agreement was automatically renewed for another year in July 1990 at the expiration of the second year. Since the last report, AMC has fabricated a CRC-designed, high-speed finite impulse responder (FIR) filter for an on-board satellite, digital signal-processing system.

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ALBERTA TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH CENTRE (ATRC)

Communications Canada and the Alberta Telecommunications Research Centre (ATRC) signed a memorandum of understanding in 1987 for a research project to be conducted jointly by the Communications Research Centre (CRC) in Ottawa and ATRC in Edmonton. The project is part of the department's strategy to contribute to the economic diversification of Alberta and develop partnership agreements across the country for its research program.

The principal objective is to develop advanced components based on gallium arsenide technology for use in broadband optical communications systems. These components, known as optoelectronic switches, will enable the information carried on an optical fibre to be re-directed and processed at very high speeds. Through the combined efforts of ATRC, which has considerable expertise in optical component design and application, and CRC, which is one of Canada's leading centres of expertise in gallium arsenide technology, a high degree of success is expected.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of customized optoelectronic devices and circuits; and a fully functional broadband 10 x 10 optoelectronic crossbar switch, capable of operating at frequencies in excess of 1 GHz, is in the final stages of construction and testing. During 1990-91, activity focussed on the development of techniques for the integration of the various hybrid elements of these switch matrices into compact optoelectronic integrated circuits (OEIC) that can be used to fabricate the very large scale switch matrices that will be necessary for advanced communications networks.

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NATIONAL OPTICS INSTITUTE (NOI)

Communications Canada and the National Optics Institute of Ste-Foy, Quebec, signed a memorandum of understanding in 1988, designed to foster co-operative research and development in the fields of optical communications and photonics. This co-operation is intended to better serve the national needs in these important technologies, by co-ordinating the efforts of the department and the Institute in the areas of scientific research and technological and industrial development.

Since the signing of the agreement in September 1988, the Communications Research Centre (CRC) and the National Optics Institute (NOI) have initiated three joint projects in the field of optoelectronics and optical communications.

The first deals with the development of integrated optoelectronic circuits. Under this program, gallium arsenide optoelectronic integrated circuits (OEICs) are being designed and fabricated at CRC, and NOI is developing polymer waveguide structures that can be integrated onto the OEIC, thus combining both the optical and electronic functions on a single chip.

A second project took place during 1989-90 to investigate the performance of asymmetric fused-fibre couplers being developed for fibre-optic communications applications. In this program, an advanced version of the Beam Propagating Method (BPM) was developed which the NOI is now using on a regular basis to address their client needs.

A third project dealing with second harmonic generation in optical fibres has successfully produced special fibres to permit experiments in the area of second harmonic generation.

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APPLICATIONS DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

Communications Canada, in co-operation with federal, provincial, university and industrial partners, is participating in the establishment of a number of regionally based (but national in outlook) applications-oriented research centres. These centres respond to user-identified opportunities and needs in specific industrial or social service sectors. Communications Canada provides, in accordance with negotiated agreements, financial assistance and/or technical support, technology transfer, training, and field trial support.

To date, seven application centres have been created:

1. Canadian Centre for Marine Communications in St. John's, Newfoundland;
2. Champlain Institute in Fredericton, New Brunswick;
3. Telemedicine and Educational Technology Resource Agency (TETRA) in St. John's, Newfoundland;
4. Canadian Healthcare Telematics Inc. in Winnipeg, Manitoba;
5. Centre for Image/Sound in Vancouver, British Columbia;
6. Legal Information Systems and Technology Foundation (LIST) in Vancouver, British Columbia; and
7. National Wireless Communications Research Foundation (NWCRF) in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Other potential centres are being investigated. Two of those which have good potential for support are:

1. Centre d'Image in Montreal, Quebec; and
2. Centre Traductique in Moncton, New Brunswick.

For Further Information
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Emergency Preparedness Canada

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) is headed by an executive director who reports to the Minister Responsible for Emergency Preparedness, who is also the Minister of National Defence.

Emergency Preparedness Canada is responsible for advancing civil preparedness in Canada for emergencies of all types and for co-ordinating federal emergency planning. The organization arranges for ongoing consultation among departments on the development of emergency plans and procedures; and works closely with provincial and territorial agencies concerned with emergency preparedness to ensure federal arrangements are compatible with those established by other orders of government. EPC also co-ordinates federal participation in co-operative international planning initiatives with Canada's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, and with the United States (under a formal Canada-U.S. agreement).

EPC performs a number of other emergency-related functions. The department:

1. maintains an emergency co-ordination centre to monitor and report on emergencies and to provide an operations centre to ministers and the Cabinet if needed in an emergency;
2. manages the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) to assist the provinces and territories in undertaking emergency preparedness projects;
3. administers on behalf of the government of Canada, the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) arrangements to help provinces and territories cope with the costs of recuperating from major disasters;
4. trains federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal officials in emergency planning and response;
5. sponsors research into various aspects of emergencies;
6. provides information to the public on emergency-related subjects;
7. participates in various ways in a number of programs aimed at improving national preparedness, e.g. Continuity of Government (a program to ensure continuity of government in the types of emergencies cited in the Emergencies Act); Vital Points (a program identifying vital facilities, plants and services that would have to be protected if national security were threatened); and Essential Records (a program to identify and preserve those records that would be essential for government operations during and after an attack on North America).

To carry out these activities, EPC currently employs about 100 people. Most of the staff is situated at EPC headquarters in Ottawa; the department also has regional offices in each provincial capital, a small training staff at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario, and an attaché at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

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EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Administered By
Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC)

- — Executive Director (EPC)
- — Director General, Readiness and Operations
- — Director General, Program Development
- — Director General, Corporate Programs
- — Regional directors (in each provincial capital)
- — NATO attaché

Purpose
To provide leadership in developing a national capability to meet emergencies of all types, based on a reasonably uniform standard of emergency services across the country.

Five primary program activities undertaken by EPC to achieve this national capability include:

1. development of a national civil emergency preparedness policy framework;
2. development of national civil emergency preparedness plans;
3. establishment and maintenance of national operational standards and capabilities;
4. creation of an appropriate level of national public awareness;

5. development and maintenance of a national network of federal civil emergency preparedness offices and facilities.

Authority or Background

Emergency Preparedness Act, Chapter 11, S.C., 1988.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP)

In October 1980, the federal government established the Joint Emergency Planning Program — now known as the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) — to promote co-operative planning for emergencies. Under the terms of the program, the federal government, in consultation and co-operation with provincial/territorial governments, undertakes or contributes to emergency preparedness projects that support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. The program is financed at an annual rate of approximately $6.6 million. Criteria established by Treasury Board, and guidelines developed in administering the program, are used to evaluate the eligibility of projects for federal funding.

Disaster Financial Assistance

Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements were established in 1970 to help the provincial/territorial governments when the costs of dealing with a disaster place an undue burden on their economies. If the disaster is of sufficient magnitude, a formal request to the federal government for cost sharing is made by the appropriate provincial/territorial minister. Since the program's inception, the federal government has paid out more than $155 million in post-disaster assistance to the provinces and territories.

Workers' Compensation

Under these agreements signed in the early 1960s, the federal government assumes 75% of the costs of providing compensation to registered volunteer workers who are injured, or to the heirs of volunteer workers who are killed, in the course of training for or carrying out emergency services work. Payments are determined by the workers' compensation board of the province or territory concerned.

Memoranda of Understanding

To establish a basis for intergovernmental co-operation in the emergency planning field, EPC is currently negotiating Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on Emergency Planning with the provinces and territories. The aim is to state in a formalized agreement the fundamental principles of joint planning, and to identify the duties and functions of each order of government. To date, MOUs have been signed with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Training and Education

In keeping with its desire to improve the standard of emergency preparedness across Canada, EPC conducts a training and education program at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College. The program endeavours to familiarize federal, provincial, and municipal officials with their planning and operational responsibilities for all types of emergencies. All of the training courses are offered free of charge to participants, and EPC pays for accommodation and travel to encourage participation from all parts of the country.

For Further Information

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Employment and Immigration Canada

Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977. It encompasses the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. EIC was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services, and for immigration. In general, the programs of the commission/department are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs also provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs.

In addition to the administrative responsibility for EIC the minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within EIC, only the employment and immigration components have programs that involve payments to provinces, territories or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program (unemployment insurance) does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

YOUTH

Employment and Immigration Canada also provides administrative support to the minister of state for youth, whose mandate is to speak on youth issues in Cabinet, to co-ordinate government activities related to youth, and to maintain a close dialogue with young people and youth organizations.

Two key needs are to prevent school drop-outs and to smooth the transition from school to work. These concerns have led to five-year, cost-shared youth strategy agreements with New Brunswick and Newfoundland/Labrador. The $120.95 million agreement with New Brunswick ends in 1993. The $56.5 million agreement with Newfoundland/Labrador also ends in 1993.

Additionally, Employment and Immigration Canada and the minister of state for youth have developed a five-year, $296.4 million stay-in-school initiative to attack the drop-out problem. More than half the money is devoted to programs and services, more than a quarter to mobilizing partners, and the remainder to raising public awareness. The federal government's partners in this initiative are provincial governments, the business community, labour, welfare agencies, parents and youth.

EMPLOYMENT

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through joint federal-provincial committees or similar mechanisms established in the provinces under the authority of Section 12 of the National Training Act. The committees are composed of senior officials of Employment and Immigration Canada and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces, the committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

The National Training Act, which came into effect on August 2, 1982, is the authority for federal-provincial training agreements that govern the implementation of training under the Canadian Jobs Strategy. The current set of agreements expires March 31, 1990. Federal-provincial co-operation regarding training activities is realized through joint federal-provincial committees. Training is given in community colleges or other training centres and is paid for by the federal government, which also provides income support to trainees. Provinces and territories are responsible for course content, training methods and delivery of the training.

IMMIGRATION

Federal-provincial consultations on regional demographic needs and labour market considerations are required by Section 7 of the Immigration Act prior to the minister's deciding upon and announcing projected immigration levels for the future years. These consultations are carried out at a senior official level with all 10 provinces, as well as with the territories.

While the federal government does not provide payments to the provinces, it does provide settlement assistance to immigrants in general and to refugees in particular. It also contributes to voluntary organizations active in immigrant settlement. Quebec reimburses the federal government for additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in certain federal immigration sections of embassies and consulates abroad.

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CANADIAN JOBS STRATEGY

The Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS), introduced in September 1985, represents a complete redesign of the Canadian government's labour market programs. Rather than offering a multiplicity of programs, each designed to address the needs of various categories of workers or the unemployed, the CJS is a cohesive approach to the needs of the labour market. The Canadian Jobs Strategy consists of five unique programs: Job Entry, Job Development, Skill Investment, Skill Shortages and Community Futures Program. It puts the emphasis on helping Canadians with the training and the skill development they need for meaningful, lasting employment.

JOB ENTRY

There are nine options under the program — plus Challenge '90, summer programming for students. The nine are: Entry, Re-entry, Severely Employment Disadvantaged, Co-operative Education, Purchase of Training, Delivery Assistance, Re-employment, Employment Assistance and Start.

1. Entry

Purpose

To assist youth having difficulty making the transition from school to the labour market, through the provision of classroom and workplace training.

Entry uses the expertise of co-ordinators and training-place hosts. The co-ordinator's responsibility is to develop and implement a project. The co-ordinator recruits, advises and assists training-place hosts to provide workplace training and supervision; develops training plans and assesses progress of participants. A co-ordinator can also act as training-place host.

Co-ordinators:

— businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

Training-place-host trainers:

— same as above, except that hosts should normally have been in business in Canada for at least one year.

Participants:

— must be legally entitled to work in Canada;

— must have attained the legal school-leaving age and be out of the regular school system for at least three months;

— must be unemployed or working part-time less than 25 hours per week;

— must not normally be in receipt of a post-secondary degree or diploma;

— must not have made a successful transition from school to work.

Proposals:

— must provide for an integrated combination of supervised classroom and workplace training;

— should contain measurable objectives both for classroom and workplace activities;

— must include an equity plan (target levels for women, disabled people, natives and visible minorities);

— must contain detailed information on expenses for classroom training, health, safety or other occupational requirements, and enhancements;

- must contain all relevant information on co-ordinators, participants and training-place hosts.

Time Frame
Sixteen to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent).

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay allowances for participants;
- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $25 per participant week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licences;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for classroom training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant or administrative staff member.

2. Re-entry

Purpose
To assist unemployed women having difficulty making a successful transition into the labour force, through the provision of classroom and workplace training.

Re-entry uses the expertise of co-ordinators and training-place hosts. The co-ordinator's responsibility is to develop and implement a project. The co-ordinator recruits, advises and assists training-place hosts to provide workplace training and supervision; develops training plans and assesses progress of participants. A co-ordinator can also act as training-place host.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils;
- must be knowledgeable in the development and delivery of employment-related programs for women.

Training-place-host trainers:

- same as above, except that hosts should normally have been in business in Canada for at least one year.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must have attained the legal school-leaving age;
- must be unemployed women or women working less than 25 hours per week and having difficulty making a successful transition into the labour force.

Proposals:

- must provide for an integrated combination of supervised classroom and workplace training;
- should contain measurable objectives both for classroom and workplace activities;
- must include an equity plan (target levels for women, disabled people, natives and visible minorities);
- must contain detailed information on expenses for classroom training, health, safety or other occupational requirements, and enhancements;
- must contain all relevant information on co-ordinators, participants and training-place hosts.

Time Frame
Sixteen to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent).

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay allowances for participants;
- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $25 per participant week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licences;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for classroom training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant or administrative staff member.

3. Severely Employment Disadvantaged

Purpose
To provide classroom and workplace training for persons who face significant barriers in securing and maintaining employment — by providing financial assistance to co-ordinators for operating and training costs; and by providing allowances for participants.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

Participants:

- — must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- — must be unemployed, of legal school-leaving age and have significant difficulty in obtaining and keeping continuous employment.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal each year.

Expenditures:

- — leasing or purchase of equipment: $50,000 over the life of the project.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- — funds to pay allowances for participants;
- — funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- — a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- — up to $50 per participant week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licences;
- — up to $8 per participant training hour for classroom training;
- — up to $10,000 per disabled participant or administrative staff member.

4. Co-operative Education

Purpose
To stimulate the provision of developmental work-study experience for secondary and post-secondary students whose transition from student to full-time worker and integration to the labour market may be facilitated or enhanced by this measure.

Co-ordinators:

- — post-secondary institutions and secondary school boards that arrange co-operative education.

Participants:

- — secondary and post-secondary students.

Proposals:

- — must provide for alternating periods of full-time study and work experience;
- — must include overall long-range goals with respect to work-study learning;
- — must contain a formal and concrete endorsement of the proposed project by the school board, the post-secondary chief executive officer and all key personnel;
- — must contain a proof that the employment/work experiences provide training in skills that reflect current and future labour market demand;
- — must outline specific measures to be undertaken to promote equality for students who are female, native, students with disabilities and visible minorities;
- — must contain detailed information on frequency, length, supervision, and quality of the work experiences to be provided by the employer, and projected expenses.

Time Frame
Maximum of four years as agreed when approved.

Operating costs:

- — 85% of the actual expenditures in year one to a maximum of $68,000;
- — 75% of the actual expenditures in year two to a maximum of $60,000;
- — 55% of the actual expenditures in year three to a maximum of $44,000;
- — 35% of the actual expenditures in year four to a maximum of $28,000;
- — maximum grant of $200,000 to any given project.

5. Purchase of Training

Purpose
To provide occupational training to participants to meet the demand for skills and to increase their earning power and employability.

Trainees:

- — In addition to meeting the criteria listed in the Entry, Re-entry, Severely Employment Disadvantaged or Re-employment option, participants must have been out of school for at least one year;
- — language training participants include immigrants, interprovincial migrants, and natives — depending on their knowledge of the official language prevalent in their local labour market. They must meet the criteria for participants listed in the Severely Employment Disadvantaged options.

Program contributions for purchases made directly by EIC:

- — maximum expenditure of $1 million for a public institution, $250,000 for a private school;

- income support for trainees which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, benefits under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act.

Program contributions for purchases made through a co-ordinator:

- $3 million for training costs;
- $150,000 or 3% of training costs for the co-ordinator's administrative costs;
- income support for trainees, which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, UI Benefits authorized under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act or allowances paid by the co-ordinator.

Time Frame
Full-time courses will generally last for up to 52 weeks; part-time courses (less than 25 hours a week) have a maximum duration of 1,820 hours. The minimum duration is 80 hours for both part-time and full-time training.

6. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of the Job Entry program and a way to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose
To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils in respect of the Entry, Re-entry, Severely Employment Disadvantaged and Start options; and national organizations only in the case of the Co-operative Education option.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

- their implementation supports the objective of Job Entry;
- the application has the capability to enhance delivery;
- the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;
- there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- a maximum of $150,000 a year.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal each year.

7. Re-employment

Purpose
To provide classroom and workplace training for UI recipients who have difficulty making the transition from job to job — by providing financial assistance to co-ordinators for operating and training costs, and by providing UI benefits and supplementary allowances to participants.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must have attained the legal school-leaving age;
- must be unemployment insurance recipients who are having difficulty making the transition from job to job.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal each year.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $25 per participant week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licenses;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for classroom training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant or administrative staff member.

The participant may receive:

- UI benefits under sections 26 and 26.1 of the UI Act.

Duration of option:

- these criteria for the Re-employment option will expire March 31, 1991.

8. Employment Assistance

Purpose
To provide such courses or programs as training in job search techniques, employment counselling and assessment of aptitudes and skills affecting a person's ability to participate in the labour market by providing financial assistance to co-ordinators for operating costs.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must have attained the legal school-leaving age;
- must be unemployed and require assistance in order to become employed.

Time Frame
Approval in principle for up to three years. Agreements of up to 52 weeks may be renewed each year.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- a maximum of $500,000 a year.

9. Start

Purpose
To provide a variety of services including early identification of potential drop-outs, career and labour market information, career assessment and counselling, mentorship, work orientation, job placement, assistance for parents and other school retention activities by providing financial assistance to co-ordinators for operating costs.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

Participants:

- must be senior elementary or secondary students who are in the school system as recognized by a provincial or territorial Department of Education or by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada;
- must be between the ages of 12 and 18;
- must have been identified as being at risk of dropping out of school;
- must not be refugee claimants awaiting determination of their status.

Time Frame
Agreements of up to 52 weeks may be renewed each year.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- a contribution to pay the wages of participants, up to provincial/territorial minimum wage rates, only in cases of an actual placement with an employer;
- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant or administrative staff member;
- a maximum contribution of $500,000 a year.

Challenge '90

Purpose
To create employment opportunities for students to facilitate their future entry into the labour market.

The initiative includes five components. These are Summer Employment/Experience Development, Student Business Loans, Work Orientation Workshops, Canada Employment Centres (CECs) for Students and the Native Internship Program, and Business Drive for Jobs.

a) Summer Employment/Experience Development

Purpose
Provides subsidies to employers to stimulate the provision of incremental, career development opportunities for students.

Employers:

- private businesses, co-operatives with share capital, municipalities, public health and educational institutions, Centres locaux de services communautaires et Centres d'accueil in Quebec, native band councils, and non-profit organizations.

Participants:

- students who intend to return to school on full-time basis in the fall; are legally entitled to work in Canada; have been hired after referral by a Canada Employment Centre or Canada Employment Centre for Students; are not members of the employer's immediate family; and do not have another full-time summer job.

Employment opportunities:

- jobs that relate to a field of study, discipline, future career, training program or that provide practical work experience that would benefit the student's future employability;
- jobs that would be in addition to the jobs in place and to the jobs which would ordinarily be provided for students or other employees by the employer without the subsidy.

Time Frame

Thirty to 40 hours of subsidized work a week for six to 18 weeks.

Program contributions:

- for public and non-profit sector employers, maximum wage subsidy per participant equal to the provincial/territorial adult minimum wage rate;
- for private sector employers, maximum wage subsidy per participant up to 50% of wages paid, to $2.50 per hour;
- for public sector employers, maximum wage subsidy per participant up to $4.25 per hour;
- for non-profit sector employers, maximum wage subsidy per participant up to adult minimum wage rate per hour, employer's share of mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay; and overhead costs of up to $20 per work-week of employment.

b) Student Business Loans

Delivered by the Federal Business Development Bank.

Purpose

To develop entrepreneurial potential of students; to support provincial initiatives that provide interest-free loans and loan guarantees to manage summer businesses; and to provide the necessary funding (up to $3,000) in order to guarantee the loans given to students so that they may manage and operate small businesses.

c) Work Orientation Workshops

Purpose

To provide disadvantaged students and potential school-leavers with guidance on future participation in school and in the labour market.

Sponsor/Employer:

- businesses, organizations, school boards, municipalities, and provincial agencies.

Participants:

- elementary, secondary or CEGEP students;
- students who are potential or recent early school drop-outs.

Workshop activities:

- life skills training;
- financial management;
- study of how companies function;
- workplace practices and expectations;
- relations with other workers and management;
- skill requirements of different occupations;
- job search techniques.

Program contributions:

- maximum of $25,000 per proposal;
- maximum of $500 per week for wages for trainers/instructors; maximum of $350 per week for wages of assistant trainers/instructors; plus mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- maximum of $50 per participant per workshop week to a maximum of $300 per participant;
- maximum wage subsidy per trainee equal to provincial/territorial minimum wage rate plus mandatory employment-related costs and workers' compensation;
- maximum of $5,000 for overhead costs.

Time Frame

Maximum of 14 weeks within an 18-week period.

d) Canada Employment Centres (CECs) for Students and the Native Internship Program

Purpose

Through the approximately 450 CECs for Students, to provide advice and referral service to help students find summer employment; and to assist employers obtain the services of students as temporary summer help.

Through the Native Internship Program, to provide native students with work experience in fields that relate to their career and vocational aspirations.

This component of the Challenge '90 is part of the national Hire-a-Student Campaign.

e) Business Drive for Jobs

Purpose
To encourage leading corporations and businesses to promote the hiring of students for unsubsidized jobs.

For Further Information

National headquarters

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Labour Market Services Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
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Hull, Québec

Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3713

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

JOB DEVELOPMENT

Purpose
To assist long-term unemployed individuals to participate effectively in the labour market.

General eligibility criteria:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must have attained the legal school-leaving age;
- must have been unemployed but willing to work for at least 24 of the past 30 weeks, unless within a group designated by the minister as engaged in regular repetitive seasonal employment and, because of adverse climatic conditions, failed to qualify for unemployment insurance benefits at the end of the season.

Employer:

- organizations, businesses, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

There are four types of activity or options under the program. These are General Projects, Individually Subsidized Jobs, Purchase of Training, and Delivery Assistance.

1. General Projects

Purpose
To provide training and work experience for participants by providing training costs, wage subsidies and other specified costs to employers who create projects.

Participants must meet general eligibility criteria.

Time Frame
Up to 52 weeks unless otherwise specified in a federal-provincial/territorial agreement or letter of understanding.

For-profit employers may receive:

- up to 60% of wages paid, up to $7.50 per hour, with a weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- wages for administrative staff up to the local prevailing wage rate;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for classroom training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant or administrative staff member.

Non-profit employers may receive:

- up to 100% of wages paid, up to $7.50 per hour, with a weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- wages for administrative staff up to the local prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $50 per participant/week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licences, up to $125 per participant/week when there is evidence that without the increased assistance the project would not proceed — providing the unit cost per participant/week for wages of participants, mandatory employment-related costs and overhead costs does not exceed $350, and providing the regional director general/director of programs authorizes the enhanced assistance case by case.

- up to $8 per participant training hour for classroom training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant or administrative staff member.

2. Individually Subsidized Jobs

Purpose
To provide training and work experience designed for specific individuals through contributions to employers.

Participants must meet general eligibility criteria, be facing barriers to employment and be referred through a Canada Employment Centre — unless otherwise specified in a federal-provincial/territorial agreement or letter of understanding signed by the minister. Participants who meet only general eligibility criteria may be placed only in incremental jobs.

Time Frame
Up to 52 weeks unless otherwise specified in a federal-provincial/territorial agreement or letter of understanding. Participants who meet only general eligibility criteria may be subsidized for up to 26 weeks only.

For-profit employers may receive:

- up to 60% of wages paid, up to $7.50 per hour, with a weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for classroom training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant.

Not-for-profit employers may receive:

- up to 100% of wages paid, up to $7.50 per hour, with a weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- a contribution toward employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for classroom training;
- up to $50 per participant week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licenses;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant.

3. Purchase of Training

Purpose
To meet the skill requirements of a changing economy, and increase the earning power and employability of individual workers, by providing occupational training.

Trainees:

- participants must meet general eligibility criteria and must have been out of school for a minimum of one year.

Program contributions for purchases made directly by EIC:

- maximum expenditure of $1 million for a public institution, $250,000 for a private school;
- income support for trainees, which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, benefits under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act.

Program contributions for purchases made through a co-ordinator:

- $3 million for training costs;
- $150,000 or 3% of training costs for the co-ordinator's administrative expenses;
- income support for trainees, which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, benefits under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act or allowances paid by the co-ordinator.

4. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of Job Development and a means to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose
To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

- their implementation supports the objective of Job Development;
- the application has the capability to enhance delivery;
- the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;
- there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;

- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- a maximum of $150,000 a year.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal each year.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director
Worker Programs and Services Division
Employment Operations Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-7573

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

SKILL INVESTMENT

Purpose
To assist workers whose employment is subject to change or elimination due to technological or market changes.

Eight options are available under the program. These are Retraining, Continuing Employment, Training Trust Fund, Relocation and Travel Assistance, Work Sharing, Purchase of Training, Delivery Assistance and Language at Work.

1. Retraining

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to employers who train or retrain workers. Funding can help pay wages and training costs.

Employers:

- businesses, organizations, and native band councils and, in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or less.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law to attend school;
- must be currently employed or self-employed persons whose employment is subject to change or elimination due to technological or market change.

Time Frame
The minimum training time is 80 hours. Agreements can last up to three years.

Financial assistance:

- up to 60% of wages up to $7.50 per hour, weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- up to $20 per participant training hour;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant.

2. Continuing Employment

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to help defray training, wages and other costs for employers who hire and train displaced workers in occupations where there is a demand.

Employers:

- Businesses, organizations and native band councils and, in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or less.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law to attend school;
- must be workers who are in danger of losing or who have permanently lost their jobs because of market or technological change.

Time Frame
The minimum training time is 80 hours. Agreements can last up to three years.

Financial assistance:

- up to 60% of wages up to $7.50 per hour, weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- up to $20 per participant training hour;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant.

3. Training Trust Fund

Purpose
To provide grants to a trust fund set up to finance training.

Participants:

- — training trust funds set up by employee associations independently or jointly with a business, organization or native band council. A board of trustees administers the fund and decides which workers receive training.

Time Frame
Grants up to three years.

Financial assistance:

- — 50% of employee/employer contribution to $200,000 in year one;
- — 33 1/3% to $100,000 in each of years two and three;
- — EIC grant not to exceed $400,000 over three years.

4. Relocation and Travel Assistance

Purpose
To provide funds to help pay the costs of relocating an individual or a group of workers.

Participants:

- — must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- — must be no longer required by law to attend school;
- — must be individuals or groups of workers who are in danger of losing their jobs or who have permanently lost their jobs because of technological or market change.

Financial assistance:

- — up to $5,000 per participant, based on the distance travelled, number of dependants, etc.

5. Work Sharing

Purpose
To provide a reduced work week and partial compensation for reduced wages, to avert temporary layoffs, or to cushion the impact of permanent layoffs.

Employers:

- — businesses operating for at least two years.

Participants:

- — employees of the employer. The minimum number of employees in a work-sharing unit is two. Employees must file a claim for unemployment insurance and be eligible for benefits.

Time Frame
No work sharing agreement may exceed 50 consecutive weeks.

Financial assistance:

- — work sharing is a voluntary program. Management and workers must both sign the agreement to reduce the work week by up to three days;
- — workers receive benefits for hours not worked in accordance with section 24 of the UI Act. The normal benefit rate of 60% of the average gross weekly earnings to a maximum of $384 per week applies;
- — employers continue to pay employees for employee benefits and regular hours worked.

6. Purchase of Training

Purpose
To purchase training either directly by EIC or indirectly through co-ordinators.

Participants:

- — must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- — must be no longer required by law to attend school;
- — must have been out of school for a minimum of one year;
- — must be workers whose employment is threatened by technological and market changes.

Time Frame
Full-time courses will generally last for up to 52 weeks; part-time courses (less than 25 hours a week) have a maximum duration of 1,820 hours. The minimum duration is 80 hours for both part-time and full-time training.

Program contributions for purchases made directly by EIC:

- — maximum expenditure of $1 million for a public institution, $250,000 for a private school;
- — income support for trainees, which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, benefits under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act.

Program contributions for purchases made through a co-ordinator:

- — $3 million for training costs;

- $150,000 or 3% of training costs for the co-ordinator's administrative costs; expenses of the co-ordinator;
- income support for trainees, which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, benefits under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act or allowances paid by the co-ordinator.

7. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of the Skill Investment program and is a way to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose
To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

For the Language at Work option, school boards and their elementary and secondary institutions are also eligible.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

- their implementation supports the objective of Skill Investment;
- the application has the capability to enhance delivery;
- the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;
- there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- a maximum of $150,000 a year.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal each year.

8. Language at Work

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to employers to help defray training and other costs required to provide training to employees.

Eligible employers:

- Businesses, organizations, native band councils and, in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or less.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law to attend school;
- must be employed immigrants, primarily women, who lack language, literacy and/or numeracy skills necessary to undertake vocational training or who are vulnerable to job loss.

Time Frame
The maximum duration of any agreement is three years normally. The minimum is 80 hours for part-time and full-time training.

Financial assistance:

- up to $20 per participant training hour;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director
Employer and Community Programs and Services Division
Employment Operations Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 4th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-4662

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

SKILL SHORTAGES

Purpose
To assist, through training and relocation assistance, in meeting labour market needs for workers in designated areas of current or anticipated occupational skill shortages.

Four options exist within the program. These are Workplace-Based Training, Purchase of Training, Relocation and Travel Assistance, and Delivery Assistance.

1. Workplace-Based Training

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to employers to train employed or unemployed persons in designated occupational skills.

Employers:

- Businesses, organizations, and native band councils and, in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or less.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law to attend school;
- must be employees of the employer providing the training, or self-employed or unemployed persons capable of undertaking designated occupational training.

Time Frame
Full-time courses will generally last for up to 52 weeks; part-time courses (less than 25 hours a week) have a maximum duration of 1,820 hours. The minimum duration is 80 hours for both part-time and full-time training.

Financial assistance:

- up to 60% of wages up to $7.50 per hour to a maximum of $300 per participant;
- up to $20 per participant training hour;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant.

2. Purchase of Training

Purpose
To purchase courses, either directly by EIC or indirectly through co-ordinators, for training related to regionally or nationally designated existing or potential occupational skill shortages, except for the classroom portion of apprentice training.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law to attend school;
- must be employees, self-employed or unemployed persons;
- must have been out of school for a minimum of one year or be apprentices.

Time Frame
Full-time courses will generally last for up to 52 weeks; part-time courses (less than 25 hours a week) have a maximum duration of 1,820 hours. The minimum duration is 80 hours for both part-time and full-time training.

Program contributions for purchases made directly by EIC:

- maximum expenditure of $1 million for a public institution, $250,000 for a private school;
- income support for trainees, which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, benefits under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act.

Program contributions for purchases made through a co-ordinator:

- $3 million for training costs;
- $150,000 or 3% training costs for the co-ordinator's administrative expenses;
- income support for trainees, which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, benefits under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act or allowances paid by the co-ordinator.

3. Relocation and Travel Assistance

Purpose
To provide relocation funds to individuals able to fill jobs designated as skilled occupations.

Participants:

- individuals willing to relocate to take employment in occupations designated under Skill Shortages.

Program contributions:

- relocation assistance up to a maximum of $5,000 per individual, based on the distance travelled and the number of dependants;

- travel assistance for job interviews and temporary employment (six months or less) based on distance travelled. Overnight accommodation allowance is also available.

4. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of Skill Shortages and a means to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose
To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

- their implementation supports the objective of Skill Shortages;
- the application has the capability to enhance delivery;
- the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;
- there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- a maximum of $150,000 a year.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal each year.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director
Employer and Community Programs and Services Division
Employment Operations Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 4th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-4662

Regional offices

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COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAM

Purpose
To assist selected communities assess their economic problems and to develop employment opportunities through small business development, entrepreneurial support, training and relocation.

Eligibility:

- non-metropolitan communities in greatest need, i.e., with an unemployment rate substantially higher than the provincial average, lacking adequate mechanisms to address the unemployment problem, and distant from more buoyant labour markets. Communities are selected by Employment and Immigration Canada in consultation and co-operation with other federal departments, provinces and territories.

Delivery:

- Community Futures supports the organization and financing of local committees (representative of labour, business, government and other community interests) through which the program is funnelled. Committees are charged with needs identification, problem analysis, assessing recovery potential, economic planning, and program-supporting activities. Committees may receive up to $400,000 for a maximum of six years. The maximum per year is $100,000.

Community Futures has six program options from which the Community Futures committee can choose those most suitable to its needs. These options are Self-Employment Incentive, Business Development Centres, Purchase of Training, Relocation and Travel Assistance, Community Initiatives Fund, and Delivery Assistance.

The Community Futures options are available to selected communities for up to five-years — except for the Community Initiatives Fund, which has a three-year maximum.

1. Self-Employment Incentive

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to enable unemployed persons, resident in the community, to become self-employed.

Recipients must be:

- unemployed;
- resident in a Community Futures community;
- eligible for or in receipt of UI or welfare assistance;
- starting a new business and intending to work full-time for at least one year in the new business;
- making an investment in the business from personal assets equal to a minimum of 25% of the grant payable under the option.

Time Frame
Use of the option is for a maximum of five years on the recommendation of the committee. Recipients may be subsidized for a maximum of 52 weeks provided they continue to operate the venture full-time.

Financial assistance:

- a grant of $200 per week.

2. Business Development Centres

Purpose
To provide financial assistance for the operation of business development centres, including grants for investment funds.

Recipients must be:

- incorporated non-profit organizations when recommended by a Community Futures Committee.

Time Frame
Initial period of five years. Funding beyond five years will depend upon a satisfactory review and re-evaluation of the Business Development Centre. The total funding period will not exceed 10 years.

Financial assistance:

- contributions for approved operating expenses of the Business Development Centre: if the centre is without an investment fund, $100,000 a year up to $1 million over 10 years; if the centre administers an investment fund, $150,000 a year for up to $1.5 million over 10 years;
- grants to provide financial assistance to local small business. Normally, the maximum grant provided an investment fund will be $1.55 million over 10 years;
- normally, no single business may receive more than $75,000 from the investment fund at any one time.

3. Purchase of Training

Purpose
To purchase courses, either directly by EIC or indirectly through co-ordinators, when such training cannot be delivered under the other programs of the Canadian Jobs Strategy and when it has been recommended by a Community Futures committee.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law to attend school;
- must have been out of school for one year;
- must reside in a Community Futures community and not be eligible under the Job Entry, Job Development, Skill Investment or Skill Shortages programs.

Time Frame
Full-time courses will generally last for up to 52 weeks; part-time courses (less than 25 hours a week) have a maximum duration of 1,820 hours. The minimum duration is 80 hours for both part-time and full-time training.

Program contributions for purchases made directly by EIC:

- maximum expenditure of $1 million for a public institution, $250,000 for a private school;
- income support for trainees, which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, benefits under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act.

Program contributions for purchases made through a co-ordinator:

- $3 million for training costs;
- $150,000 or 3% of training costs for the co-ordinator's administrative costs;
- income support for trainees which consists of allowances authorized under the National Training Act or, when eligible, benefits under section 26 and/or section 26.1 of the UI Act or allowances paid by the co-ordinator.

4. Relocation and Travel Assistance

Purpose
On the recommendation of a Community Futures committee, to help pay the costs of relocating an individual or a group of workers.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law to attend school;
- must be residents or former employees in a Community Futures community who are unemployed or about to become unemployed because of closure or layoff.

Financial assistance:

- up to $5,000 per participant may be authorized for relocation and travel assistance.

5. Community Initiatives Fund

Purpose
To provide financial support for proposals recommended by a Community Futures committee as ones that will provide economic growth and recovery but that cannot be supported under other federal programs.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

Proposals:

- must show that their implementation supports the objectives of Community Futures;
- must show that other economic partners are involved;
- must show how costs will be shared.

Financial assistance:

- the cost of wages, professional services, training, research, evaluation, travel and administration is shared. There is no maximum except for businesses — normally $50,000.

Time Frame
Proposals for durations of more than one year may be approved in principle, subject to annual review, and limited to a maximum of three years.

6. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of the Community Futures Program and a means to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose
To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and native band councils.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

- their implementation supports the objective of Community Futures;
- the application has the capability to enhance delivery;
- the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;
- there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- a maximum of $150,000 a year.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal each year.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director
Employer and Community Programs and Services Division
Employment Operations Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 4th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-4662

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

CANADIAN JOBS STRATEGY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Federal-provincial agreements have been developed to divert social assistance funds from the Canada Assistance Plan to Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS) and provincial programs for the benefit of social assistance recipients, for whom program participation is voluntary. The total federal contribution has therefore been $600 million over four years ending in March 1990.

Agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Yukon. These agreements have been extended and will be in force until March 31, 1991. The federal contribution will be up to $200 million for 1990-91, subject to matching by participating provinces and territories. A new generation of long-term, flexible and fiscally responsible agreements is being developed by the Deputy Ministers' Steering Committee. It is expected that, nationally, approximately 25% of CJS participants will be social assistance recipients.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Executive Director
Employment Group
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-7363

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

SECTION 25 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Purpose
To create skill maintenance opportunities for unemployed persons.

Employers:

- non-profit organizations, businesses, municipalities and individuals;
- federal and provincial/territorial government departments and agencies are eligible to submit proposals but must designate a non-governmental organization, business or individual to act as employer.

Participants:

- those who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits or are eligible for benefits at the time of referral. Participants must be referred by their local Canada Employment Centre. Special consideration is given to the hiring of youth, women, native people and disabled persons.

Proposals:

- projects must create at least three new jobs and not displace existing employees or volunteers. Projects should have objectives which can be completed in a specific time frame.

Time Frame
Six to 52 weeks.

Participants may receive enhanced unemployment insurance benefits up to $363 per week in 1990.

Employers may receive up to $125 per participant per week for overhead costs.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director
Worker Programs and Services Division
Employment Operations Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-7573

Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding the Canadian Job Strategy and Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

St. John's, Newfoundland

Director General
Tel.: (709) 772-5331 or 772-5345

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Director General
Tel.: (902) 426-2988

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Director General
Tel.: (902) 566-7651

Fredericton, New Brunswick

Director General
Tel.: (506) 452-3710

Montreal, Quebec

Executive Director
Tel.: (514) 283-3964

Willowdale, Ontario

Executive Director
Tel.: (416) 224-4500 or 224-4501

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Director General
Tel.: (204) 983-2231

Regina, Saskatchewan

Director General
Tel.: (306) 780-6255

Edmonton, Alberta

Director General
Tel.: (403) 495-2424

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Director
Tel.: (403) 920-8412

Vancouver, British Columbia

Director General
Tel.: (604) 666-2282

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

(Component of the Canada Agricultural Employment Services Program)

Administered By
Labour Market Services Branch and Employment.

Purpose
The purpose is to enable Canada and participating provinces to co-operate and/or share the costs of recruiting and moving agricultural workers, supporting research programs, promoting employment opportunities, formalizing guidelines for improving working and living conditions, and other measures.

Authority or Background
Memoranda of understanding (MOUs) replace federal-provincial agricultural employment development agreements which expired on March 31, 1989. An MOU establishes a federal-provincial agricultural employment development committee responsible for identifying and recommending cost-shared agricultural programs and initiatives to be funded under a contribution agreement.

Time Frame
The MOU will continue unless terminated by either party on at least three months' written notice. Contribution agreements are negotiated each year and expire March 31.

Financing and Operation
The parties submit annual budget forecasts and program plans identifying the total anticipated federal and provincial costs to be shared for the current and subsequent fiscal year.

Contribution agreements pay the cost of activities such as:

- construction and renovations to house seasonal agricultural workers;
- research and development involved in surveys of recruitment and training needs, or improvements to working and living conditions;
- administrative services contribution agreements supporting the programs, including expenses of the federal-provincial agricultural employment development committees;
- transportation to and from the work site when there is no public transit to serve workers.

For Further Information

Director General
Labour Market Services Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3713

OUTREACH

Administered By
Operations Branch, Employment.

Purpose
The objective of Outreach is to complement Canada Employment Centre services by extending them, through contracts for service with community-based organizations, to designated client groups who have difficulty competing in the labour market and who cannot be served adequately by their Canada Employment Centre.

The target population is women, long-term unemployed, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, youth, offenders and ex-offenders, isolated communities, visible minorities, immigrants, older workers, and others experiencing employment difficulties.

Authority or Background
Outreach was created in 1972 under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Program, and is now funded from the unemployment insurance account.

Time Frame
Contracts for service with the various community-based agencies are normally signed yearly. The minister normally reviews projects for continued funding every three years.

Financing and Operation
Outreach is funded by the federal government. Community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, EIC may initiate the development of a project proposal with community organizations, groups or agencies. A formal contract for service may then be entered into with the project sponsor. Projects are managed by the sponsoring group, with EIC monitoring the operational and financial performance and making payments periodically upon satisfactory compliance with the contract's terms.

Payments
Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future, expenditures. Total expenditures were $23.1 million for 1986-87; $23.8 million for 1987-88; $23.4 million for 1988-89, and $24.8 million for 1989-90. The 1990-91 budget is $24.3 million.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director
Worker Programs and Services
Employment Operations Branch, Employment
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-7403 or 953-7394

Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding Outreach. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

St. John's, Newfoundland

Director, Programs
Tel.: (709) 772-5339

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Director, Operations
Tel.: (902) 426-2757

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Director, Operations
Tel.: (902) 566-7674

Fredericton, New Brunswick

Director, Programs
Tel.: (506) 452-3883

Montreal, Quebec

Director General, Programs
Tel.: (514) 283-2181

Willowdale, Ontario

Director General, Operations
Tel.: (416) 224-4507

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Director, Programs
Tel.: (204) 983-6056

Regina, Saskatchewan

Director, Operations
Tel.: (306) 780-6690

Edmonton, Alberta (serves Alberta and N.W.T.)

Director, Operations
Tel.: (403) 495-2425

Vancouver, British Columbia (serves B.C. and Yukon)

Director, Operations
Tel.: (604) 666-0782

INTERPROVINCIAL STANDARDS (RED SEAL) PROGRAM

Administered By

Interprovincial Standards (Red Seal) Program Secretariat, staffed and maintained by EIC's Occupational and Career Information Branch. The branch also provides the federal representative for the program's federal-provincial-territorial Standards Examination Committee and the federal member for the Canadian Council of Directors of Apprenticeship.

Purpose

To increase the interprovincial mobility of journeymen/women in certain trades, to improve and upgrade training programs for tradesmen/women, and to co-ordinate the development and publication of interprovincial trade examinations within the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background

EIC Employment Manual, Chapter 22.

Time Frame

This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation

Employment and Immigration Canada staffs and maintains a secretariat that co-ordinates provincial and territorial activities geared to reaching mutually acceptable levels of competency among journeymen/women in a number of trades. EIC also funds and co-ordinates the translation, printing and distribution of interprovincial trade examinations and other Red Seal-related printed materials.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director General
Occupational and Career Information Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-7434

PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES

Administered By

Settlement Branch, Immigration.

Purpose

The programs for special needs refugees include the Disabled Refugee Program, and the Unaccompanied Minors Program. Their objective is to facilitate the admission and settlement of special needs refugees who would otherwise be considered unsuitable for admission to Canada under the government's annual refugee plan, but who, with some additional settlement assistance, are deemed capable of achieving self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. These programs permit a humanitarian response to the international requirement for the resettlement of disadvantaged refugees.

Authority or Background

Both programs function in co-operation with the provinces and with private groups.

The two programs are carried out in Quebec under the terms of the Cullen-Couture Agreement and, in Newfoundland and Manitoba, under the terms of Special Needs Refugees agreements. (Although these agreements with both Newfoundland and Manitoba have now lapsed, normal procedures remain in effect until new agreements can be renegotiated with each province.) In the case of the Unaccompanied Minors Program, Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Ontario also participate.

Time Frame

These are continuing programs developed in the late 1970s at the time of the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

Financing and Operation

The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for certain special needs immigrants, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is selfsustaining, normally one year from date of arrival. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the program. Private groups also undertake to provide special assistance as mutually agreed.

Payments

Financial assistance is provided by Employment and Immigration Canada under its Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) and the Transportation Loan Program.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director General
Refugee Affairs, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase II, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 997-9177

Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter. Contact the Regional Director, Immigration.

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)

Administered By

Immigration Group and External Affairs Canada.

Purpose

The 1978 Cullen-Couture Agreement, which replaced the 1975 Andras-Bienvenu Agreement, outlines the framework for overall co-ordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The agreement outlines the federal and provincial roles in selecting certain foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition, the agreement establishes the consultative mechanisms necessary for implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

Authority or Background

General agreement signed by federal and Quebec ministers, February 20, 1978.

Time Frame

The agreement was concluded for a period of three years, renewable on expiry by tacit understanding. In February 1981, the initial expiry date, it was felt by both parties that the agreement was a satisfactory document and its continuation was thus agreed to. The agreement may be terminated by either party at any time by giving six months' written notice.

Financing and Operation

The agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec" with the permission of External Affairs Canada.

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is prorated by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

Payments

The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual leases of tenancy and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

For Further Information

Executive Director, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2097

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Directorate
Immigration Policy Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6343

Senior Advisor
Office of the Senior Advisor
for Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs Canada
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT

Administered By
Immigration Policy and Settlement branches of the Immigration Group and the responsible regional directors of Immigration of Employment and Immigration Canada, together with provincial government representatives.

Purpose
The letter of understanding signed with Newfoundland and Manitoba facilitated the admission of handicapped, tubercular or unaccompanied minor refugees by consolidating all the activities that had been conducted separately or jointly by the federal and provincial governments on their behalf.

Authority or Background
Letters of understanding signed by federal ministers with Manitoba (September 1981) and Newfoundland (August 1982).

Time Frame
The agreements are effective for five years from date of signature. On expiry, usual procedures are continued until new agreements are renegotiated.

Financing and Operation
The provinces make a formal commitment for the admission of a specific number of special needs refugees each year, and the provincial and the federal governments, as well as any private groups who may be acting as sponsors in any individual case, will contribute the necessary resources and services.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Directorate
Immigration Policy Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6343

Director, Settlement
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase II, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-4182

Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding the Special Needs Refugees Agreement. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

St. John's, Newfoundland

Director of Immigration
Tel.: (709) 772-4071

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Director of Immigration
Tel.: (204) 983-3754

ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS

Administered By
Immigration, Policy and Program Development Branch, Immigrant Policy.

Purpose
To allow the federal government to solicit and obtain the advice of the provincial and territorial governments and members of the public concerning the nature and size of the immigrant movement to Canada as well as measures to be undertaken to facilitate the settlement and integration of permanent residents.

Authority or Background

Sections 7 and 108 of the Immigration Act as well as agreements signed at the ministerial level with seven provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program authorized under the Immigration Act 1976.

Financing Operation

In 1990 the Minister announced an immigration plan for the period 1991-95, to allow provinces, other levels of government and non-governmental agencies to better plan and provide resources for programs involving immigrants. The plan was developed after extensive consultations with provincial governments and members of the public.

For the planning period, annual consultations with provinces will focus on plan adjustments. The plan will also be subject to a major review after three years, which will again involve more extensive consultation. The federal government provides provinces with reviews and analyses of immigration statistics and up-to-date background information to facilitate the consultative process.

For Further Information

Director
Immigrant Policy
Policy and Program Development Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6347

Regional offices of Employment and Immigration Canada

Newfoundland

Employment and Immigration Canada
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Nova Scotia

Employment and Immigration Canada
Metropolitan Place
99 Wyse Road
P.O. Box 1350
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 4B9

Prince Edward Island

Employment and Immigration Canada
85 Fitzroy Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

New Brunswick

Employment and Immigration Canada
615 Prospect Street West
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Quebec

Employment and Immigration Canada
1441 St. Urbain Street
P.O. Box 7500, Station A
Montreal, Quebec
H3C 3L4

Ontario

Employment and Immigration Canada
700 — 4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Manitoba

Employment and Immigration Canada
Eaton Place
10 — 330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Saskatchewan

Employment and Immigration Canada
Financial Building
400 — 2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Alberta — Northwest Territories

Employment and Immigration Canada
1440 — 9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4C8

Employment and Immigration Canada
Scotia Centre
5102 — 50th Avenue
Bag 1950
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

British Columbia — Yukon Territory

Employment and Immigration Canada
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

The mandate of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (EMR) is primarily based on the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act, the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, the Canada Explosives Act, and various acts and regulations governing the management of the public service.

Under the provisions of these acts, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources is responsible for co-ordinating, promoting and recommending national policies concerning energy, mines, minerals and other non-renewable resources and formulating plans for their conservation, development and use.

The minister is also authorized to conduct research and technical surveys to assess mineral and energy resources, including a full and scientific examination and survey of Canada's geological structure and legal boundaries; to prepare and publish maps; to conduct scientific and economic research relating to the energy, mining, and metallurgical industries; and to establish and operate scientific laboratories required for the conduct of these duties.

The department manages its operations through one program and seven activities reflecting the varied nature of EMR's business instruments. These range from policy and regulatory capabilities through financial assistance to highly specialized science and technology expertise.

The objective of the Energy, Mines and Resources Program is to advance the development of Canada's economy, in a manner consistent with federal environmental and social objectives, by contributing to the timely and efficient development and use of Canada's mineral and energy resources and by augmenting knowledge and understanding of the Canadian landmass.

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Administered by
Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency; Department of Energy and Forestry, Prince Edward Island; Prince Edward Island Energy Corporation.

Purpose
To enhance the strategic energy infrastructure and augment energy security and energy end-use efficiency in the province; to increase production of renewable energy from local resources and to hasten the adoption of innovative energy production and conservation technologies; and to stimulate local employment, entrepreneurial and industrial opportunities in wood-chip harvesting and transportation and in biomass heating system fabrication and engineering.

Authority or Background
The EMR Resources and Technical Surveys Act, section 7.2(b); sections 5.2 and 6.2 of the ACOA Act; and the Canada — Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
This agreement covers five years ending March 31, 1994, and a wind-down year ending March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation
The total estimated cost of the agreement is $7.805 million, with the federal and provincial shares being $5.465 and $2.340 million respectively. The federal contribution comprises $5 million from the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) Cooperation Fund and $0.465 million from EMR.

For Further Information
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Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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CANADA — MANITOBA NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose
To provide funds for construction of a transmission line to assist Manitoba in developing the hydroelectric power resources in the northern part of the province.

Authority or Background
Agreement entered into February 1966 and amended March 1978.

Time Frame
The project in-operation date was December 31, 1973. Repayment by Manitoba of the line cost began in April 1974, and will terminate in April 2019.

Financing and Operation
The transmission line was constructed for, and is owned by, Canada. Manitoba is purchasing it over a 45-year period from the in-operation date. Administration of the agreement was transferred from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to

EMR in 1978. The Nelson River Review Board, consisting of three federal and three provincial members, meets as necessary to review operation of the agreement. The board issues an annual report.

Payments
The capital cost of the line was $245 million. Payments are made annually on a fixed schedule.

For Further Information
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Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 995-7460

CANADA — MANITOBA NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose
To provide loans for the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

Authority or Background
Government decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates. Agreement entered into March 1977 and amended in 1978 and 1988.

Time Frame
The work has started and is scheduled for completion in 1992.

Financing and Operation
The total cost of the project is estimated to be $618 million. The government has approved loans to a maximum of $193.2 million representing 50% of the total cost of the new installations, excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment.

Payments
Loans to Manitoba Hydro amounted to $152 million as of March 31, 1990.

For Further Information
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Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 995-7460

CANADA — ONTARIO IRRADIATED FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment.

Purpose
To provide an agreed basis for the development of storage, transportation, immobilization and disposal technology for irradiated nuclear fuel wastes.

Authority or Background
Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Time Frame
A 16-year generic research and development program to demonstrate the safety of a disposal concept in crystalline rock of the Canadian Shield. Ontario Hydro is developing storage and transportation methods, and AECL is developing immobilization and disposal methods. The process for acceptance of the concept was initiated October 4, 1989. It will involve an environmental review according to the federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP).

The review will cover the specific concept of deep geologic disposal of nuclear fuel wastes, along with a broad range of nuclear fuel waste management issues. The process will be completed when the federal and Ontario governments accept the feasibility of the disposal concept. Selection of a site for a commercial disposal facility cannot be started until then.

Financing and Operation
Ontario Hydro is funding its work on storage and transportation methods and, until 1986, contributed project funding/results valued at between $1 million and $2 million a year to the AECL Technical Assistance Program. In 1987, Ontario

Hydro agreed to a $12.5 million contribution to the AECL program. AECL's budget (averaging about $37 million a year) has been set at $25 million to completion of the concept assessment phase. Funding for this program is negotiated annually. For 1991 the total funding is about $46 million, of which Ontario Hydro's shared portion, provided through the Candu Owners Group, is about $19 million.

AECL issues annual reports and its program is subjected to annual review by an independent technical advisory committee of scientists. AECL has produced its second interim Concept Assessment Report and the AECB has produced its regulatory guidelines.

Two federal-provincial committees monitor this work:

1) a co-ordinating committee with two provincial and three federal members;
2) a policy committee with the Ontario Deputy Minister of Energy and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Energy Sector, of EMR as members.

Payments

On the basis that the concept of geological disposal is found to be safe and acceptable, federal funds expended on this program may, in the long term, be recoverable in spinoff benefits and in fees for commercial disposal.

For Further Information

P.A. Brown, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 996-2395

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MALVERN RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office (LLRWMO).

Purpose

To formalize the co-operative arrangement for removal and storage of radioactively contaminated waste in the Malvern area of Scarborough, Ontario.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and Ontario issued November 3, 1983.

Time Frame

Phase 1 — Removal of waste to Ontario storage site to commence as soon as possible.

Phase 2 — Removal from storage to federal disposal site to be completed before 10-year lease of site expires.

Financing and Operation

Costs for removal and disposal are a federal responsibility; costs for storage and extra transportation are a provincial responsibility. Initial estimate for Phase 1 — approximately $400,000 federal cost. A court decision in June 1987 gave legal approval to proceed with the planned storage arrangements. A decision by Ontario on both the choice of site and on proceeding with interim storage is still required before the LLRWMO can proceed with the project. A co-ordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task.

The federal and Ontario governments have co-operated on remedial action to alleviate the problem of high levels of radon gas found in the basements of a number of the houses on McClure Crescent in Malvern.

For Further Information

P.A. Brown, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 996-2395

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SURREY, B.C. RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office (LLRWMO).

Purpose

To formalize the co-operative arrangement for removal and disposal of radiactively contaminated waste in Surrey, B.C.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and British Columbia issued in June 1984.

Time Frame
The agreement shall continue in force until permanent disposal of Surrey wastes has been accomplished.

Financing and Operation
The costs for removal, storage and disposal are a federal responsibility. British Columbia agrees to support the actions of the LLRWMO, participate if requested in site selection and evaluation, provide approvals necessary for storage or disposal siting, and co-operate in any related court proceedings. Initial estimate is approximately $1 million. The LLRWMO will supervise the work. A co-ordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task. The on-site clean up and storage were completed in October 1985. Disposal alternatives have been documented.

On October 12, 1989, an independent siting task force was set up to implement a siting process based on the report "Opting to Co-operation." The task force will report to the Minister and will be financially supported by, and (for administration matters) accountable to, the LLRWMO.

For Further Information
P.A. Brown, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 996-2395

HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE AGREEMENT

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose
To provide capital loans and operating grants to the Hydro-Quebec Research Institute so it can meet the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies. The institute serves by providing access to research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance. It also provides materials and techniques for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy. As well, the institute ensures effective dissemination of research results.

Authority or Background
Order-in-Council of July 3, 1970. Agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame
Loans at Crown corporation rates were provided in fiscal years 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974, and are being repaid in 25 equal annual instalments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981. The agreement expires in 1999 once the loan is repaid in full.

Financing and Operation
The program was administered by a review board consisting of three members appointed by the federal government, and three members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec.

Payments
Loans totalling $17.5 million were advanced over four years. Annual grants of $325,000 were paid over 10 years.

For Further Information
P. McNeil, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 996-3038

LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC) AGREEMENT

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose
To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River basin in Labrador.

Authority or Background
A Canada — Newfoundland agreement to establish the corporation was signed November 24, 1978.

Time Frame
During the period 1979 to June 1980, the LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980, the board recommended to its shareholders that it proceed with the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric project. The shareholders decided not to do so at that time. LCDC is being maintained pending the outcome of negotiations between Quebec and Newfoundland

for the sale of power supplied by the hydroelectric developments on the Lower Churchill River.

Financing and Operation
The LCDC is a provincial-federal Crown corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To date, Canada has provided equity of $14.75 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of $15.4 million. The LCDC prepares forecasts of monthly cash flow requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments
It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds it has provided for the LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation.

For Further Information
D.E. Burpee, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 995-7460

NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose
To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority or Background
The federal government signed agreements with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and with Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame
The project was placed in service in June 1980. New Brunswick's annual loan repayments expire in 2011; Nova Scotia's expire in 2009.

Financing and Operation
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981, special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments
Total loans to New Brunswick were $10 million, of which $7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid $5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to Nova Scotia were $2.6 million of which $0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78, $1.3 million in 1978-79, $0.9 million in 1979-80 and $0.2 million in 1980-81.

For Further Information
D.E. Burpee, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 995-7460

THE WESTERN ACCORD — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OIL AND GAS PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose
To deregulate oil pricing and modify the oil and gas fiscal regime in order to stimulate investment and job creation in the energy sector in Canada and to increase the degree of energy security for all Canadians.

Authority or Background
Joint statement by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and energy ministers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on March 28, 1985.

Time Frame
The provisions of the understanding began on March 28, 1985. No expiry date was specified.

Financing and Operation
The agreement entails no ongoing federal-provincial operational or financing commitments.

For Further Information

David Oulton, Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 995-0042

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR AND THE HIBERNIA CONSORTIUM, TO PROCEED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIBERNIA OIL FIELD OFFSHORE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy, Newfoundland; Chevron Canada Resources; Gulf Canada Resources Limited; Mobil Oil Canada; and Petro-Canada Inc.

Purpose

To develop the 525-650 million barrel oil field about 315 km east-southeast of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Authority or Background

The project covered by the Statement of Principles signed on July 18, 1988, refers to the development project described in the Hibernia Development Plan approved by the Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board in January 1986, according to section 139 of the Canada — Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act. The federal portion of the contribution and loan guarantees is covered by the Hibernia Development Project Act, which received royal assent on November 6, 1990. Agreements between the parties took effect on November 29, 1990.

Time Frame

Construction started in 1990; production is expected to begin in late 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada will contribute 25% of the pre-production capital costs (up to a maximum of $1.04 billion) and will guarantee loans for 40% of the pre-production capital costs (to a maximum guarantee of $1.66 billion). In addition, Canada has agreed to provide up to $300 million in price-indexed interest assistance and a $175 million temporary financing facility to cover 40% of construction costs in excess of $5.6 billion, or to insulate the project from negative cash flow to the extent caused by debt service payments on the guaranteed debt.

Newfoundland and Labrador will remove the retail sales tax on project capital costs, reduce the retail sales tax on operating costs to 4%, adopt a price-sensitive royalty regime, and provide $11 million to the project for specific engineering activities in the province. The Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund will contribute $95 million to help build the Gravity Base Structure (GBS) and Main Support Frame (MSF) assembly site at Come-By-Chance. Further details are contained in the agreement.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN WITH HUSKY OIL OPERATIONS LIMITED TO CONSTRUCT A CRUDE OIL UPGRADER NEAR LLOYDMINSTER ON THE ALBERTA — SASKATCHEWAN BORDER

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy, Alberta; Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan; and Husky Oil Operations Limited.

Purpose

To finance, build and operate a $1.267 billion crude oil upgrader near Lloydminster on the Alberta — Saskatchewan border.

Authority or Background

The Joint Venture Agreement was signed by the governments of Canada, Alberta and Saskatchewan jointly with Husky Oil Operations Limited on September 2, 1988. The Canadian portion of the investment is authorized under the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame

Construction of the facility began in late 1988 and will be completed in 1992.

Financing and Operation

The upgrader is owned by a joint venture of the three governments and Husky Oil Operations Limited. Their investments are: Government of Canada — 31.67%; Government of Alberta — 24.17%; Government of Saskatchewan — 17.5%; and Husky Oil Operations Limited — 26.67%. Further details are contained in the agreement.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED ON NEWGRADE ENERGY INC. HEAVY OIL UPGRADER

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan; and Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL), Saskatchewan.

Purpose

To have NewGrade Energy Inc. construct, own and operate a heavy oil upgrader at Regina, Saskatchewan. The upgrader is fully integrated with the existing refinery of CCRL at Regina.

Authority or Background

Canada — Saskatchewan — Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL) Memorandum of Understanding signed on August 23, 1983. Unanimous Shareholder Agreement signed February 3, 1984, initiated Phase I. An agreement to proceed with the construction and operation (phases II and III) of the project was reached by the above parties on December 23, 1986. Canada's loan guarantee authority is provided pursuant to vote 5B of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Appropriation Act No. 3, 1985-86.

Time Frame

Construction commenced in the summer of 1986. The upgrader began operating in early November 1988. This event was marked by a "First Oil In" celebration in Regina on November 9, 1988.

Financing and Operation

The project agreement of December 23, 1987, provides loans fully guaranteed by Canada (43.3%) and Saskatchewan (56.7%). The aggregate amount of NewGrade indebtedness that is guaranteed is limited to a maximum of $635 million: $360 million by Saskatchewan and $275 million by Canada. In addition, Saskatchewan has contributed $154.036 million as equity investment in NewGrade to fund 20% of the costs of the project. This investment can be made in the form of Class C and Class D shares or by way of subordinated loans to NewGrade. Further details are contained in the agreements.

For Further Information

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NewGrade Energy Inc.
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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA — PACIFIC COAST ENERGY COMPANY OF VANCOUVER AGREEMENT ON THE VANCOUVER ISLAND PIPELINE PROJECT

Administered By
Energy Sector; Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia; and Pacific Coast Energy Corporation of Vancouver.

Purpose
To provide for the construction and operation of the pipeline from the mainland of Vancouver to and including Vancouver Island, that will supply natural gas service to industrial customers and to local distribution utilities serving residential and commercial customers along the route of the pipeline.

Authority or Background
A binding agreement was signed on November 3, 1989, by the governments of Canada and British Columbia jointly with Pacific Coast Energy Company of Vancouver. The federal government's portion of the contribution is authorized under the Oil Substitution and Conservation Act.

Time Frame
Construction of the pipeline began in December 1989 and is expected to be completed in September 1991.

Financing and Operation
The pipeline will be owned by Pacific Coast Energy Company (PCEC). The estimated construction cost of $325 million will be shared by the three signatories in the following proportions: Canada will pay 60% of costs to a maximum of $150 million, of which $50 million is repayable; British Columbia will pay 10% of costs to a maximum of $25 million, which is repayable; and PCEC will pay the non-government portion, plus the repayment of the contributions.

For Further Information
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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE ATLANTIC ACCORD

Administered By
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration.

Purpose
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority or Background
Canada — Newfoundland Agreement (The Atlantic Accord) signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, February 11, 1985; and the Atlantic Accord Implementation Act proclaimed April 4, 1987.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced February 11, 1985 and has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation
The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing the operational costs of the Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the act.

For Further Information
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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Administered By

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy.

Purpose

To help pay the costs of approved projects establishing the social and economic infrastructure related to oil and gas development off the Newfoundland coast, before production begins; and to ensure that the Newfoundland economy is well positioned to reap the economic benefits of offshore development.

Authority or Background

The Canada — Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act, Part VI, sections 228-235.

Time Frame

The development fund was part of the Atlantic Accord between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, signed on February 11, 1985. Since then, over $200 million have been allocated to projects approved under the fund. The fund will conclude on April 1, 1993, or at the commencement of production, whichever is the latter. However, payments will continue for approved projects in progress at the termination date.

Financing and Operation

The Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund is a $300 million fund cost shared 75:25 by the governments of Canada and of Newfoundland and Labrador respectively.

The Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund Committee, composed of two federal and two provincial representatives, monitors and reviews the implementation of projects.

Project management steering committees with representatives from the government sponsoring the project and the primary contractors oversee each project.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SASKATCHEWAN ON NATURAL GAS MARKETS AND PRICES

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To create the conditions for a more flexible and market-oriented pricing regime for natural gas, including an orderly transition which is fair to consumers and producers and which will enhance the possibilities for price and other terms to be freely negotiated between buyers and sellers.

Authority or Background

Agreement signed by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and energy ministers of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan on October 31, 1985.

Time Frame

The agreement was effective November 1, 1985. The next 12 months was to mark the transition to a fully market-sensitive pricing regime. As of November 1, 1986, the wholesale prices of all natural gas in interprovincial trade are determined by negotiation between buyers and sellers. No expiry date for the agreement was specified.

Financing and Operation

TransCanada PipeLines' transportation toll increase approved by the National Energy Board for implementation on November 1, 1985, was paid for the period of November 1, 1985, to October 31, 1986, by the Government of Canada, by means of funds received from the Government of Alberta under market development incentive payments. As part of the agreement, the federal and provincial governments undertook to review certain tests and legislation and to monitor and report quarterly on the implementation of the provisions in order to ensure that the intent and objectives of the agreement were achieved. The latter remains an ongoing activity.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE NOVA SCOTIA ACCORD

Administered By
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration.

Purpose
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Nova Scotia.

Authority or Background
The Nova Scotia Accord signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia, August 26, 1986; and the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, proclaimed December 22, 1989.

Time Frame
The agreement was effective on August 26, 1986, and has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation
The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing the operational costs of the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act. The board was established and began operations in January 1990.

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Administered By
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Nova Scotia Department of Industry, Trade and Technology.

Purpose
To defray infrastructure costs directly or indirectly related to the exploration for, or development, production or transportation of, oil and gas in the Nova Scotia offshore area.

Authority or Background
The Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, Part VI, sections 233-238.

Time Frame
The development fund was established as a result of the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord of August 26, 1986.

Funding for projects under the development fund will end when petroleum production commences in the offshore area and the day on which cumulative volume of production reaches an amount equal to one billion cubic metres of gas or an equivalent amount of natural gas liquids or oil. To date $199.6 million has been committed under the fund.

Financing and Operation
The repayment of the $200 million Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund is waived under the accord.

The Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund Committee, composed of two federal and two provincial government representatives, monitors approved projects.

For Further Information
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GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To co-operate in enhancing the public usefulness of Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Authority or Background
Memoranda of understanding have been signed with the 10 provinces.

Time Frame
The program will continue until 1994.

Financing and Operation

The program, worth $16 million over five years, is to be financed equally between the federal government and the provinces. There will be no transfer of funds. Each party will finance its own components.

For Further Information

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RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background

Memorandum of understanding signed in July 1990.

Time Frame

The program will continue until March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, $60,000; Nova Scotia, $60,000. The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, $40,000; Nova Scotia, $40,000.

For Further Information

See contact listed at end of Radar Applications of Remote Sensing programs.

RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Administered By

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background

Program began in December 1990.

Time Frame

The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, $30,000; New Brunswick, $20,000. The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, $85,000; New Brunswick, $200,000.

For Further Information

See contact listed at end of Radar Applications of Remote Sensing programs.

RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN QUEBEC

Administered By

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background

Memorandum of understanding signed in September 1990.

Time Frame

The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, $10,000; Quebec, $10,000.

The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, $50,000; Quebec, $55,000.

For Further Information

See contact listed at end of Radar Applications of Remote Sensing programs.

RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN MANITOBA

Administered By

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background

Program started in November 1989; memorandum of understanding has yet to be signed.

Time Frame
The program will continue until March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, $5,000; Manitoba, $5,000. The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, $10,000; Manitoba, $25,000.

For Further Information
See contact listed at end of Radar Applications of Remote Sensing programs.

RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN YUKON

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background
Memorandum of understanding signed in November 1990.

Time Frame
The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, $30,000; Yukon, $10,000. The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, $138,000; Yukon, $220,000.

For Further Information

Contact for Radar Applications of Remote Sensing programs across Canada
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REMOTE SENSING, MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To co-operate in remote sensing, mapping and resource information systems development.

Authority or Background
Memorandum of understanding signed by Canada and British Columbia in April 1988.

Time Frame
The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
There will be no transfer of funds. Each party will finance its own components. Funding has not been determined.

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CANADA — ALBERTA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

Administered By
Mineral and Energy Technology Sector.

Purpose
To financially support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels, excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy-related research and development.

Authority or Background

Exchange of letters between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Alberta in October and November 1976.

Time Frame

Funding supplied by the Government of Canada was spread over 1976-77 to 1981-82.

Financing and Operation

The total funding will be $96 million, most of which will be spent by the end of 1990-91.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON ROCKBURST RESEARCH

Administered By

The project is overseen by the board of directors of the Mining Research Directorate, which includes members from CANMET and the Ontario Government.

A technical committee comprises members of the participating companies, CANMET, Ontario and universities.

CANMET is responsible for part of the research and provides the necessary staff.

Purpose

To improve mine design in a rockburst-prone environment by:

a) completing a state-of-the-art handbook on rockbursts in Canadian hardrock mines;

b) developing ways to monitor rockburst activity and determining cause, mechanism and focal parameters;

c) developing methods of alleviating the number and severity of rockbursts through improved mine planning, sequence of extraction and backfilling practice;

d) developing methods of limiting the damage from rockbursts through improved support techniques and distress blasting or controlling the timing of a rockburst through blasting practice.

Authority or Background

The Canada — Ontario — Industry Rockburst Project was completed on March 31, 1990. A new Canadian Rockburst Research Project started on September 1, 1990. A memorandum of understanding was signed on December 17, 1990.

Time Frame

The five-year co-operative program will be completed on March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

CANMET is primarily responsible for:

a) completing the rockburst handbook, publishing and translating;

b) operating seismograph stations at Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, Elliott Lake, and Red Lake; and keeping records of mining-induced seismicity, including magnitude and first motion;

c) operating five macroseismic networks at Quirke, Strathcona, Macassa, Campbell and Creighton mines;

d) analyzing the seismic waveforms for mechanisms and focal parameters; and

e) evaluating the application of seismological techniques to mine-induced seismicity.

Industry is primarily responsible for the new research projects on stiff backfills, fault-slip mechanisms, support and ground control, full wave-mine design, and automated data reduction. These are being contracted to primarily universities.

Each of the three parties to the agreement will contribute $10,850,000. Canada provides staff, and Ontario is providing equipment, funds and/or services. On behalf of industry, the Mining Research Directorate collected funds from 11 mining companies: Inco Ltd., Falconbridge Ltd., Noranda Ltd., Placer Dome Ltd., Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd., Minnova Ltd., Rio Algom Ltd., Corona Corp., Dickenson Ltd., Lac Minerals Ltd., and Westmin Resources Ltd. The mining companies are also contributing their microseismic monitoring systems, assisting in the operation of new equipment, and providing data on rockbursts at their mines.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Administered By

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector; Legal Surveys Division, Canada Centre for Surveying.

Purpose

To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries through joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority or Background

The Constitution Act; Alberta — British Columbia Boundary Act, 1974; federal and provincial orders-in-council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation

The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative, usually the Surveyor General, and a representative of each province involved, usually the Director of Surveys. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays half of the costs of provincial-territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces usually share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist: Alberta — Northwest Territories; Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories; British Columbia — Yukon — Northwest Territories; Manitoba — Saskatchewan; and Alberta — British Columbia.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT ON QUEBEC GEOSCIENCE CENTRE

Administered By

Geological Survey of Canada Sector.

Purpose

To enhance collaborative research by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS) — Géoressources on sedimentary basins and their mineralization; to give users of geoscientific information in Quebec, particularly Francophones, better access to Geological Survey services and publications; to facilitate co-operative exchanges between Anglophone and Francophone geoscientific researchers.

Authority or Background

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame

The Quebec Geoscience Centre was established in September 1988. In the third year (1991-1992) of the renewable five-year agreement, about 25 employees from each of the partners will be co-located in laboratories of INRS in Québec. Field and laboratory studies commenced in 1989.

Financing and Operation

The Geological Survey will contribute approximately $13.35 million over the five years; INRS, about $10.85 million.

A team of employees drawn from the Geological Survey and from INRS is seeking a better understanding of the origins of sedimentary basins and their processes of mineralization, as well as more knowledge about quarternary mapping and geoscientific modelling. The team will then prepare regional geological syntheses of selected targets in Appalachian and Precambrian terrains.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM

Administered By

Geological Survey of Canada Sector.

Purpose

To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority or Background

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame

Since the program started in 1960, 10 million kilometres, about 80% of Canada, has been surveyed. The largest gaps in systematic coverage are in British Columbia, the Prairies and in the Northwest Territories (including the Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay). In 1991, surveys will be conducted in British Columbia and Alberta. In addition to the standard regional surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work under mineral development agreements.

Financing and Operation

The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in co-operation with provincial agencies. The surveying is carried out by companies under contract.

For Further Information

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CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Administered By

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To establish an authority on all matters of geographical nomenclature affecting Canada.

Authority or Background

Established July 22, 1969 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-48.

Time Frame

This is a permanent committee. It meets at least once a year to exchange ideas and to discuss areas of common concern.

Financing and Operation

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is made up of representatives from the federal government, the provinces, the territories, and one outside appointee. To be official, all committee decisions on geographical nomenclature must be approved by the appropriate federal or provincial minister. Members usually serve without remuneration. The Canada Centre for Mapping in Ottawa provides the committee with a permanent secretariat.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the governments of Canada and Newfoundland to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Newfoundland by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background
Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame
Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1993-94.

Financing and Operation
The federal government will pay $12.3 million, and New Brunswick, $5.2 million of the $17.5 million agreement.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's five programs were developed in consultation with the private sector. The programs are:

1. Geoscience, which will respond to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by junior mining companies in particular.
2. Mining and Mineral Technology, with research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, and reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector will participate financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development, which will fund market studies and promote economic development opportunities.
4. Mineral Industry Assistance, which will provide direct financial support for exploration and development by individuals and small companies.
5. The agreement is supported by a strong public information program.

For Further Information
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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose
To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the governments of Canada and Nova Scotia to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Nova Scotia by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background
Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame
Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1991-92.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Nova Scotia will equally share the $9 million cost.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's five programs were developed in consultation with the private sector. The programs are:

1. Geoscience, which will respond to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Mining and Mineral Technology, with research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, and reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector will participate financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development, which will fund market studies and promote economic development opportunities.
4. Mineral Investment Stimulation, which will provide direct financial support for exploration and development by individuals and small companies.
5. The agreement is supported by a strong public information program.

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CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the governments of Canada and New Brunswick to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to New Brunswick by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

The federal government will pay $6 million, and New Brunswick, $4 million, of the $10 million agreement.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development.

Programs have been developed in consultation with the private sector and include a strong public information component. Three programs are:

1. Exploration Stimulation, which will respond to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Development Technology, with research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, and reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector will participate financially in most projects.
3. Development Opportunities, which will fund market studies, promote economic development opportunities, and provide direct financial support for exploration and development by individuals and small companies.

The agreement is supported by a public information program.

For Further Information

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Environment Canada

The Department of the Environment Act divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Department of the Environment Canada. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

1. the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;
2. renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;
3. water;
4. meteorology;
5. the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and
6. the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for the Canadian Parks Services was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment.

Environment Canada enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, and Conservation and Protection) and the Parks Program (carried out by the Canadian Parks Service).

The Atmospheric Environment Service (AES) is the national meteorological service providing daily weather information through the media and by direct inquiries to its offices across Canada. It also provides climate, ice, sea state and air quality services. Its aim is to ensure adequate information for the safety of life, security of property, efficiency of economic activities, and maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality.

Conservation and Protection (C&P) contributes to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and to the management of renewable resources and water.

In addition, C&P seeks to ensure that the federal government's responsibilities respecting the protection of the environment are carried out in a manner consistent with national policy and, where necessary, are enforced under appropriate legislation and circumstances. C&P is the focal point for contact and liaison on environmental protection matters with corresponding agencies of the provincial governments.

The Canadian Parks Service is responsible for two major heritage functions: the establishment, protection and management of national parks; and the commemoration, protection, development, operation and maintenance of national historic sites and canals.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the National Battlefields Commission, and the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent, informed advice on policies and programs respecting the Canadian environment. One of the objectives of the council is to advise the Minister on priorities for action by the federal government or the federal government jointly with the provinces. Liaison is maintained with provincial environmental advisory councils.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and, as a board, acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by an act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the national battlefields at Quebec and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the department. The act provides for one of the nine commissioners to be appointed by Quebec; a second, by Ontario.

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Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

The AES is party to nine formal agreements with provinces and territories: two on climatological networks in Quebec and Newfoundland; one on meteorological programs and stations in Alberta; four on Weatheradio Repeater Networks with New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec; one on meteorological services for forest fire operations in British Columbia; and one on use of an AES hangar for water bomber operations in the Northwest Territories. The AES often participates in ad hoc co-operative projects with provincial authorities and also plays a support role in hydrometric agreements and flood damage reduction agreements.

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATE STATIONS AND PROGRAMS IN THE PROVINCE

Administered By
A co-ordinating committee meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program. The agreement, signed in 1986, provides for termination at any time by either party provided that notice of 18 months is given in writing.

Purpose
To provide a formal basis for future development of climate stations and programs on a co-operative and cost-shared basis, and to lay down guidelines for the provision of mutual assistance in the implementation of data collection platforms via satellite for environmental applications.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological stations and will pay for same.

For some stations, meeting mutually agreed federal-provincial requirements, costs are shared equally.

Services (e.g. instrument installation, operation, maintenance, training and inspection) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1990-91 is $62,000, paid by Newfoundland to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATOLOGICAL NETWORKS IN QUEBEC

Administered By

A joint committee (Canada — Quebec) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1985, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that notice of 18 months is given in writing.

Purpose

To formalize co-operative climatological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements; to obtain co-ordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation, and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, hydrology, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, renewable and non-renewable resource management, recreation, tourism, air and water quality, and other purposes.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological observations and will pay for same.

The province will finance all other climatological programs.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The cost to the federal government (the AES) of the climatological services in Quebec for 1990-91 is $434,200.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
100 Alexis-Nihon Boulevard, 3rd Floor
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H4M 2N8
Tel.: (514) 283-1601

CANADA — ALBERTA AGREEMENT REGARDING METEOROLOGICAL PROGRAMS AND STATIONS IN ALBERTA

Administered By

A joint committee (Canada — Alberta) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1980, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that notice of 12 months is given in writing.

Purpose

To formalize co-operative meteorological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining co-ordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, flood control, water supply, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other purposes.

Financing and Operation

Canada will pay the costs of the programs and stations that are part of the national meteorological programs in Alberta.

Alberta will pay for any other meteorological station or program it requires.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1990-91 is $14,000, paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 420-3143

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Purpose
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Newfoundland and coastal Labrador from a main transmitter located in Gander.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Newfoundland reimburses close to 50% of the operating cost of the repeaters with a maximum of about $43,000 annually ($42,800 for 1990-91). Canada (the AES) invoices the province once or twice yearly.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
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Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Purpose
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Nova Scotia and over adjacent marine areas.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Nova Scotia (Department of Fisheries) reimburses 42% of the operating costs of the repeaters ($24,400 for 1990-91).

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
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Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

Administered By
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Purpose
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout New Brunswick and over the adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Moncton.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. New Brunswick reimburses 67% of the operating cost of the repeaters (departments of Fisheries, 40%; Agriculture and Rural Development, 40%; and Municipal Affairs, 20%). The cost of services for fiscal year 1990-91 is approximately $6,000. Canada (the AES) will invoice the New Brunswick departments once or twice yearly.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR QUEBEC

Administered By
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Quebec Region.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Purpose
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Quebec.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Quebec reimburses up to 50% of the operating costs, with a maximum of $30,000 annually.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
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Environment Canada
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Tel.: (514) 283-1601

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA AGREEMENT ON METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES FOR FORESTRY

Administered By
Regional Director General, Pacific, Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada; and Director, Forest Protection Branch, B.C. Ministry of Forests and Lands.

Time Frame
The agreement, signed on February 19, 1987, is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1991. It may be renewed in writing for three additional years, or on a year-to-year basis, and may be terminated by either party upon notice of four months.

Purpose
To formalize arrangements whereby the services of meteorological technicians are provided to assist British Columbia in providing dedicated meteorological advice for forest fire management in the province.

Financing and Operation
British Columbia will state in writing its requirements for a specific number of technicians, the number of months of service required, and any training requirements for the assigned personnel. Full costs associated with providing this service will be recovered annually by the Government of Canada. In fiscal year 1990-91, about $227,000 is paid by British Columbia to Canada under the terms of this agreement.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
1200 W. 73rd Avenue, Suite 700
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6P 6H9
Tel.: (604) 666-8090

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT REGARDING WATER BOMBER OPERATIONS AT INUVIK

Administered By
Assistant deputy ministers of the Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Environment Canada; and of the Department of Renewable Resources, Northwest Territories, or their designated officials.

Time Frame
The agreement is being reviewed.

Purpose
To specify co-operative arrangements between the two governments regarding water bomber operations from the AES hangar at Inuvik. Subject to AES requirements, and to National Defence requirements under a separate MOU, the agreement specifies access and use of space in the hangar for a Northwest Territories water bomber aircraft.

Financing and Operation
The Government of the Northwest Territories will reimburse Canada in accordance with a charge schedule prescribed by AES, unless special arrangements are negotiated prior to operations being carried out. The territorial government will also be billed for any facilities or modifications in the hangar that are undertaken specifically for its operations.

For Further Information
Director, Ice Branch
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
4905 Dufferin Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3H 5T4
Tel.: (416) 739-4931

Conservation and Protection, Inland Waters Directorate

CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Individual arrangements are listed on the following pages under the headings: River Basin Programs, Flood Damage Reduction Program, Regulation and Apportionment Programs, Monitoring and Survey Programs, and Water Management Research Programs.

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch, Water Resources Branch, and Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
Co-operative arrangements have been made for the provision of federal contributions to structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements on specific aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint water resources planning and development studies in various drainage basins; and for implementing management programs.

Authority or Background
Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation
There are two types of co-operative arrangements: those where the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, (e.g. for dams, reservoirs or channel improvements); and those concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Agreements concerning water quality and quantity are usually administered by federal-provincial boards.

In instances of implementation of management plans, new administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside Environment Canada, are created. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a federal-provincial shared-cost basis. The investigative agreements, cost sharing, funding limitations, and expiry dates are agreed to at the outset. Under the former, the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Financial information on current agreements is contained in the following pages.

For Further Information
Director
Water Planning and Management Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-2071

Director, Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1508

Director, Water Quality Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1920

RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS

Canada — Prince Edward Island Work-Sharing Arrangement respecting the Conduct of Studies on Water Resource Management for Economic Development

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1990 (extended to March 31, 1992).

Purpose
The arrangement provides for the co-ordination of federal and provincial studies of surface waters, groundwater, and estuaries in Prince Edward Island. The studies will inventory existing water uses and constraints; evaluate water management issues and options; and identify future economically sustainable development opportunities.

Financing and Operation
The agreement will cost approximately $1 million over three years. Environment Canada and the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs for Prince Edward Island will each pay all directly incurred eligible expenditures up to

a maximum of $500,000. A co-ordinating committee will develop procedures for ensuring an equitable cost sharing. An extension agreement was signed on November 2, 1990, at an additional cost of $400,000 shared equally over two years.

Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation Agreement (Canada — British Columbia)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
May 1968 to March 1995.

Purpose
To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Financing and Operation
In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total commitments to the Flood Control Program and related studies to $60 million. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. In 1983-84, the expiry date was extended to December 31, 1986. A further amending agreement was signed in October 1985 increasing the federal and provincial commitments to $80.5 million each and further extending the expiry date to March 31, 1995. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

Memorandum of Understanding respecting the Water Resources of the Mackenzie River Basin (Canada — Alberta — Saskatchewan — British Columbia)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
Continuous since 1973.

Purpose

1. to exchange information on potential water-related development in the basin;
2. to formulate a program of studies to gather data on the basin's water and related resources;
3. to consider study designs, budgets and agreements associated with implementation of certain study recommendations for the basin.

Financing and Operation
A program of studies was completed in 1982 and funding is now being met from regular programs. Formal funding will not be re-established until an implementation agreement is signed.

Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Qu'Appelle River Channel Conveyance

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
April 1984 to March 1989 (extended to March 1992).

Purpose
To mitigate flooding and low flows in the Qu'Appelle valley by increasing channel capacity in severely constricted reaches of the river.

Financing and Operation
Total funding is $4.75 million, of which the federal share is $2.375 million. The channel conveyance works arise from the recommendations of a 1970-1972 Qu'Appelle basin study. The intent of the agreement is to complete these works which were begun under the 1975-1984 Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle valley, co-ordinated by Industry, Science and Technology Canada. This earlier agreement was signed under the 1974 General Development Agreement with Saskatchewan. The proposed extension would increase total funding to $5.3 million (federal share: $2.65 million).

South Saskatchewan River Basin Study Agreement (Canada — Saskatchewan)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
May 1986 to December 1989 (extended to March 1991).

Purpose
To study water management and development scenarios in the Saskatchewan portion of the South Saskatchewan basin.

Financing and Operation

Total cost of $1.6 million is to be shared equally by Canada and Saskatchewan.

Canada — British Columbia Agreement Respecting a Fraser River Estuary Management Program

Administered By

Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame

October 10, 1985 to December 31, 1990 (renewal to December 31, 1993, under negotiation).

Purpose

To provide a means of accommodating a growing population and economy while maintaining the quality and productivity of the natural environment of the Fraser River estuary.

Financing and Operation

Total cost of $1.5 million to be shared equally by the five implementing parties: Environment Canada, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Fraser River Harbour Commission, the North Fraser River Harbour Commission, and the British Columbia Ministry of the Environment.

Ottawa River Water Quality Co-ordinating Committee (Canada — Ontario — Quebec)

Administered By

Water Quality Branch.

Time Frame

Continuous since 1983.

Purpose

To review the results of monitoring programs; to oversee its implementation; to undertake or recommend special studies as need be; and to recommend water quality objectives for the river.

Financing and Operation

Water quality monitoring and associated studies are carried out by participating agencies in accordance with their available resources.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM (FDR)

See Table 11-1 for a complete list of existing federal-provincial agreements. In some provinces, various aspects of the program are combined into one or two agreements rather than having separate agreements for each aspect.

Administered By

Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame

The overall program was expected to be active for 10 years, i.e., general agreements outlining policy were to extend for 10 years, while subsequent agreements on mapping, studies, flood forecasting, and structural control were to last five years. However, since the signing of the first general agreement in 1976, the 10-year span was found to be too short. Thus several general agreements have been extended, while others are being extended. Similarly, mapping agreements have been extended beyond five years.

Purpose

The primary aim of the FDR Program is to identify flood risk areas on maps and discourage flood-vulnerable developments in those areas. This is accomplished by formally designating the mapped areas, bringing into effect policies aimed at discouraging inappropriate development. These policies include commitments by both senior levels of government not to build or to support any flood-vulnerable developments in designated areas, nor to give disaster assistance to structures erected in such areas after designation.

Financing and Operation

Costs are shared equally by Canada and the provinces except for structural control agreements under which the province pays a larger share but recovers some of that from the benefiting municipality. Programs in some provinces have already had increases in funding and others are expected to need more funds because flood-prevention needs have exceeded initial expectations.

Steering committees (two federal and two provincial members) are established to administer the FDR agreements in each province. In many cases, federal-provincial technical committees are set up to carry out the mapping or other technical aspects of the program.

Progress

FDR agreements are in place with all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where flooding is not a problem. An agreement has been signed with the Northwest Territories, and negotiations are underway with the Yukon government. A memorandum of understanding exists between Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to identify flood-prone areas on Indian reserves. Mapping and designating flood risk areas continue to be the main components of the program. By November 1990, co-operative activities with the provinces and territories had resulted in the designation of approximately 175 sites across Canada.

As the mapping and designation of flood risk areas nears completion in each of the provinces/territories, development of "maintenance agreements" is under consideration with the primary aim being to ensure existing policies remain in place. Additional topics to be examined include long-term approaches to mapping and schedules for updates and financing. Environment Canada is consulting with the provinces where priority mapping and studies are nearing completion.

All major control works have been completed. An exception is the proposed Canada — Newfoundland agreement to implement flood control measures for the Placentia area, which has been under negotiation since 1986. Flood forecasting agreements exist with Manitoba and New Brunswick, and there is a proposal for an agreement with the Northwest Territories. Federal involvement is primarily restricted to the initial stages of development, by providing funds for studies and for the establishment of forecasting centres. Once this is accomplished, the provinces are responsible for maintaining the established network.

TABLE 11-1

Federal-Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Agreements to November 22, 1990

		Duration in years	Total cost ($)[b]	Expiry
Newfoundland				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		14[a]	N/A	5/95
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and Studies		9[a]	2,200,000[a]	5/90
(amends and combines 1981 mapping	(Mapping)	7[a]		
and 1983 studies agreements)	(Studies)			
Nova Scotia				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		16[a]	N/A	6/94
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping		11[a]	1,030,000[a]	6/89
Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction		11[a]	670,000[a]	6/89
New Brunswick				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		24[a]	N/A	3/2000
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping		10[a]	2,000,000[a]	3/86
Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction		10[a]	200,000	3/86
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and Studies		5[a]	710,000	3/92
Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin		15[a]	2,120,000[a]	3/92
Agreement on Flood Damage Reduction for Marsh Creek Watershed		6.5[a]	2,010,000	3/84
Agreement on Petitcodiac Sea Dykes		0.25	160,000	3/79
Quebec				
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to		16[a]	6,000,000[a]	9/92
Flood Damage Reduction (superseded by the following)	(Mapping)[a]	11		9/87
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to		11	4,800,000	3/97
Floodplain Preservation	(Mapping)	6		3/92
Agreement Respecting Dykes and Flow Regulation Works in the Montréal Region		7.5[a]	16,056,000	3/84
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction within the Limits of the City of Québec		2	833,000	3/85
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction on the Mille Iles River		7.5[a]	13,100,000	3/89
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction on the Saint-François River within the Limits of the Town of Richmond		3	4,370,000	3/87

TABLE 11-1 (Continued)

		Duration in years	Total cost ($)[b]	Expiry
Ontario				
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Other Flood Damage Reduction Measures in the Province of Ontario		19[a]	N/A	3/97
	(Other)	14[a]	2,200,000[a]	3/92
	(Mapping)	14[a]	15,400,000[a]	3/92
Manitoba				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		22[a]	N/A	3/99
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping		19[a]	2,850,000[a]	3/96
Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction		19[a]	510,000	3/96
Agreement Respecting Flood Forecasting		8.5[a]	1,000,000	9/89
Agreement Respecting the Upgrading of Ring Dykes in Certain Communities in the Red River Valley		9[a]	6,900,000[a]	3/91
Saskatchewan				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction Through Flood Area Management		20[a]	N/A	4/97
Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies		5	1,300,000 (Mapping)	4/82
			480,000 (Studies)	4/82
Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies		5	750,000 (Mapping)	3/92
			250,000 (Studies)	3/92
Agreement Respecting Community Floodplain Management Measures		5	580,000	3/92
Alberta				
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping		9	N/A	3/98
	(Mapping)	5	5,500,000	3/94
British Columbia				
Agreement Respecting Floodplain Mapping in the Province of British Columbia		10	N/A	3/98
	(Mapping)	5	4,500,000	3/93
	(Public information)		500,000	
Northwest Territories				
EC/IANC Memorandum of Understanding Respecting Flood Damage Reduction in the Northwest Territories		2[a]	225,000	6/78
EC/IANC Memorandum of Understanding Respecting Flood Damage Reduction in the Northwest Territories		14[a]	400,000	3/93
	(Mapping)	9[a]		3/88
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping (Canada — N.W.T.)		14[a]	N/A	3/93

[a] Includes additional time, money, or alteration in locations since original agreement signed.

[b] These costs are to be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments except for:

- federal: 33 1/3%, provincial/local: 66 2/3% — Flood Damage Reduction for Marsh Creek Watershed;
- federal: 45%, provincial/local: 55% — Dykes and Flow Regulation Works in the Montréal Region / Upgrading of Ring Dykes in Certain Communities in the Red River Valley / Flood Damage Reduction within the Limits of the City of Québec / "Other ... measures" part of Flood Risk Mapping and Other Flood Damage Reduction Measures in the Province of Ontario / Flood Damage Reduction on the Mille Iles River / Flood Damage Reduction on the Saint-François River within the Limits of the Town of Richmond / "Structural measures" component of Community Floodplain Management Measures (Canada — Saskatchewan)
- N.W.T. cost shared equally by Environment Canada (EC) and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC);
- Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin (to 1987-88 cost shared equally), federal share reduced to 40% in 1988-89, 30% in 1989-90, 20% in 1990-91, 10% in 1991-92.

REGULATION AND APPORTIONMENT PROGRAMS

Master Agreement with respect to Prairie Provinces Water Apportionment (Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Board.

Time Frame
Continuous since 1969.

Purpose
To achieve an equitable apportionment of Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one-half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

Financing and Operation
The Prairie Provinces Water Board oversees and reports on apportionment of waters flowing from one province into another province. It considers comprehensive planning, water quality management and other management problems referred to it by the parties concerned and recommends appropriate action.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. The annual cost ceiling of $625,000 covers costs of operation, monitoring and special investigations. The agreement was amended in April 1984.

An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation (Canada — Ontario — Quebec)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
Continuous since 1983.

Purpose
To plan and recommend criteria for regulating the Ottawa River, taking into account hydro-power production, flood protection, navigation, low water problems, water quality needs and recreation.

Financing and Operation
The board establishes and implements general principles, priorities and overall regulation policies for major regulation facilities in the Ottawa River basin.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-quarter by each of the provinces. The annual ceiling to cover costs of the board's operations has been set at $450,000.

Lake of the Woods Control Board (Canada — Ontario — Manitoba)

Administered By
Water Resources Branch.

Time Frame
Continuous since 1983.

Authority or Background
Convention and Protocol for Regulating the Level of the Lake of the Woods, 1925, between Canada and the United States; the Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 (Canada), 1922 (Ontario), 1958 (Canada, Ontario and Manitoba); the Tripartite Agreement, 1922, between Canada, Ontario and Manitoba; the Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928 (Canada and Ontario have agreed to repeal the act).

Purpose
To secure severally and at all times the most dependable flow and the most advantageous and beneficial use of the waters of the Winnipeg River and of the English River.

Financing and Operation
The board regulates the levels of Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul and the flows in the Winnipeg and English Rivers downstream of these lakes to their junction. Under certain conditions the board also controls the diversion of water from Lake St. Joseph into Lac Seul. The board is supported by the Lake of the Woods Secretariat, an autonomous unit which reports to the board but is housed in the offices of the Inland Waters Directorate.

Funding is borne by the three governments. Most costs are paid in the ratio of 33.3% by Canada, 11.5% by Ontario and 55.2% by Manitoba; but costs related only to the Lac Seul basin are paid 35.4% by Ontario and 64.6% by Manitoba. In 1989-90, board costs totalled $379,000.

MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS

Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements

Administered By
Water Resources Branch.

Purpose
To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and some water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities are also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

Authority or Background
Canada Water Act.

Formal agreements, effective 1975, have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the ministers of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada provide for the same services in Yukon and in the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame
A continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on notice of 18 months, by either party, in writing.

Financing and Operation
A cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network, except in Quebec, and invoicing the provincial governments and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for their share. Quebec operates its own network, which includes federal stations — except for that part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices Canada for activities undertaken by Quebec on behalf of the federal government under the federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement on water quality surveys. The agreements are administered by federal and provincial administrators, and program and financial arrangements are planned by federal-provincial co-ordinating committees appointed by the administrators.

Payments
See Table 11-2.

Federal-Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Agreements

Administered By
Water Quality Branch.

Purpose
To assess the ambient quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to establish the state of the aquatic environment by determining pollution levels, including contaminants and toxic substances.

TABLE 11-2

Provincial Contributions to the Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program

	($000)		
	1988-89	1989-90 (Confirmed)	1989-90 (Projected)
Newfoundland and Labrador	273	300.8	
Prince Edward Island	9	10.7	
Nova Scotia	68	90.7	
New Brunswick	104	128.8	
Ontario	956		1,086.7
Manitoba	557		547.9
Saskatchewan	454		494.0
Alberta	859	922.4	
British Columbia	1,056		1,291.2
Transfers from INAC for			
Yukon Territory	239		232.0
Northwest Territories	730	755.8	
Total	5,305	2,209.2	3,651.8
Federal payment to Quebec (which operates its own network to national standards)	777		

Authority or Background
Canada Water Act.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of changes in the state of the aquatic environment, pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation
Under the Canada — Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality, the federal government finances 50% of the province's activities associated with the Great Lakes International Surveillance Plan (GLISP), in addition to its own activities in this area. As well, a special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for co-ordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Initiatives are presently underway with the provinces to enter into cost- and work-shared agreements for all water quality monitoring in Canada. Agreements have been signed with British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island.

Payments

Under the terms of the Canada — Ontario Agreement, approximately $1.21 million was paid to Ontario for GLISP.

When the agreements signed to date with the provinces on water quality monitoring are fully implemented in 1990-91, it is anticipated that they will cost approximately $2 million, of which about $200,000 will represent payments to provinces for work done for the federal government.

WATER MANAGEMENT RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Research is undertaken by the National Water Research Institute and the National Hydrology Research Institute in support of the water management activities of the Inland Waters Directorate. This research includes necessary initiatives for activities under the Canada — Ontario Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Canada — Quebec Agreement for the Clean-up, Protection, Restoration and Conservation of the St. Lawrence.

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Canadian Wildlife Service

RENEW COMMITTEE — RECOVERY OF NATIONALLY ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, wildlife agencies of all provinces and territories, World Wildlife Fund Canada, Canadian Nature Federation, Canadian Wildlife Federation.

Purpose

To establish and oversee national recovery teams and plans for Canadian species at risk.

Authority or Background

RENEW was established by decision of the Council of Wildlife Ministers in September 1988. Each agency acts under the authority of its own legislation.

Time Frame

Ongoing from September 1988.

Financing and Operation

The Canadian Wildlife Service provides secretariat services for this shared strategy. Participating agencies operate voluntarily within their own budgets to implement the strategy, according to decisions made by the RENEW committee and its subcommittees. Under the Endangered Species Recovery Fund agreement between the Canadian Wildlife Service and the World Wildlife Fund Canada, non-government proponents can receive financial support for projects that help to achieve the species recovery priorities determined by RENEW.

Payments

There are no predetermined interagency payments for the RENEW Committee's operation; specific projects may be cost-shared. Under the Endangered Species Recovery Fund, Environment Canada and the World Wildlife Fund each contribute $250,000 per annum over four years.

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AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN IN EASTERN CANADA THROUGH THE EASTERN HABITAT JOINT VENTURE (EHJV)

Administered By

EHJV Advisory Board with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To enable the implementation and co-ordination of all waterfowl habitat programs of the partners in the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP), 1986.

Time Frame

The EHJV agreement signed on November 15, 1989, is for a term of 15 years and shall be reviewed by the participants after one, five, and 10 years.

Financing and Operation

The administrative mechanism for accomplishing the objectives of the agreement is the EHJV Advisory Board consisting of representatives and alternates from each of the parties (Environment Canada; the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island; Wildlife Habitat Canada; and Ducks Unlimited Canada). The parties will use their best efforts, on an individual basis, to contribute the funding required to make up the Canadian share of the total cost of implementation.

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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1916; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation
No financial considerations are involved. A planning and guiding document only used by the Canadian Wildlife Service Atlantic Region, the Newfoundland and Labrador Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced July 31, 1981, and will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members on behalf of each of Canada and Newfoundland to review and approve co-operative projects in wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region; and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Payments
Canada's and Newfoundland's contributions shall not exceed $200,000 each per year.

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NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HABITAT PROTECTION PLAN FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To protect important and critical migratory bird habitats in Newfoundland.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The plan was signed September 11, 1987, with all indicated actions to be completed by 1997. The action plan will be updated biannually.

Financing and Operation

The plan calls for the application of a variety of mechanisms, some already in use, to protect migratory bird habitats and populations. Representatives of Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) and Newfoundland (Wildlife Division) will meet periodically to review and approve co-operative projects.

Payments

No commitments.

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1916; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation

No financial considerations are involved. A planning and guiding document only used by the Canadian Wildlife Service Atlantic Region, the Nova Scotia Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

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AGREEMENT FOR AN EASTERN HABITAT JOINT VENTURE PROJECT IN NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By

EHJV Provincial Steering Committee with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To implement a joint project in Nova Scotia Salt Marsh under the EHJV.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
Implementation agreement near completion.

Financing and Operation
The agreement establishes a project committee consisting of one official or alternate from each of the four parties (Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada, Nova Scotia, Wildlife Habitat Canada, Ducks Unlimited Canada), to oversee the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the project. Subject to annual budget approval, each party agrees to contribute financially towards the total cost ($70,000) of the project.

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CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1916; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation
No financial considerations are involved. A planning and guiding document only used by the Canadian Wildlife Service Atlantic Region, the New Brunswick Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

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AGREEMENT FOR AN EASTERN HABITAT JOINT VENTURE PROJECT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Administered By
EHJV Provincial Steering Committee with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To implement joint project in New Brunswick's Grand Lake Meadows under the EHJV.

Authority or Background
North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Time Frame
Implementation agreement near completion.

Financing and Operation
The agreement provides for a project committee consisting of one technical representative from each party to the agreement (Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada, New Brunswick, Wildlife Habitat Canada, Ducks Unlimited Canada), whose function it shall be to oversee the

planning, implementation, and monitoring of the New Brunswick project.

Each party agrees to contribute financially to the total cost ($340,000) of the project subject to the necessary budget approvals and according to the following breakdown: Environment Canada, $48,000; New Brunswick, $30,000; Wildlife Habitat Canada, $87,000; and Ducks Unlimited Canada, $58,000. The remaining $117,000 is being provided by U.S. sources through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1916; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation

No financial considerations are involved. A planning and guiding document only used by the Canadian Wildlife Service Atlantic Region, the Prince Edward Island Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

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AGREEMENT TO IMPLEMENT THE GROVE PINE — BIG BROOK EASTERN HABITAT JOINT VENTURE PROJECT IN THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By

EHJV Provincial Steering Committee with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To provide for the long-term implementation and management of the project and the project lands.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

Agreement signed on October 17, 1989, and shall be in effect for 30 years.

Financing and Operation

The agreement calls for the establishment of a project committee consisting of one member from each party to the agreement (Canadian Wildlife Service, Prince Edward Island, Ducks Unlimited Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada) to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation, management, and evaluation of the project.

No financial arrangements are listed under this agreement, but were earlier covered off via bilateral arrangements between the province and each of the partners.

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To undertake joint wildlife conservation programs of national interest in Prince Edward Island and provide for the conservation of migratory birds.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement began August 2, 1984, and expires March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
A committee was established comprising two representatives of each party to administer the agreement. One member is the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region (Canada); another is the Director of the Wildlife Division, Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs (Prince Edward Island).

Payments
The contribution of either party shall not exceed $200,000 in any year and neither party shall be liable to pay for more than 90% of program costs in any year. Payments are subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

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CANADA — ONTARIO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To co-ordinate the implementation of joint programs and policies for the conservation of wildlife and the provision of wildlife-related benefits to Canadians.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement began February 3, 1984, and will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The agreement will be administered by a committee consisting of three representatives of each party. One member shall be the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region (Canada); and another shall be the Director of the Wildlife Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (Ontario).

Payments

Neither party will contribute more than $1 million or nine-tenths of the costs in any given year. Contributions by Canada are subject to approval by Treasury Board, and those of Ontario are subject to allocation of funds by the provincial Management Board.

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AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN THROUGH THE PRAIRIE HABITAT JOINT VENTURE

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region.

Purpose

To co-ordinate all waterfowl habitat programs of the partners in the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced in 1989 and is for a period of 15 years. Participants shall review the agreement after one, five and 10 years.

Financing and Operation

Under this agreement, the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture Advisory Board is established. It consist of members from the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Environment Canada; Ducks Unlimited; Wildlife Habitat Canada; and the North American Wildlife Foundation. Provision is made for additional members.

The parties will use their best efforts, on an individual basis, to contribute the funding required to make up the 25% share of the Canadian contribution to implement the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

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CANADA — MANITOBA — SASKATCHEWAN — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLEY — KAMINURIAK BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources; Manitoba Department of Natural Resources; and Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Purpose

To co-ordinate management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou and their habitat amongst the four governments involved and the traditional users of the resource.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; Manitoba Wildlife Act; Saskatchewan Wildlife Act; and Saskatchewan Federal-Provincial Agreement Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on June 3, 1982, and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The agreement was signed by the Government of Canada (as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of the Environment); the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. It provides for the appointment of a joint management board comprised of representatives of the four governments and of the traditional users of the resource.

Payments

Up to $75,000 per annum: two-fifths to be paid by Canada and one-fifth each by the remaining parties.

For Further Information

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Regional Manager
Environment and Conservation
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Director, Wildlife Branch
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CANADA — PRAIRIE PROVINCES CROP DAMAGE PREVENTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To mitigate the losses of cereal grains to migratory birds on the Prairies.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame
April 1, 1983, to March 31, 1989, with a one-year extension to March 31, 1990. A new agreement is being negotiated.

Financing and Operation
The Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the directors of provincial wildlife management branches will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to crop damage prevention. They will establish program committees to plan and oversee the program during the term of the agreement.

Payments
Financing by either party is to be shared equally. Canada's contribution is not to exceed $1 million (Manitoba $225,000; Saskatchewan $350,000; Alberta $425,000).

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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To reintroduce swift fox into specified areas of Saskatchewan and provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement began March 9, 1984 and expired March 31, 1987. It has been renewed to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
A management authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service (Canada); and the Director of Wildlife, Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources (Saskatchewan) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of swift fox.

Payments
Financing for Canada shall not exceed $25,000 in any year and that of Saskatchewan shall not exceed one-tenth of the federal contribution. Financing is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE MANAGEMENT UNIT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, and Department of Parks and Renewable Resources, Saskatchewan.

Purpose

To effect the management, development and conservation of significant migratory bird populations and their habitat, and to contain crop damage during negotiation of a more formal agreement.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed June 1987 and is in effect.

Financing and Operation

No reference is made to costs in the memorandum of understanding. Costs are decided annually and are borne by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To reintroduce swift fox into Canada (within specified areas of the province of Alberta), and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced August 17, 1983, and continued until March 31, 1988. It has been extended to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Under this agreement, a management authority consisting of two members each from Canada and the province of Alberta will ensure the co-ordination of the efforts of both parties as set out in the agreement or as otherwise agreed to by the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region, and the Director of Wildlife for the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources of Alberta.

Payments

The provision of financing by Canada and the province for the implementation of this agreement is subject to the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Alberta having provided funds for the fiscal year in which such financing is required.

For Further Information

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R. Andrews
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CANADA — ALBERTA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To reintroduce wood bison into Alberta and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
Ongoing since April 1, 1984.

Financing and Operation
A management authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources (Alberta) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments
Financing by either party is not to exceed $75,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

For Further Information
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CANADA — ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To provide more efficient management and protection of migratory birds through better co-ordination of joint activities and through avoidance of duplicating programs and services; and to provide a broad framework within which specific subsidiary agreements can be implemented as required.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Time Frame
Five years, 1988 to 1993.

Financing and Operation

The Canada — Alberta Migratory Bird Committee oversees implementation, recommends and develops any specific subagreements, and establishes technical subcommittees as required. Financial arrangements for Alberta's administration of permits will be mutually agreed upon. The costs for delivery of other operations and specific activities will be shared according to terms of the accord or subagreements developed.

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CRESTON VALLEY (B.C.) WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation

The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing directors: the Regional Director of the British Columbia Ministry of Environment; the Chief of Wildlife Conservation, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region; and a member of the public appointed by British Columbia's Minister of Environment. All directors have equal status in the management of the authority. In addition to an annual grant to the authority, the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the authority through a technical advisory committee and assists in all management plans. The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority now operates the Creston Wildlife Centre as part of its program.

Payments

An annual grant of $100,000 is paid directly to the authority.

For Further Information

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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA WILDLIFE AGREEMENT

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service

Purpose

To co-ordinate those parts of Canada's and British Columbia's wildlife programs that are of mutual interest.

Authority or Background

The Canada Wildlife Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame
July 27, 1989, to March 31, 1999.

Financing and Operation
Canada and British Columbia shall establish a committee consisting of the Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region (or a delegate) and the Director of the British Columbia Wildlife Branch (or a designate) to fulfill the arrangements under this agreement. The committee may implement subsidiary agreements approved by Canada and British Columbia to fulfill any parts of the formal agreement.

Financial and other considerations for formal cost-shared projects will be detailed in subsidiary agreements.

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Ministry of Environment
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CANADA — YUKON WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To reintroduce wood bison into Yukon and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced April 1, 1984, and continued until March 31, 1988. The agreement has been extended to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
A management authority consisting of the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director, Wildlife Management Branch, Department of Renewable Resources (Yukon) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments
Financing by either party is not to exceed $50,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Yukon.

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE OF POLAR BEAR PASS NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To provide for the co-operative wildlife management of Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area, including research,

conservation and interpretation programs and measures, and a mechanism for information exchange and consultation.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
In effect since September 15, 1987.

Financing and Operation
A management authority consisting of the Wildlife Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife Management Division, Department of Renewable Resources (Northwest Territories) co-ordinates activities of the two governments related to the management of the area.

Payments
Costs of wildlife studies are the responsibility of the department conducting such studies. Costs of joint studies will be shared in accordance with specific agreements to that effect.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A CO-OPERATIVE PLANNING AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To ensure the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife and migratory bird populations by protecting important habitats; and to provide a mechanism for co-operation between departments and consultation with the public leading to co-ordinated management of wildlife and migratory birds and their habitats.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act; Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
Ongoing from August 1985.

Financing and Operation
An area management plan developed for each designated area shall specify the financial arrangements for the area. The costs of public consultation will be allocated by mutual consent.

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CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES — COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS — INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL — DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Yukon Territorial government; Government of the Northwest Territories; Council for Yukon Indians; Inuvialuit Game Council; Dene Nation and the Métis Association of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose
To establish a board to manage the porcupine caribou herd.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced October 26, 1985, and is ongoing.

Financing and Operation
The federal and two territorial governments each contribute one-third of the estimated $75,000 annual operating cost of the board and secretariat. Funding was examined after three years of operation. The board has eight voting members representing the signatories, including one member of the federal government, two for the Yukon government, one for the Northwest Territories government and four aboriginal members.

Payments
Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada equally share the costs of the federal government; within Environment Canada, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Canadian Parks Service equally share costs.

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Environmental Protection (EP)

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK, AND CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose
To provide a more effective overall effort in the protection and enhancement of environmental quality through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and each of the three provinces listed above, and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame
October 1975 to October 1980; extended to October 1981, then to October 1982; further extended until a new accord is signed.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with the accords, which were signed by the federal and provincial ministers of the environment. The accords are used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to the establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments, and to the acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information

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A/Regional Director
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Conservation and Protection
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CANADA — MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By

Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose

To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of pollution problems through better coordination of the activities of Canada and the province of Manitoba; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

October 1975 to October 1980; extended October 1980 to October 1981, then to October 1982 and further extended until a new accord is signed. The parties still meet monthly to continue the exchange of information and the co-ordination of activities.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with the accord, which was signed by the federal and provincial ministers of the environment and is administered by a two-person federal-provincial liaison committee (FPLC) as provided for under section 27 of the accord. The accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to the establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments, and to the acceptance of standards for environmental control.

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CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY

Administered By

Office of the Regional Director General, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To renew and strengthen co-operation between the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario in meeting the obligations assumed by Canada under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, and to provide for the cost sharing of specific programs undertaken by the province to assist Canada in meeting these obligations. The commitment is to restore and protect the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes basin ecosystem as a multi-purpose resource whose base provides the setting and foundation for social development and economic investment. This will be done by eliminating or reducing, to the maximum practical extent, the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The key pollution control aspects of the agreement are: municipal sewerage facilities construction program (ending March 31, 1988); industrial waste control; control of persistent toxic substances; the establishment of a joint program to develop and implement Remedial Action Plans; control of pollution from land use activities, shipping, dredging, offshore and onshore facilities; surveillance and monitoring activities; and research.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Time Frame

This co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in 1971 and was revised in 1985 to reflect changes in the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Agreement.

Financing and Operation

Through special appropriation, a one-time payment of $65 million over a six-year term ending March 31, 1988, was transferred to the province as a contribution towards approved municipal sewage treatment facilities as described in Schedule G under the Canada — Ontario Agreement, entitled "Sewerage Facilities Construction Program." This is directed towards fulfilment of Canada's obligation under the international Canada — U.S.A. Agreement to reduce pollution from municipal sources in the Great Lakes.

In accordance with article VI, section 2, of the Canada — Ontario agreement, shared-cost surveillance of municipal and industrial discharges and a shared-cost information program have been established to which both parties will contribute equally. The total contribution for the fiscal year 1990-91 is $3,740,000 of which the federal government and the province of Ontario each contribute 50%.

Administration of the Canada — Ontario Agreement resides with the Ontario Regional Director General (C&P). Operational activities, as required, are provided by the various regional components of the department.

In addition, the Ontario Regional Director General has line management responsibility for the interdepartmental and intradepartmental Great Lakes Environment Program, which has been established to fulfill directly responsibilities assumed under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Led by Environment Canada, this program has the active participation of five other federal departments: Health and Welfare Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture Canada, Transport Canada, and Public Works Canada. The base contribution of these departments totals $18.2 million (including salaries) or $11.1 million (excluding salaries) with an additional annual allocation of $2.1 million via an interdepartmental working group chaired by Environment Canada, which is represented by the Ontario Regional Director General.

In addition, the federal government implemented in 1989-90, the five-year, $125 million Great Lakes action plan. This plan comprises

- — the Preservation Program ($50 million shared among EC, $35.25 million; Fisheries and Oceans, $7.5 million; Agriculture Canada, $5 million; and Transport Canada $2.25 million);
- — the Health Effects Program ($20 million);
- — the Clean-up Fund (EC, $55 million).

The Great Lakes action plan is in direct response to the new federal requirements within the 1987 protocol to the 1978 Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

For Further Information

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Great Lakes Environment Program
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Tel.: (416) 973-1095

CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE CLEAN-UP, PROTECTION, RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Administered By

Conservation and Protection (Quebec Region) and the Government of Quebec (Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec and Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche).

Purpose

To improve the co-ordination of federal and provincial initiatives with a view to achieving effective co-operation in the clean up, protection, restoration and conservation of the St. Lawrence River; to promote the development of environmental technologies; and to implement mechanisms for achieving these objectives.

Authority or Background

St. Lawrence Action Plan.

Time Frame

June 1988 to March 1993.

Financing and Operation

1. Canada plans to allocate $102.5 million over five years (1988-1993) to the activities of the St. Lawrence action plan, which appear in appendices A, B, C and D of the agreement. (An additional $7.5 million is allocated to the marine park.)
2. Under its programs to clean up the St. Lawrence River, Quebec plans to spend $61.5 million to achieve co-ordination with the St. Lawrence action plan.
3. Each party remains solely accountable for the budgetary resources it intends to spend, although this does not exclude the possibility of one party having the other party carry out certain work under contract, agreement or exchange of services.
4. The expenditures to be made by Canada and Quebec to implement this agreement are conditional on the appropriation of funds by the federal Parliament and the Quebec National Assembly for the fiscal year in which the expenditures will be required.

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CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE CREATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER ACTION PLAN TEAM

Administered By
Conservation and Protection (Quebec Region) and the Quebec Department of the Environment.

Purpose
The team's mandate is to facilitate the joint implementation of the objectives and activities provided for in the Canada — Quebec Agreement respecting the Clean-up, Protection, Restoration and Conservation of the St. Lawrence River.

Authority or Background
St. Lawrence action plan; Canada — Quebec co-ordination agreement.

Time Frame
September 1989 to March 1993.

Financing and Operation
Quebec is responsible for the hiring and remuneration of the St. Lawrence action plan team for the duration of the agreement. Canada will pay Quebec an amount not exceeding $1 million in 1989-90 and $2.5 million in each of the following three years. Administrative services and office equipment will be supplied and paid for by either Quebec or Canada, depending on the allocation and breakdown of resources by the management committee.

The action plan team will work together to achieve the main objective of the St. Lawrence action plan: to reduce by 90% discharges of liquid toxic waste in the St. Lawrence River by the 50 most-polluting industries. This objective will be achieved by means of the characterization of industrial processes and discharges, the negotiation of pollution control agreements, and the monitoring and assessment of control measures.

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CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE QUEBEC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROGRAM

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP), Quebec Region.

Purpose
To identify and respond to technical and institutional requirements for the cost-effective implementation of the Quebec Wastewater Treatment Program by means of joint planning and shared responsibility for study, evaluation and demonstration projects regarding technological assistance; to establish a forum for the exchange of information and knowledge acquired through this agreement; to maximize the participation of the private sector, universities, and federal, provincial and municipal agencies in the execution of projects and the development of technical knowledge related to the implementation of the Quebec Wastewater Treatment Program; to expand knowledge in the field of environmental protection.

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1992. This agreement will be updated in January 1990 to take into account the requirements of the St. Lawrence action plan.

Financing and Operation

Each of the parties shall be responsible respectively for the administration and funding of projects specified by the steering committee in its program. The steering committee will not finance projects but can make recommendations to organizations that provide grants, in order to facilitate the financing of the projects. The respective wages and incidental expenses of federal and provincial government officials whose services shall be required for the purposes of this agreement, shall be defrayed by each of the parties.

For Further Information

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105 McGill Street
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AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS

Administered By

Environment Canada.

Purpose

To ensure that sulphur dioxide emissions do not exceed the levels at which acidification damage will occur and that the terms and conditions of the Canada — U.S. Air Quality Agreement are met.

Authority or Background

Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Under formal agreements, the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland have agreed to reduce their sulphur dioxide emissions such that total emissions in the region do not exceed 2.3 million tonnes by 1994. These provinces have also agreed that total emissions in the region will be maintained at or below that level from 1995 through 2000.

The federal government and all 10 provinces have agreed that by 2000, total national emissions of sulphur dioxide will not exceed 3.2 million tonnes per year. Agreements between the federal government and the provinces will be negotiated to cover the modalities of the national emission cap. The extension of the program in the seven easternmost provinces and its expansion to include the three westernmost provinces are part of the federal government's Green Plan.

For Further Information

Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (613) 943-1535

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES TO REDUCE URBAN SMOG

Administered By

Environment Canada.

Purpose

To ensure that in all Canadian cities where smog problems exist, ground-level ozone (the main component of urban smog) concentrations are reduced to levels such that the most susceptible segments of the Canadian population do not experience health effects; and to ensure that ground-level ozone concentrations in all other parts of the country do not increase to the level where health and environmental effects will occur.

Authority or Background

Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

This initiative is part of the federal government's Green Plan. Co-operative and complementary actions will be taken by the federal government and each province to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds (the main causes of ground-level ozone) from existing sources in areas where problems exist, as well as to minimize emissions from all new sources. Formal federal-provincial agreements will be negotiated specifying the obligations of each party. Progress reports will be issued on a regular basis.

For Further Information
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 943-1535

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES TO MANAGE EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES

Administered By
Environment Canada.

Purpose
To ensure that Canadian emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are stabilized at 1990 levels by 2000.

Authority or Background
Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
This initiative is part of the federal government's Green Plan. Co-operative and complementary actions will be taken by the federal government and all provinces to ensure that Canadian emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are stabilized at 1990 levels by 2000. The federal government will seek to co-ordinate and manage these plans of action by concluding federal-provincial agreements. Further actions may be required based on internationally agreed emission targets and schedules developed pursuant to the negotiation of an international framework convention on climate change.

For Further Information
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 943-1535

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose
To monitor ambient air quality on a continuing basis, particularly National Air Quality Objective pollutants, in the major centres and other areas of concern in Canada. Information on fluctuating ambient air quality levels is essential for identifying and assessing potential air pollution problems, as well as for developing and evaluating the effectiveness of control strategies. The national program ensures standardization of operation and data compatibility from all provincial ambient monitoring networks.

Authority or Background
Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
The National Air Pollution Surveillance Network is a joint program of the federal and provincial levels of government. Total costs are shared approximately equally. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition, technical support, quality assurance, data processing and publication. The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Air Quality established the program in 1969.

The federal government consults with individual provinces about operations and revisions. Every second year, NAPS technical meetings and workshops are organized for all provincial and federal network managers. As of December 1990, the network comprised 250 continuous analyzers and 175 samplers located at 133 stations in approximately 50 Canadian urban centres.

For Further Information

National
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NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY SYSTEM

Administered By
Environmental Emergencies Branch.

Purpose
To facilitate and co-ordinate the management of environmental emergencies and develop processes for disaster prevention, preparedness and response.

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act, Emergency Preparedness of Canada Act, and the 1973 government decision regarding emergency response and Environment Canada.

Time Frame
On-going.

Financing and Operation
Environmental Emergencies Branch runs the National Environmental Emergency System from the National Environmental Emergency Centre and pays the on-going costs through its A-Base.

Provincial counterparts work with the National Environmental Emergencies Centre in defining responsibilities and developing emergency response protocol, and they participate in an emergency communication network. The federal and provincial governments also co-operate in reporting and analysing spills and spill effects, and in the development of a national data system, such as the National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES). Memoranda of understanding or agreements define the terms of co-operation.

For Further Information

National

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA 0H3
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Regional

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland
Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Atlantic)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
15th Floor, 45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (902) 426-6200
Office (902) 426-2576
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Quebec
Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Quebec)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montréal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (514) 283-2333
Office (514) 283-2345 or 283-6418
Telex 055-60234 (DOE SP RQ MTL)
DEX Auto (514) 283-4423

Ontario
Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Ontario)
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Conservation and Protection
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NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT)

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose
To maintain up-to-date records of the number and capacity of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems for all municipalities in Canada.

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
Municipal and provincial agencies provide the data, and EP pays for system maintenance and data input. The data base is, for the most part, available to anyone. Efforts are made to recover costs for large-scale use of the system. This data

base is the only complete, validated inventory of water and wastewater systems in Canada. At present, MUNDAT contains general municipal water distribution and wastewater collection system information on more than 3,700 municipalities, detailed water supply and treatment data for some 2,950 plants, and wastewater treatment and disposal data on approximately 2,000 plants.

For Further Information

Inventory Management Division
Program Management Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1656

CANADIAN SHELLFISH SANITATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose

The integrated program is carried out by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, and Environment Canada to ensure that human health is protected through acceptable harvesting and marketing of shellfish. Under work-sharing arrangements with British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, Environment Canada is responsible for the survey and classification of shellfish-growing areas.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act of Canada and Fisheries Inspection Act of Canada.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

Fully integrated within operational programs of all departments.

For Further Information

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PACKAGING PROTOCOL

Administered By

For Environment Canada: Environmental Protection, which chairs the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Implementation Task Group.

Purpose

To implement the CCME National Packaging Protocol and co-ordinate activities of stakeholders: federal, provincial and municipal governments, industries and non-government organizations.

Authority or Background

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

Time Frame

From April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The National Packaging Protocol is a federal-provincial/territorial cost-shared program supported through the CCME budget. Funds committed to date are $500,000 for 1990-91 and $950,000 for 1991-92. Stakeholders contribute an additional $500,000 a year.

For Further Information

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CONTAMINATED SITE PROGRAM

Administered By

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To identify, assess and remediate all high-risk "orphan" contaminated sites and to stimulate the development and demonstration of new and innovative site remediation technology through cost-shared federal-provincial agreements.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-3/2605, November 29, 1990.

Time Frame

April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The Contaminated Site Program is cost-shared by Canada and provincial/territorial governments. Both levels of government have committed $100 million each for the remediation of orphan sites and $25 million each for the development of new technology. Funds will be distributed from the $250 million fund on a demographic or population basis. Management committees will be established to administer the agreements (regional directors general and Environmental Protection and provincial representatives).

For Further Information

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Canadian Parks Service

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new national parks.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act.

In recent years, the Canadian Parks Service has been active in identifying new areas of potential interest as national parks, and working toward preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of national parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. The long-term objective is to establish national parks representative of each of these regions. Twenty-one of the terrestrial regions have representation. A similar approach is followed for planning the system of national marine parks. Twenty-nine marine regions have been identified, of which five have park representation or a formal agreement signed.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Parks authorized by federal-provincial agreement include Gros Morne (Newfoundland), Kouchibouguac (New Brunswick), Forillon (Quebec), La Mauricie (Quebec), Pukaskwa (Ontario), Pacific Rim (British Columbia), Grasslands (Saskatchewan), Bruce Peninsula (Ontario), and South Moresby (British Columbia).

Financing and Operation

These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to seek reimbursement from the federal government on a pre-arranged cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However, in the case of the Grasslands and Bruce Pensinsula agreements, the federal government will be acquiring the private interests in lands directly.

Payments

See Table 11-3.

For Further Information

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TABLE 11-3

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for New National Parks

	Federal Expenditures ($000)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Newfoundland Gros Morne	12.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	—
Prince Edward Island Land Development Agreement	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia Pacific Rim	8,000.0	17,263.9	124.7	—	—
Total	8,012.1	17,266.4	127.5	3.0	—

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide fire protection to national parks and national historic sites, where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act; Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Seven agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Canadian Parks Service buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island, and Kootenay national parks, and the Louisbourg National Historic Site.

A reciprocal agreement was reached with the town of Gaspé for the sale of the Forillon National Park fire truck. The town will build a fire station near Cap-aux-Os and the truck may be used by the park to fight forest fires.

In the Western Region, a new agreement between Banff National Park and the town of Banff requires park authorities to fight wildfires within the townsite, and town authorities to fight structural fires in the park area surrounding the townsite.

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia for Pacific Rim National Park (499.6 km^2). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1,100 km^2). The Canadian Parks Service will pay a fee each year per hectare for pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire-fighting activities in Alberta and Quebec. Through the Canadian Parks Service agreement with Alberta, each party is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses for assisting the other. A similar agreement exists for the Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke, Glacier and Yoho national parks.

There is no specific agreement with Quebec. However, La Mauricie National Park is a member of the Société de Conservation de la région Québec-Mauricie; and Forillon National Park is a member of the Société de Conservation de la Gaspésie. These conservation societies train park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires; provide additional help for major fires (obtain water bombers); and partially reimburse firefighters (other than government employees).

An agreement has been reached with the Société de Conservation de la Côte-Nord (SCCN) for the protection of the Mingan Archipelago National Park reserve. Although Mingan Archipelago National Park reserve is not within the boundaries of protection by the Société de Conservation de la Côte-Nord, the park has a specific agreement with them for fire prevention and suppression at the prevailing rates.

Financing and Operation

In general, the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments

See Table 11-4.

For Further Information

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Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-9525

Director General, National Parks
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-2657

NATIONAL COST-SHARING PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities, historical societies and other non-profit groups to assist in the acquisition, restoration and preservation of sites or structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the advisory body in such matters.

TABLE 11-4

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks and National Historic Sites

	Federal Expenditures ($000)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Louisbourg (structural) Community of Louisbourg	2.0 (plus charges per call-out)	2.0 (plus charges per call-out)	2.0 (plus charges per call-out)	2.0	1.0 (plus two practice drills)
P.E.I. (structural) Community of North Rustico	1.3 (plus charges per call-out)	1.3 (plus charges per call-out)	1.3 (plus charges per call-out)	1.3	1.5 (plus charges per call-out)
Gros Morne (structural) Community of Rocky Harbour	.55 (plus charges per call-out)	.55 (plus charges per call-out)	.55 (plus charges per call-out)	.55	.55 (plus charges per call-out)
Community of Cow Head	—	—	—	—	.55 (plus charges per call-out)
Cape Breton Highlands (structural) Community of Cheticamp	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	1.6	2.1 (plus charges per call-out)
Community of Ingonish	—	—	—	—	2.1 (plus charges per call-out)
Kootenay (structural) Community of Radium Junction	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Pacific Rim (forest fire) Province of B.C.	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Pukaskwa (forest fire) Province of Ontario	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Forillon (forest fire) Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie	8.5	10.0	8.0	—	10.0
La Mauricie (forest fire) Sociétés de Conservation de la région Québec — Mauricie	20.5	20.0	15.0	—	20.0
Total	99.25 (plus charges per call-out)	101.25 (plus charges per call-out)	94.25 (plus charges per call-out)	71.25 (plus charges per call-out	103.6 (plus charges per call-out)

Authority or Background

Historic Sites and Monuments Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. H-6, 3(b); and federal government guidelines for the percentage of federal contribution payments and the terms and conditions for cost-sharing agreements.

Time Frame

This is the fourth year of a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution toward capital costs, and the covenants and obligations entered into by all parties. Typical projects take from one to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation

Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. The department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of acquisition, restoration and preservation, up to a maximum of $1 million per site, only if title to the property is held or is to be held by another party. The other party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, Environment Canada may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail.

Payments of financial contributions are governed by the type of agreement arranged, normally by a pre-determined amount paid on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to the Canadian Parks Service. Final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Once the historic place is restored, the second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

For Further Information
Director General, National Historic Sites
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Environment Canada
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KlA 0H3
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AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service and participating provincial and territorial governments.

Purpose
To give national recognition to outstanding examples of the Canadian river heritage and to ensure future management which will protect their significant heritage values and provide opportunities for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment of that heritage.

Authority or Background
A federal government decision in 1983 to establish and maintain the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in co-operation with the provinces and territories.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1984. A progress report was submitted in 1986.

Financing and Operation
Funding responsibilities for the CHRS are shared in the following manner:

1. The Canadian Parks Service (CPS) assumes the cost of staffing and operating a secretariat of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board;
2. The Canadian Parks Service also assumes the cost of publicizing the CHRS at both the national and international levels;
3. At its discretion the CPS provides assistance to managing jurisdictions for the preparation of studies and plans required to provide nomination documents and management plans;
4. The government responsible for managing a designated river assumes the cost of the development, operation and promotion contemplated in the management plan.

Payments
See Table 11-5. In subsequent years, annual operating costs of the CPS are anticipated to remain at the 1989-90 level of about $209,000.

For Further Information
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REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE JURISDICTION

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose
To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

Authority or Background
The Department of Transport Act; agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame
Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

TABLE 11-5

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage River System

	Federal Expenditures ($)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Newfoundland	17,500	—	—	23,000	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	19,000	21,400	17,635	8,500	18,000
New Brunswick	2,500	4,100	16,860	9,350	1,790
Quebec	—	19,800	—	17,130	—
Ontario	28,200	9,700	14,580	40,000	7,200
Manitoba	—	21,600	29,500	15,550	—
Saskatchewan	5,000	—	—	—	20,700
Yukon	10,000	3,400	16,860	—	3,500
Northwest Territories	—	—	24,560	6,000	27,420
Subtotal	82,200	80,000	119,995	119,530	78,610
Additional monies[a]	124,200	140,200	82,000	89,550	128,380
Total	206,400	220,200	201,995	209,080	206,990

[a] Divided more or less equally among the 10 voting members of the Heritage Rivers Board. Covers costs of information programs, provides administrative and technical support to the board.

Financing and Operation

A number of projects are carried out each year in which the department shares with provinces and municipalities the cost of replacing certain canal bridges. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement of a bridge, in kind, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments

The last contribution was $60,000 to Quebec in 1985-86.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA FOR BEAVER MANAGEMENT SURROUNDING RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose
To jointly manage beavers having deleterious effects on land surrounding the park.

Authority or Background
National Parks Act.

Time Frame
This program was initiated in 1981 for a five-year period. In 1985, it was extended to March 31, 1990. Negotiations are underway for an additional three years.

Payments
Manitoba and the Canadian Parks Service each contributed $30,000 a year between 1981 and 1990.

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AGREEMENTS WITH REGIONAL DISTRICTS FOR SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose
To provide for sewage and refuse disposal where assistance is requested from a municipal agency.

Three agreements are in place with the Regional District of East Kootenay. One covers the use of a landfill for a term of five years (commencing 1987) for disposal of solid wastes issuing from improvements and facilities situated within Kootenay National Park. The other covers the use of the sewage system for a term of five years (commencing 1987) for disposal of liquid and water-carried wastes situated within Kootenay National Park. This latter agreement contains a clause permitting the sale of water from the park to the regional district, with the cost of this being deducted from the charge for sewage disposal. The last covers structural fire protection for the Sinclair Canyon area at Kootenay National Park.

Authority or Background
National Parks Act.

Time Frame
These are continuing agreements covering terms of from five years to 25 years.

Financing and Operation
These agreements provide for the regional district to receive payment from the federal government at rates specified in the agreement.

Payments
See Table 11-6.

TABLE 11-6

Agreements with Regional Districts for Sewage and Refuse Disposal

	Federal Expenditures ($000)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
British Columbia					
Kootenay Refuse Disposal	6.0	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.4
Kootenay Sewage Disposal (net)	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.8
Total	12.8	13.8	14.6	15.6	16.2

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Corporate Policy

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (IISD)

Administered By

The IISD is an independent, federally chartered, non-profit company sponsored by the governments of Canada and Manitoba. Environment Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) are the federal bodies involved.

Purpose

To promote the integration of sustainable development into decision-making processes nationally and internationally through education, research, information dissemination and networking.

Authority or Background

Following an announcement by the Prime Minister at the United Nations General Assembly, Canada and Manitoba developed articles of incorporation for the IISD and announced agreement on core funding in March 1990.

NOTE: There is no federal-provincial agreement on the IISD. The federal government has approved the Environment Canada grant.

Time Frame

The agreement on the funding arrangement is for five years beginning in 1990-91.

Financing and Operation

The five-year core budget of the IISD is $25 million, of which $13.75 is from Environment Canada, $5 million from CIDA, and $6.25 from Manitoba.

The IISD is managed by an international board of directors responsible for all aspects of the Institute's operations. Representatives of Environment Canada, CIDA and IDRC sit on the board as observers.

Payments

Environment Canada pays its grant to the IISD in monthly installments. CIDA and the IISD are negotiating their payment arrangements. The CIDA funds must be used in accordance with the requirements of Official Development Assistance.

For Further Information

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC), the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. These entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of External Affairs and International Trade Canada is defined in the 1983 Government Organization Act, as amended. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies, and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 papers entitled *Federalism and International Relations*, and *Federalism and International Conferences on Education*.

The legal name remains Department of External Affairs. On June 28, 1989, the applied name of the department became External Affairs and International Trade Canada. It has been responsible for international trade since January 5, 1982. External Affairs and International Trade Canada is responsible for Canada's trade policy and export promotion — formerly held by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. These new areas of responsibility include the conduct of bilateral trade negotiations, administration of export and import controls and a substantial involvement with Department of Finance Canada in tariff issues. The transfer brought the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian Commercial Corporation to External Affairs Canada.

External Affairs and International Trade Canada's responsibilities mainly involve co-ordination. Because of this, only a few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

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ACCOMMODATION OF PROVINCIAL TRADE OFFICERS WITHIN CANADIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Administered By
Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with divisions and provinces concerned.

Purpose
To facilitate provincial trade representation abroad by accommodating provincial trade officers within selected Canadian missions on the basis of suitability of the mission, ability of the mission to provide adequate services and the principle of cost recovery. Provincial officers are integrated within the mission but are tasked by provinces. These officers enjoy the appropriate diplomatic status.

Authority or Background
Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

Time Frame
Provincial officers are assigned according to the province's recommendation for two years (renewable).

Financing and Operation
The province pays all direct costs related to the posting of officers, their accommodation and the hiring of support staff, as well as an appropriate share of the cost of running the mission as a whole. Each accommodation is covered by a memorandum of understanding with the province concerned.

For Further Information
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EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR IN ABIDJAN

Administered By
Personnel Division, External Affairs and International Trade Canada and Office of the Senior Adviser for Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose
To provide expertise to the governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education and cultural and education-related industries, and to the Canadian Ambassador in Ivory Coast in all matters of Quebec jurisdiction.

Authority or Background
Following an agreement in the fall of 1989 between EAITC and the Quebec Department of International Affairs, this assignment is authorized and paid for by the Quebec government with the co-operation of EAITC and the Canadian Embassy in Abidjan.

Time Frame
Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation
An employee of the Quebec Department of International Affairs is loaned (cost free) to External Affairs and International Trade Canada to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the ambassador, and any other matter at the ambassador's request.

Payments
Since April 1, 1990, the employee's salary and benefits are paid by the Quebec Department of International Affairs as are allowances, moving and housing expenses.

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Director, Africa
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
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PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES

Administered By
Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with provinces concerned.

Purpose
To prepare, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial premiers to foreign countries under the auspices of External Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Canadian post in the country visited.

To co-ordinate, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits to the provinces of foreign dignitaries or heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Canada.

Authority or Background
Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the co-operation of the provinces.

Time Frame

Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation

External Affairs and International Trade Canada is responsible for liaison between the provinces and the country concerned — with the embassy or consulate abroad and in Canada acting as intermediaries. The latter often provides assistance with the program and with such basic problems as accommodation, transportation, and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments

The provinces send an advance to External Affairs and International Trade Canada to cover some of the costs associated with visits abroad.

For Further Information

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INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM TO THE PROVINCES

Administered By

Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose

To transmit to the provinces information gathered by External Affairs and International Trade Canada, both in Ottawa and in missions abroad. This material is analytical information in the economic, scientific, technological and environmental fields relating to geographic regions of the U.S., Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa and Middle East.

Authority or Background

Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations.

Time Frame

A set of documents is dispatched regularly to the provinces.

Financing and Operation

The costs of these exchanges are borne by External Affairs and International Trade Canada. The information is collected by the Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations from documents originating in Canadian diplomatic missions and in Ottawa.

Payments

Not applicable.

For Further Information

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GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Administered By

The legal advisory and financial services divisions of External Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Municipal Grants Division of Public Works Canada.

Purpose

To compensate municipalities for the loss in revenue they incur due to the fact that certain properties of diplomatic, consular and international organizations are exempt from real estate taxes under international law. To qualify for the exemption, the property must be owned by the foreign government or international organization and used as the chancery, offices, or official residence of the head of mission.

Authority or Background

Subject to orders of the governor in council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (vote 10).

Time Frame

Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation

The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. In order to qualify under the Diplomatic, Consular and International Organizations' Property Grants Order (P.C. 1979-50), the diplomatic, consular and international organizations' property must be exempt from taxation under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations or any headquarters agreement with an international organization.

External Affairs and International Trade Canada receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. Public Works Canada appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant.

Payments
Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

For Further Information
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AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By
External Affairs and International Trade Canada, Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie.

Purpose
To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

Authority or Background
Government decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the agency.

Time Frame
Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the agency's activities.

Financing and Operation
Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal government, is a full member of the agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have the status of participating governments in the institutions, programs and activities of the agency.

Payments
Canada's share is 34.37% of the agency's budget, 31.13% of which is paid by the federal government, 2.94% by the Quebec government and 0.29% by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1989-90 amounted to $6.5 million.

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CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Administered By
External Affairs and International Trade Canada, Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community by financially supporting the standing technical secretariats of these ministers' conferences.

Authority or Background
Canada has been participating in these conferences since 1969. However, CIDA's initial financial contribution was made in 1974-75.

Time Frame

Contributions to be paid for annually as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

Financing and Operation

The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. The chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a provincial minister.

The federal contribution makes it possible to carry out a variety of activities (technical assistance to the conference secretariat, scholarship program, various training programs); while the provinces primarily send experts and provide some financial support.

Payments

Canada assumes 26% of the two secretariats' operating budgets. The government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1989-90 was approximately $54,000.

In 1989-90, CIDA set aside approximately $1 million for this program.

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CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administered By

External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie.

Purpose

To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

Authority or Background

Decision of the Canadian government to participate in the CAMES meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame

The Canadian share to CAMES is being paid in terms of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation

The meetings of CAMES are held annually. Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments

The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member states (African countries) and friendly observer states (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly states. A part of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1989-90, Canada's share was approximately $20,000.

For Further Information

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS RELATED TO EDUCATION

Administered By

External Affairs and International Trade Canada, the Academic Relations Division, in consultation with the provinces through the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose

To permit delegates, proposed by provincial authorities, to participate in education-related international meetings held at the level of officials. These meetings are usually held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and its Centre for Education Research and Innovation (CERI); UNESCO; the Commonwealth; and the Council of Europe.

Authority or Background

Agreement on grants between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the CMEC.

Time Frame

Renewable annually.

Financing and Operation

The grant, presently in the amount of $75,000, is awarded to the CMEC on the basis of planned conferences for the current fiscal year. The grant is used by the CMEC to cover the expenses of the participating delegates, who are named by the Secretary of State for External Affairs upon recommendations from the provinces.

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Department of Finance Canada

Department of Finance Canada advises the Minister of Finance and the Government of Canada on economic and financial matters.

The department deals with all aspects of the Canadian economy including employment, income and price stability. Finance is involved with monetary affairs and other international forces bearing on Canada's domestic performance. It also helps ensure that all federal program initiatives contribute to sustained and balanced economic growth. Finance Canada is also responsible for national tax policy.

The government's annual fiscal agenda is announced in the budget, which is prepared by the department and which sets the plan for revenues and expenditures.

Much of the department's direct contact with provincial governments is carried out by the Federal-Provincial Relations Division (part of the Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch). This division is responsible for the federal government's major financial transfers to provinces. It is also responsible for the tax collection agreements and provides advice on all matters pertaining to federal-provincial fiscal arrangements.

Other areas of the department also interact frequently with provinces through their work on the nation's financial, economic and social policies.

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements: An Overview

The evolution of the fiscal relationship between the federal government and provincial and territorial governments has been an integral part of Canada's development as a nation and as a federation.

An important part of this relationship has been the provision by the federal government of fiscal transfers to the provinces and territories to meet important national social and economic objectives. (See table, page viii.)

Cash and tax transfers to provinces and territories now amount to over $35 billion, with the cash transfers alone constituting about 22% of federal program expenditures. Over 90% of this support is accounted for by three major transfers.

Under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements, the federal government provides equal per capita support to all provinces and territories in respect of health care and post-secondary education. Equalization payments are made to provinces that have below-standard revenue-raising capacities. The Canada Assistance Plan provides support to all provinces and territories for social welfare assistance. These transfers constitute a major source of revenue for the provinces, especially the less wealthy ones.

The federal and provincial and territorial governments have also developed arrangements for joint occupancy of the income tax fields, primarily through tax collection agreements. All provinces and territories except Quebec are party to agreements for personal income tax; and all provinces and territories except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta are party to agreements for corporate income tax.

Most fiscal arrangements programs are authorized by Parliament in a single federal statute known as the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

The following pages describe the main components of the fiscal arrangements administered by Department of Finance Canada.

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ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING (EPF)

Administered By
Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance Canada; Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada; and Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to the provinces and territories in the areas of insured health services, extended health care services and post-secondary education.

Authority or Background

Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

EPF arrangements have no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Established Programs Financing (EPF) provides equal per capita assistance to all provinces and territories in the areas of health and post-secondary education. Although there are other federal programs which directly support these areas, EPF is by far the largest.

EPF consists of a "block fund" transfer consolidating federal support for insured health services, extended health care services and post-secondary education. Provinces can allocate the federal contribution according to their own spending priorities.

Each province's per capita EPF entitlement is determined by increasing the federal contribution in a base year by an escalator related to the growth of the economy. Multiplying the result by a province's population gives that province's total entitlement.

The base amount is defined as the national average per capita federal contribution for insured health services and for post-secondary education in 1975-76, plus an added amount for extended health care services in 1977-78. From 1986-87 to 1989-90, the program escalator was a three-year moving average of growth in per capita gross national product minus two percentage points. Beginning with 1990-91, per capita EPF entitlements are frozen at their 1989-90 level.

EPF is provided as a combination of cash and tax points. The tax transfer represents federal tax revenue forgone as a result of specific federal tax reductions introduced in a co-ordinated fashion with similar provincial tax increases, thereby allowing provinces to increase their revenues without affecting the taxpayer. Specifically, it consists of 13.5 personal income tax points and one corporate income tax point. The tax points are equalized under the equalization program. The cash entitlement is the difference between a province's total entitlement and its tax transfer.

Quebec receives an additional abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points as part of the contracting-out arrangements, but this does not affect the value of its total EPF entitlement.

The Minister of Finance is responsible to Parliament for determining the amount of EPF entitlements, and the Minister of Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State make the cash payments. The Minister of Health and Welfare ensures that provincial health systems are consistent with the Canada Health Act. The Secretary of State is required to report annually to Parliament on federal and provincial support to post-secondary education.

Payments

Table 13-1 provides a summary of Established Programs Financing entitlements for 1989-90 and 1990-91.

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FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

The purpose of equalization is stated in the constitution:

"Parliament and the Government of Canada are committed to the principle of making equalization payments to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation."

Authority or Background

Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Financing and Operation

The federal equalization program provides unconditional financial assistance to provinces that have below-standard revenue-raising capacities. Provincial governments receiving such assistance from the federal government can use the funds to raise their levels of public services, lower their levels of taxation, or provide some combination of the two.

TABLE 13-1

Established Programs Financing (EPF) Entitlements ($ millions)

	1989-90			1990-91		
	Cash	Tax	Total	Cash	Tax	Total
Newfoundland	230	202	432	220	214	434
Prince Edward Island	52	46	98	50	49	99
Nova Scotia	357	313	670	342	333	675
New Brunswick	290	254	544	278	270	548
Quebec	1,695	3,373	5,068	1,495	3,625	5,120
Ontario	3,137	4,116	7,253	2,986	4,383	7,369
Manitoba	438	384	822	418	407	825
Saskatchewan	406	356	762	384	373	757
Alberta	1,014	821	1,835	976	894	1,870
British Columbia	1,229	1,083	2,312	1,205	1,166	2,371
Northwest Territories	21	19	40	20	20	40
Yukon	10	9	19	10	9	19
Total	8,879	10,976	19,855	8,384	11,743	20,127

Note: Estimates to February 1991. Refer to the Contracting-Out Arrangements section for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

Equalization entitlements are calculated by a formula that measures provinces' relative, overall capacities to raise revenues from taxes and other own-source revenues. Each province's ability is then compared with a prescribed standard which is also calculated by the formula. The formula establishes a tax base (i.e. what a tax is levied upon) for each of 32 defined revenue sources used by provinces. It then calculates how much revenue each province would, on a per capita basis, derive from each base if it levied a national average tax rate.

Examples of the 32 revenue sources used in determining equalization include personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, sales taxes and local government revenues from property taxes.

Any province whose total per capita revenue (as calculated by the formula) is below the standard receives a payment. This equals the per capita shortfall multiplied by the province's population.

The standard represents the per capita capacity of five provinces: Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Alberta and the Atlantic provinces, which have the highest and lowest revenue-raising capacities respectively, are not in the standard.

Two constraints apply to equalization. First, total equalization entitlements cannot grow by more than the growth in gross national product from a 1987-88 base. Second, a floor provision ensures that a province's equalization cannot decline from the previous year by more than 5%, 10% or 15%, with the percentage depending upon the province's revenue-raising capacity.

Time Frame

The program is traditionally authorized for five-year periods. The current statutory authority expires on March 31, 1992.

Payments

Table 13-2 shows the latest estimate of entitlements for 1989-90 and 1990-91.

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TABLE 13-2

Fiscal Equalization Entitlements

	$ millions			$ per capita	
	1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91
Newfoundland	890	946		1,559	1,652
Prince Edward Island	193	207		1,483	1,588
Nova Scotia	898	937		1,014	1,051
New Brunswick	853	921		1,187	1,272
Quebec	3,472	3,704		519	548
Manitoba	896	925		826	849
Saskatchewan	619	537		614	537
Total	7,821	8,177	Average	705	732

Note: Estimates as of February 1991.

TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Federal-Provincial Relations Division and Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Purpose
To fulfil the commitments entered into by the federal government for the collection and administration of provincial and territorial personal and corporate income taxes.

Authority or Background
Part III of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame
The agreements continue until notice is given by either the federal government or the province or territory.

Financing and Operation
Since 1962, federal and provincial or territorial governments have entered into agreements under which the federal government collects provincial and territorial income taxes at rates prescribed by the individual governments, then remits to the participants the revenues generated.

For personal income taxes, there are agreements with the territories and with all provinces except Quebec. For corporate income taxes, there are agreements with the territories and with all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

The agreements have helped maintain harmony among the various tax regimes across Canada and in this way have contributed to the maintenance of Canada's economic union. They also reduce taxpayer confusion by utilizing one tax form for federal and provincial/territorial income taxes and by providing one interpretation of tax legislation. Provinces and territories are not charged by the federal government for the collection service.

Participating provinces and territories adopt income tax legislation and regulations consistent with that of the federal government. However, flexibility is provided under the agreements, and participants have established a variety of tax credits, rebates, reductions and surtaxes of their own. The federal government charges a small fee for administering these individual measures.

Payments
Revenue Canada, Taxation assesses and collects provincial income taxes. The amounts assessed are reported to the Department of Finance Canada and form the basis of payments to participating provinces and territories. The payments are adjusted as subsequent assessment data become available.

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FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to any provincial government faced with a year-over-year decline in its revenues due to a sudden downturn in its economy.

Authority or Background
Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame
Stabilization has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Any province whose total revenue subject to stabilization declines from one year to the next is eligible to receive a payment. A province may apply for a stabilization payment to the federal minister of finance not later than 18 months after the end of the year to which the claim applies.

To determine the amount of the payment, the Department of Finance Canada analyzes the province's revenues for the year of the claim and the preceeding year. Actual revenues are adjusted to eliminate the effect of year-over-year changes in provincial taxes and fees. This ensures that stabilization is paid in respect of an economic downturn, not because of a decrease in provincial tax rates.

Provincial revenues subject to stabilization include most taxes and fees plus any amount received under Established Programs Financing (EPF) and equalization.

Resource revenues are more volatile than other revenue sources. Because provinces take this into account in their fiscal planning, stabilization is paid for resource revenues only if the year-over-year decline exceeds 50%. Final revenue data is required before the amount of a stabilization payment can be determined.

Payments

Stabilization is paid as an unconditional grant up to a maximum of $60 per capita. Any additional entitlement takes the form of a five-year, interest-free loan.

PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To protect provinces participating in tax collection agreements from major revenue reductions due to sudden changes in federal tax policy.

Authority or Background

Part IV of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame

The revenue guarantee expires on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The revenue guarantee compensates a province for any reduction that exceeds 1% of its basic federal tax.

A province is not eligible for a payment if it amends its tax legislation to offset the effect of the federal changes. Further, the guarantee only applies for the year of the federal change. After that, the province has time to amend its legislation accordingly.

The province of Quebec is not party to a tax collection agreement for personal income tax. However, to encourage a common tax system across Canada, if Quebec parallels federal tax changes in the same year it can become eligible for a payment.

For Further Information

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PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income attributable to the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy or steam, or attributable to the distribution to the public of gas.

Authority or Background

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations.

Time Frame

There is no expiry date for this program.

Financing and Operation

This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collected from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payments are based on 95% of income tax collections identified with the generation or distribution and sale to the public of electrical energy, steam or gas. As part of the Expenditure Control Plan announced in the February 1990 Budget, these transfers have been frozen at their 1989-90 level for 1990-91. This means that for 1990-91 federal expenditures under the program cannot exceed the $279.5 million reference level established in 1989-90.

Department of Finance Canada makes the payments to the provinces based on information provided by Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Payments
See Table 13-3.

For Further Information
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TABLE 13-3

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act ($ millions)

	1989-90 Expenditures	1990-91 Estimates
Newfoundland	8.4	9.5
Prince Edward Island	2.5	2.8
Nova Scotia	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—
Quebec	12.8	26.0
Ontario	102.4	75.6
Manitoba	1.4	5.2
Saskatchewan	0.1	0.2
Alberta	140.9	148.9
British Columbia	9.8	10.4
Northwest Territories	0.2	0.2
Yukon	0.9	0.7
Total	279.4	279.5

Note: Estimates as of February 1991.

CONTRACTING-OUT ARRANGEMENTS

Administered By
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose
To provide an alternate method of financing certain federal-provincial programs.

Authority or Background
Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964; and the Income Tax Act.

Time Frame
The contracting-out arrangements have no termination date.

Financing and Operation
The contracting-out arrangements permitted any province to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain federal-provincial programs. The arrangements helped increase flexibility in program delivery and offered an alternative to cash payments from the federal government. Quebec, which was the only province to choose the arrangements when they were offered in the mid-1960's, is neither better nor worse off financially because of contracting-out.

Under the arrangements, the federal government reduced personal income taxes in Quebec by 16.5 tax points so that the province could increase its personal income tax rate by an equivalent amount.

The 16.5 personal income tax points are allocated among programs as follows:

—8.5 points for Established Programs Financing (EPF),
—5 points for Special Welfare, and
—3 points for Youth Allowances.

Quebec's entitlements under these programs are determined in the same way as for other provinces, and the value of the tax points is deducted from cash transfers otherwise payable.

Payments
Table 13-4 provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting out for 1990-91.

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TABLE 13-4

Contracting-Out Arrangements with Quebec ($ millions)

	1990-91
Established Programs Financing	
Tax Abatement (8.5 tax points)	1,101
Special Welfare	
Tax Abatement (5.0 tax points)	635
Youth Allowances Recovery	
Tax Abatement (3.0 tax points)	381

Note: Estimates as of February 1991.

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

Administered By
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose
This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were to provide a source of revenue to the provinces, to compensate them for revenues lost on joining Confederation, and to support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority or Background
The Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982, and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes: the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act; the Provincial Subsidies Act; and the Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame
These subsidies date from 1867 and have no expiry date. They are payable in perpetuity unless subject to constitutional amendment.

Financing and Operation
These are unconditional payments by the Government of Canada to the governments of the provinces.

There are four types of payments:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance Canada according to statutory formulas. The first two types of payments listed above grow with provincial population, according to official census data.

Payments
See Table 13-5.

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TABLE 13-5

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces ($ millions)

	1990-91
Newfoundland	9.7
Prince Edward Island	0.7
Nova Scotia	2.3
New Brunswick	1.8
Quebec	4.7
Ontario	6.1
Manitoba	2.2
Saskatchewan	2.2
Alberta	3.8
British Columbia	2.5
Total	36.0

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND

Administered By
Financial Services Division, Administration Branch.

Purpose
To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP).

Authority or Background
Canada Pension Plan.

Time Frame
There is no termination date for the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation
Funds surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan can be invested in securities of the provinces and territories, their Crown agencies and the federal government.

Every month, Health and Welfare Canada determines the amount of funds that exceed the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess is available to loan to any province or territory according to the proportion of contributions received from residents during the preceding 10 years. Twenty-year loans are available within the first 10 days of the following month in exchange for a security.

Contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada, as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces and territories, are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of 20 years or more. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down, and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

See Table 13-6.

For Further Information

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TABLE 13-6

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund Net of Repayments ($ millions)

		Total to March 31, 1990
Newfoundland		757.6
Prince Edward Island		162.0
Nova Scotia		1,416.2
New Brunswick		1,043.8
Quebec		131.4
Ontario		16,719.1
Manitoba		1,979.2
Saskatchewan		1,638.6
Alberta		4,444.7
British Columbia		5,114.0
Northwest Territories		—
Yukon		3.7
Canada		3,072.7
Total		36,483.0
Average Interest Rate	10.75%	

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was established on April 2, 1979, on the promulgation of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act. Prior to that, the organization had been the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of Fisheries and Environment.

The origin of the department dates back to Confederation with the establishment in 1867 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Legislation to legally organize that department was passed at the first session of Parliament on May 22, 1868.

Under Section 91(12) of the Constitution Act of 1867, the federal government was to regulate fisheries in all parts of Canada as well as to administer the fisheries in all tidal waters belonging to Canada. As a consequence of section 92(13) of the Constitution Act, and of various court interpretations, federal-provincial administrative arrangements have emerged whereby Yukon and some provinces have assumed delegated responsibility for the management of inland fisheries, subject to federally enacted legislation. However, in the Atlantic area (except Quebec), and in the Northwest Territories, federal authorities continue to manage the inland fisheries.

The current powers, duties and functions of the Minister as set out in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act (1979) extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency, relating to (a) sea coast and inland fisheries, (b) fishing and recreational harbours, (c) hydrography and marine sciences (d) the co-ordination of the policies and programs respecting the oceans and (e) such other matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction relating to oceans as are by law assigned to the Minister.

Given the impact of fisheries management decisions on regional economies, many departmental programs rely on the co-operation and participation of the provinces. Cooperation agreements with the Maritimes provinces and with Quebec promote economic and regional development to ensure the long-term viability of the fisheries sector. Bilateral agreements with several provinces clarify roles and responsibilities of each level of government in managing fisheries, in inland waters. Several subagreements in areas such as aquaculture, statistics, and inspection ensure a more effective management of resources.

Organization and Programs

The organizational structure of the department is such that operations are grouped by sector to ensure that they are directed as "national" programs with clear and effective linkages to government priorities. The structure is organized to deliver various programs related to the following sectors:

Science

The Science sector ensures that scientific information of the highest standard is available to the Government of Canada for use in developing policies, regulations and legislation regarding the oceans and aquatic life, and to other government departments, private industry and the public for use in planning and carrying out aquatic activities. The Science sector is managed through three sub-activities: Biological Sciences, Physical and Chemical Sciences, and Hydrography.

Atlantic Fisheries

The Atlantic Fisheries sector is responsible for managing aquatic resources in the Atlantic Ocean surrounding the four Atlantic provinces and Quebec, and the freshwater systems in the Atlantic provinces. In Quebec, the provincial government exercises administrative responsibility over freshwater fisheries and over diadromous species. The Atlantic sector is managed through two sub-activities: Fisheries and Habitat Management, and Resource and Industry Development.

Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries

The Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries sector is responsible for the Pacific and Arctic oceans, the freshwater systems in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The governments of British Columbia, the Prairie provinces and Ontario are responsible for the day-to-day management of their inland fisheries. The Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries sector is managed through two sub-activities: Fisheries and Habitat Management, and Resource and Industry Development.

International

This activity involves international relations regarding Canada's fisheries conservation and trade interests. It includes the negotiation and administration of international treaties and agreements regarding fisheries as well as the formulation and representation of Canada's position regarding fisheries trade policy, settlement of boundary disputes and market-access questions.

Policy and Program Planning

Policy and Program Planning comprises Strategic Policy and Planning, and Economic and Commercial Analysis. The former supports priority setting, policy development, strategic planning and managing federal-provincial relations and native fisheries policies. Economic and Commercial Analysis advises on fisheries and oceans issues, including policy development analyses and market analyses and intelligence.

National Programs

The National Programs sector manages inspection, regulations and enforcement, the Small Craft Harbours Program, recreational fisheries and aquaculture.

Corporate Management

Corporate Management manages the department's finances, capital assets, informatics and administration, personnel, audit, evaluation and corporate practices.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM

Administered By

Small Craft Harbours Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To provide, maintain and manage, consistent with fisheries policy, regional harbour systems to accommodate the commercial fishing fleets and to assist in the provision, maintenance and management of recreational harbours.

Authority or Background

Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

With respect to recreational harbours, Small Craft Harbours administers the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program in addition to maintaining recreational harbours under its jurisdiction.

Under the Marina Assistance Program, the federal government may enter into cost-sharing agreements with developers and municipalities wherein it will build breakwaters and/or perform initial dredging provided the other party establishes onshore facilities of equal dollar value.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program, the federal government may provide wharves and/or launching ramps as an initial and one time capital expenditure.

Under the Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act, the federal government may also enter into these types of agreement with the provinces.

The intent of these programs is to encourage the development of additional public facilities for recreational boaters and, in particular, those who might be classed as tourists.

There are no cash grants. Construction is performed by Public Works Canada.

For Further Information

National Director, Small Craft Harbours Directorate
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NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Administered By

Inspection Services Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To ensure that fish available for domestic and export markets does not present a health hazard, is of acceptable quality and complies with Canadian and importing country grade, identity, composition and labelling specifications.

Authority or Background

Fish Inspection Act as amended, and similar legislation introduced by each of the 10 provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, c.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Federal inspectors enforce provincial requirements through formal agreements with provinces having fish inspection legislation and regulations, except Manitoba. In some cases, federal officers are appointed inspectors by a provincial order-in-council; in other cases, they are declared ex officio officers under the province's fish inspection act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all 10 provinces in the early 1950's.

Financing and Operation

The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

For Further Information

Director General, Inspection Services Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA 0E6
Tel.: (613) 990-0143

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To supply bait to Newfoundlanders who fish for a living.

Authority or Background

1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

This activity arises from a federal constitutional obligation to Newfoundland based on a federal-provincial agreement (the Terms of Union). Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates a number of bait depots and small bait-holding units throughout the province to supply bait to people who fish for a living.

Payments

No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information

Director General, Newfoundland Region
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A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND INSHORE FISHERIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To establish the framework for various programs that will:

1. enhance the quality of fish and seafood products;
2. improve the efficiency and productivity of the inshore fishing industry;
3. further develop production and markets, and enhance the resource base;
4. increase the industry's competitiveness; and
5. strengthen the financial position of the inshore fishing industry, including people who fish and processors in the province.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1/162, January 28, 1988.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect February 22, 1988, and will end March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the agreement will not exceed $42 million for Canada and $18 million for Newfoundland (see Table 14-1).

A management committee including two co-chairpersons, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Fisheries, are responsible for the administration of this agreement. The powers and duties of the committee include:

1. approving all procedures in respect of its own management practices;
2. approving guidelines for the application of funding;
3. preparing budgets and financial statements, identifying projects for funding and submitting progress reports to inform ministers; and
4. ensuring the preparation and approval of a communications strategy and program to serve the information requirements of the public.

For Further Information

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TABLE 14-1

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Newfoundland Inshore Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement, 1988 to 1993 ($ millions)

	Total Cost 5 years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Harvesting	30.0	21.0	9.0
Processing	16.3	12.0	4.3
Resource Development	11.2	7.2	4.0
Program Implementation	2.5	1.8	0.7
Total	60.0	42.0	18.0

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Newfoundland; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect February 22, 1988, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Newfoundland. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the aquaculture industry.

For Further Information

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and Prince Edward Island in support of fisheries development in the province. Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

1. co-ordination of federal-provincial policies and programs to promote fisheries and human resources development;
2. enhancement of the quality of fish and seafood products, resulting in increased trade opportunities and product competitiveness;
3. improved efficiency of the fishing and fish-processing industry;
4. increased productivity; and
5. enhancement and diversification of the resource base, resulting in a diversified rural economy and broadened investment, thereby strengthening the fishing industry of P.E.I. and its contribution to the economy.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-5/1958, September 28, 1989.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 1, 1989, and will end March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

A management committee consisting of four members is responsible for the administration and management of this agreement, including:

1. preparing appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
2. reviewing project descriptions;
3. preparing reports on progress achieved under the agreement;
4. ensuring that economic and environmental health factors for sustained economic and social prosperity are considered;
5. considering a human resource plan for projects, including affirmative action and recruitment of labour through Employment and Immigration Canada; and
6. developing public information programs that will provide for the permanent and continuing recognition of the respective contributions of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the agreement will not exceed $7.5 million for Canada and $3.1 million for Prince Edward Island. (See Table 14-2.)

For Further Information

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TABLE 14-2

Canada — Prince Edward Island Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1989-1994 ($000)

	Cost-Shared[a]		Direct Delivery		Totals		Total Agreement
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	
Aquaculture	1,750	750	1,600	1,480	3,350	2,230	5,580
Quality	—	—	1,050	400	1,050	400	1,450
Infrastructure	—	—	1,020	368	1,020	368	1,388
Resource Utilization	—	—	200	—	200	—	200
Administration/Implementation	—	—	1,730	40	1,730	40	1,770[b]
Communications	—	—	150	62	150	62	212
Total	1,750	750	5,750	2,350	7,500	3,100	10,600

[a] Cost-shared programs will be for aquaculture and will be delivered by the P.E.I. Department of Fisheries.

[b] Administration/implementation covers the cost of implementing and operating the programs, including human resources.

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Canada; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, training, etc. to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect September 11, 1987, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Prince Edward Island. Representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans make up the committee, whose job is to:

1. consult with the industry on the implementation of the agreement;
2. review and recommend policies and procedures with respect to this agreement; and
3. jointly undertake, in consultation with interested parties, the zoning of water systems of which licences or leases may be issued, taking into consideration the utilization of these water courses by other user groups.

For Further Information

Director General, Gulf Region
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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To renew, establish where necessary, and strengthen co-operation between Canada and the province in communication, co-ordination and management of the conservation and enhancement of the inland fisheries resource; and the conservation, restoration, and development of supporting habitats in non-tidal and estuarine waters. Within the context of Fisheries and Oceans' national policies and provincial government policies, the objectives are to:

1. protect and maintain healthy aquatic ecosystems and associated fish communities;
2. rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and fish communities;
3. improve fisheries production, either directly or indirectly, in a natural environment;
4. ensure continued fishing opportunities and supplies of fish;
5. foster better-integrated management of fishery resources and their ecosystems; and
6. create public awareness of the importance of healthy fish communities and aquatic ecosystems.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect August 14, 1990, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

For Further Information

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT FOR CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE INLAND RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To renew, establish where necessary, and strengthen co-operation between Canada and the province in communication, co-ordination and management of the conservation and enhancement of the inland fisheries resource in non-tidal and estuarine waters.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect August 14, 1990, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial aquaculture involvement. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one-stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Nova Scotia; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background
For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

For Nova Scotia: Aquaculture Act, S.N.S., 1983, C-2.

Time Frame
The agreement took effect March 25, 1986, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation
The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Nova Scotia. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the aquaculture industry of Nova Scotia. The committee's job is to:

1. provide co-ordination for concerted action in aquaculture matters among the two levels of government and industry;
2. develop a long-term comprehensive aquaculture plan for Nova Scotia;
3. provide recommendations to other departments and levels of government and industry; and
4. each year, conduct reviews and hold a public meeting to report on progress and achievement of objectives.

For Further Information
Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES

Administered By
Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose
To establish the framework for various programs that will:

1. increase the resource base by further developing aquaculture, underutilized species and increasing productivity of fish habitat;
2. develop management initiatives to rationalize the groundfish fleet;
3. promote technology upgrading and innovation; and
4. increase efforts to expand food and recreational fisheries within the national population.

Authority and Background
Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-2/1364.

Time Frame
The agreement took effect July 6, 1990, and will end March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Nova Scotia have appointed a management committee composed of an equal number of representatives of the two governments. The committee is responsible for administering and managing the agreement. Canada will spend no more than $7.2 million on projects; Nova Scotia, $6 million. (See Table 14-3.)

For Further Information
Director General
Scotia-Fundy Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
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TABLE 14-3

Canada — Nova Scotia Corporation Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1991-1994 ($ millions)

	Total cost 5 years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Resource Base Enhancement			
Aquaculture	0.8	0.2	0.6
Inland and Freshwater Fisheries	0.6	0.2	0.4
Underutilized Species	1.9	1.3	0.6
Total	3.3	1.7	1.6
Industry-Sponsored Groundfish Fleet Capacity Reduction	1.3	1.3	—
Technology Upgrading and Innovation	1.9	0.5	1.4
Native Fisheries Development	0.3	0.3	—
Ocean Production	5.2	2.4	2.8
Program Implementation			
Communications	0.3	0.15	0.15
Administration	0.8	0.80	—
Evaluation	0.1	0.05	0.05
Total	1.2	1.0	0.2
Grand Total	13.2	7.2	6.0

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and New Brunswick in support of fisheries development in the province. Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

1. establishing the implementation framework to enhance the quality of fish and seafood products, resulting in increased trade opportunities and product competitiveness;
2. improving the efficiency of the fishing and fish-processing industry;
3. increasing productivity;
4. enhancing and diversifying the resource base, resulting in a diversified rural economy and broadened investment, thereby strengthening the fishing industry of the province and its contribution to the economy; and
5. setting measures to be undertaken by Canada and the province in support of fisheries and aquaculture development in New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-2223.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 1, 1989, and will end March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and New Brunswick have appointed a management committee of four members who will be responsible for the administration and management of this agreement, including:

1. preparing appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
2. preparing and submitting progress reports;
3. ensuring that economic and environmental health factors for sustained economic and social prosperity are considered;
4. considering a human resource plan for projects, where significant human resource implications have been identified; and
5. developing and maintaining suitable record and information systems, including the evaluation data base, the management of contract work loads and the necessary financial management.

Also, a federal-provincial public information subcommittee will advise and recommend to the management committee, public information activities to be implemented under the terms of the Agreement.

Expenditures to be made in conjunction with projects undertaken within the terms of the agreement will not exceed $11.7 million for Canada and $7.9 million for New Brunswick. (See Table 14-4.)

For Further Information

Chief, Development
Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 851-7783

TABLE 14-4

Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture, 1989-1994
Program Funding ($000)

	Federal	Provincial	Total
Aquaculture	2,680	2,200	4,880
Finfish			
Shellfish			
Environmental Monitoring			
Extension Services			
Harvesting	3,100	2,500	5,600
Resource Base			
Fleet Viability			
Support Services			
Processing and Marketing	2,900	2,400	5,300
Product Diversification			
Quality Enhancement			
Productivity Improvement			
Trade Expansion			
Native Fisheries	500	—	500
Resource Development			
Professional and Technical Services			
Communications	300	200	500
Planning and Implementation	2,220	600	2,820
Total	11,700	7,900	19,600

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by New Brunswick; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research and development, education and training, statistics, and promotion of orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 22, 1989, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A management committee was established to advise on the implementation of the agreement. The committee comprises an equal number of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee is to:

1. advise the signatories of the agreement about the progress of aquaculture projects and make appropriate recommendations to their government;
2. establish subcommittees as required and direct all associated activities;
3. facilitate inter-agency co-ordination and involvement of concerned persons to ensure the successful implementation of the agreement; and
4. establish mechanisms for ongoing dialogue with the aquaculture industry.

For Further Information

Director General, Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 851-6227

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Québec.

Purpose

Under the umbrella of an Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) this subsidiary agreement serves to:

1. intensify the economic and regional development of Quebec and create an environment in which Quebec and its regions can achieve their economic potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and the growth of employment;
2. consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and income so that the population can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development; and
3. facilitate consultation on and co-ordination of the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both levels of governments, in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1987-6/955, May 7, 1987.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect July 11, 1987, and has been extended to March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

Federal expenditures are completed. (See Table 14-5.)

For Further Information

Director General, Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
901 Cap Diamant, P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

TABLE 14-5

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement Development Financing, 1987-1991 ($000)

		Estimated Total Cost	Breakdown of Costs	
			Canada	Quebec
Section I	Infrastructure Development	23,741	13,433	10,308
Section II	Marketing Development			
	Marketing	—	—	1,000
	Fishermen's Alliance	—	100	—
Total		1,100	100	1,000
Section III	Harvesting and Processing Development			
	Northern Quebec Aquaculture	—	1,000	1,000
	Research and Technological Transfer	—	1,000	—
	Development	—	—	2,225
	Improvement of Skills Required in Harvesting and Processing	—	—	1,000
Total		6,225	2,000	4,225
Section IV	Program Co-ordination	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section V	Administration and Reserve	3,934	1,967	1,967
Grand Total		35,000	17,500	17,500

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND QUEBEC

Administered By

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Québec.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Quebec; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

For Quebec: Loi sur le ministère du Conseil exécutif, L.R.Q., Chap. M-30.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect June 11, 1987, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Quebec. The committee is composed of an equal number of representatives of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The committee:

1. plans consultation with various organizations on the preparation of an aquaculture plan for the banks and beds of waters in the public domain;
2. ensures the co-ordination of research and development activities and technical assistance;
3. ensures that procedures are set up for distributing information on licence applications and for monitoring aquaculture enterprises;
4. determines the type of statistics to be collected from the industry; and
5. facilitates the exchange of information on commercial aquaculture and ensures liaison in this regard among the agencies of the two levels of government.

For Further Information

Director General, Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
901 Cap Diamant, P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

CANADA — ONTARIO FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

To renew and strengthen co-operation between Canada and Ontario to achieve the goals as stated in the strategic plan for Ontario fisheries, and to ensure that co-operative action is taken, within the national framework, in pursuing the objectives of this plan.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect July 1, 1988, and continues until terminated or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Ontario have established a committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Ontario Ministry of National Resources. The committee meets at least once a year to:

1. develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to ministers;
2. evaluate the scope and amount of support (financial and otherwise) for programs, and through their respective departments make recommendations to ministers;
3. submit annual recommendations and reports concerning implementation of the agreement to ministers; and
4. establish committees and subcommittees as required to achieve the purposes of the agreement.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF INTENT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FISH HABITAT

Administered By

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

The memorandum of intent commits Canada and Ontario to a process for developing a habitat sub-agreement to implement the federal policy for the management of fish habitat in Ontario, and to achieve the goals of the strategic plan for Ontario fisheries by enabling Ontario to exercise responsibility for the management of fish habitat and by clarifying the roles of the parties in fish habitat management in Ontario.

Authority or Background
Canada — Ontario Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame
The memorandum of intent took effect on March 1, 1989, and is in force until a habitat subagreement is signed.

Financing and Operation
Both parties accept the objective of net gain in fish habitat and the three goals of habitat conservation, restoration and development, and the parties agree to develop a subsidiary agreement to achieve this. The memorandum of intent specifies the format and general content as well as the responsibilities of each party to complete tasks required to bring the parties to a point where a subsidiary agreement can be signed.

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CANADA — ALBERTA FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By
Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose
To renew and strengthen co-operation between Canada and Alberta to achieve the goals as stated in the fish and wildlife policy of Alberta and to ensure that, within the national framework, co-operative action is taken in pursuing the objectives of the fish and wildlife policy for Alberta.

Authority or Background
Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame
The agreement took effect January 8, 1987, and continues until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Alberta established a committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Alberta Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife. The committee meets at least once a year to:

1. develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to ministers;
2. evaluate the scope and amount of support, financial and otherwise, for programs, and through their respective departments make recommendations to ministers;
3. submit recommendations and reports annually to ministers concerning the implementation of the agreement; and
4. establish committees and subcommittees as required, to achieve the purposes of the agreement.

For Further Information
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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By
Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose
To facilitate federal-provincial co-operation and co-ordination in the planning and application of fishery-resource management policies and programs in order to:

1. avoid duplication of effort;
2. achieve maximum benefits from development of fish and aquaculture resource; and
3. reduce magnitude and frequency of conflicts over the use of resources.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21, s. 3; provincial Order-in-Council 1230, July 12, 1984.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect February 20, 1985, and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Financing arrangements between Canada and British Columbia are based on the subject matter of subsidiary agreements, federal and provincial responsibilities and interest in those matters, and other considerations. The provision of financing by Canada and British Columbia for the implementation of subsidiary agreements is subject to the Fisheries Development Act and the legislature of the province having provided funds for such financing for the fiscal year in which financing is required.

The Canada — British Columbia Fishery Committee of Deputy Ministers is responsible for action to be taken under the agreement and any subsidiary agreement developed pursuant to this agreement.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
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V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the Agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by British Columbia; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, education and training, and the promotion of orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

For British Columbia: Order-in-Council 1635, September 6, 1988.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect September 6, 1988, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A management committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within British Columbia. The committee comprises an equal number of representatives of the provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee:

1. functions as a co-ordination and liaison mechanism to implement the agreement;
2. identifies priorities, timing, sequence and funding for activities of joint interest;
3. co-ordinates and consults with industry and other interested groups, including non-government or international organizations;
4. strikes and co-ordinates subordinate committees or task groups as necessary;
5. identifies research priorities and encourages timely communication of results to the industry;
6. develops terms of reference to establish and maintain a direct communications link with industry; and
7. functions in resolving disputes that arise between Canada and British Columbia.

For Further Information

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Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR CO-ORDINATION OF FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Administered By

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To facilitate co-ordination of fish habitat management activities to:

1. assist each party in achieving its long-term fishery resource management goals; and
2. provide a framework for co-ordination and implementation of fish habitat management activities under the Canada — British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Authority or Background

Canada — British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame

The memorandum of understanding took effect on June 19, 1986, and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Both parties agree to endeavour to protect, restore and enhance (in that order of priority) as much productive capacity of the habitat as required to achieve the goals of fishery resource management. The Directors' Steering Committee is responsible for action taken under the memorandum of understanding. All information and data jointly collected are available to each party unless otherwise specified, in writing, by one of the parties prior to implementing the activity. A working agreement pursuant to this memorandum of understanding has been established to address habitat protection, improvement and inventory activities.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING TO CONTROL COMMERCIAL HARVEST OF WILD CLAM STOCKS OF PROVINCIAL SHELLFISH LEASES/LICENCES

Administered By

Regional Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

1. to protect oyster growers from damage caused by unregulated clam digging;
2. to prevent damage to oyster beds and consequent economic loss to oyster growers;
3. to introduce designated areas of oyster beds where clam harvesting can take place and at which specific times it can occur;
4. to develop a format for a simple clam-harvesting schedule to indicate permitted timing and location of clam harvesting on leases; and
5. to investigate the feasibility of establishing a number of recreational clam reserves in oyster farm areas.

Authority or Background

Section 23 of the Fisheries Act, except by permission of the tenure holders.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program and has been in operation since September 21, 1987.

Financing and Operation

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will take the lead role in the administration and enforcement of clam harvest schedules. Enforcement assistance will be provided by the Conservation Officer Service of the British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Parks.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
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V6B 5G3

Tel.: (604) 666-6098

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT ON FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE

Administered By

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

1. to assist the private sector in establishing economically viable aquaculture ventures in the Northwest Territories;
2. to provide economic opportunities to residents of the NWT, through the establishment of aquaculture ventures; and
3. to ensure an orderly development of commercial aquaculture through federal and territorial co-ordination.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect June 22, 1987, and continues indefinitely.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to pay for its own activities.

In order to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquaculture species within the Northwest Territories, an aquaculture review committee was established to assess and approve all proposals. The committee consists of four members; two from the department and two from the territorial government. The committee meets at least once a year.

For Further Information

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Forestry Canada

Forestry Canada is the main focus for forestry matters in the federal government. Its minister, the Minister of Forestry, provides national leadership through the development, co-ordination, and implementation of federal policies and programs to promote and enhance the sustained economic utilization of Canada's forest resource through environmentally sound forest management, and to enhance the social and economic benefits derived from publicly and privately owned forests and from forest-related activities in Canada.

Forestry Canada is a decentralized organization with six regional forestry centres, two national research institutes, and seven regional sub-offices located across Canada. Headquarters is located in the National Capital Region in Hull, Quebec.

The principal acts governing the activities of Forestry Canada are the Department of Forestry Act and the Forestry Act. These acts provide legislative authority for:

1. recognizing the principles of integrated management and sustainable development of Canada's forest resources;
2. enhancing public awareness of the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from Canada's forests;
3. advocating forestry interests and co-ordinating federal programs and policies affecting Canada's forest resources;
4. conducting research relating to the protection, management and utilization of the forest resources of Canada;
5. establishing agreements with any province or person for the implementation of improved protection, management or utilization of the forest resource, as well as the carrying out of any other of the minister's duties;
6. producing an annual report for Parliament showing the operations of the department for the fiscal year. The report shall include an account of the condition of the forest resources of Canada and their contribution to the Canadian economy. It shall also include, but not be restricted to, information on forest employment, an inventory of Canada's forest lands, trade issues and the integrated use of our forests;
7. conducting scientific, economic and technological studies relating to the forest resource, forest industries and the marketing of forest products;
8. implementing forest management programs on federal lands;
9. promoting the development and application of forestry codes and standards;
10. co-operating with industry, provincial and foreign governments and international organizations;
11. establishing forest experimental areas, including demonstration forests.

Forestry Canada interacts regularly with provincial and territorial governments, industry, labour, universities, conservationists, and the public through such bodies as the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, the Forest Sector Advisory Council of Canada, the Canadian Forest Inventory Committee, the Canadian Committee on Forest Fire Management, the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre, and regional consultative committees. Forestry Canada is also active in international forestry agencies such as the International Union of Forest Research Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as in technical and trade missions.

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Forestry Canada and provincial governments.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act. (R.S.C. 1970, c. F-30 as amended.)

Financing and Operation

All federal funding is provided by Forestry Canada; the balance by the respective provincial governments.

A management committee administers each agreement. The appropriate Forestry Canada regional director general, or his/her delegate and provincial representatives are general members of these committees. (See Table 15-1.)

For Further Information

Director General, Forest Development Directorate
Forestry Canada
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1C5
Tel.: (819) 997-1107

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT FOR FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the province of Nova Scotia.

Purpose

To improve the rate of forest growth; to encourage better utilization; to promote and support sustainable development; to undertake applied forest research and technology transfer; to provide public information; and to improve the existing forest data base.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act, and section 5 of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Act.

Time Frame

The two-year agreement was signed on December 15, 1989, and terminates on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Nova Scotia will contribute $45 million (55% federal funds, 45% provincial) for five programs: Forest Management; Group Management; Applied Research and Development; Agreement Implementation; and Communications, Education and Training.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada and the province of Prince Edward Island.

Purpose

To prevent a possible wood supply shortage, permit the sustained development of the industry, and create new employment opportunities.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on June 23, 1988, and terminates on March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Prince Edward Island will contribute $24.08 million (59% federal funds, 41% provincial). The six programs are: Silviculture — Private Land; Silviculture — Crown Land; Research and Development; Public Information and Education; Administration and Evaluation; and Provincial Forest Development.

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the province of New Brunswick.

Purpose

To increase the sustainable supply of softwoods; to enhance forest productivity and diversity; to support effective and efficient forest management activities; and, to increase public awareness.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act, and section 5 of Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on December 15, 1989, and terminates on March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and New Brunswick will contribute $91 million (55% federal, 45% provincial). The seven programs are: Private Woodlot Resource Development; Forest Management on Large Private Lands; Forest Management on Provincial Crown Lands; Forest Management on Federal Crown Lands; Applied Research and Development, Planning, Technology Transfer, Human Resource Development and Integrated Forest Management; Communications; and, Evaluation, Agreement Support.

CANADA — QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada and the province of Quebec.

Purpose

To increase the available supply of wood and enhance the viability and long-term competitiveness of the forest industry in Quebec; to put productive public and private forest lands back into production; and to encourage applied forest research and technology transfer activities related to the programs under the agreement.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed April 30, 1985 and will terminate on March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec will spend $310.1 million on a 50:50 basis. The agreement was amended to extend the administration programs and the fight against maple dieback until March 31, 1993. All other programs, namely, Crown Lands, Forest Management, Private Woodlands and Federal Woodlands Management, Greenhouse Infrastructures and Communications expired March 31, 1990.

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT FOR THE FOREST DEVELOPMENT OF THE UPPER NORTH SHORE

Administered By

Forestry Canada and the province of Quebec.

Purpose

To remedy the situation of the forestry sector in the medium and long-term, and to ensure that the forestry sector continues to contribute to the region's economy.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on December 22, 1987 and terminates on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec will spend $13 million on a 50:50 basis for two programs: Forest Management; and Management, Communications and Evaluation.

SOUTH MORESBY FOREST REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT

Administered By

Forestry Canada and the province of British Columbia.

Purpose

To enhance forest growth and employment in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement is part of the agreement between Canada and British Columbia for the establishment of the South Moresby National Park, signed July 12, 1988 and in effect until March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada and British Columbia will spend $24 million on a 50:50 basis on forest management and research programs.

For Further Information

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Forestry Canada
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Tel.: (819) 997-1107

TABLE 15-1

Forest Resource Development Agreements ($ millions)

	Federal	Provincial	Total
Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement for Forestry Development	24.75	20.25	45.00
Canada — Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement (1988-1993)	14.20	9.88	24.08
Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Forestry Development	50.00	41.00	91.00
Canada — Quebec Forest Development Subsidiary Agreement (1985-1990)	155.05	155.05	310.10
Special Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement for the Forest Development of the Upper North Shore (1987-1992)	6.50	6.50	13.00
South Moresby Forest Replacement Account (1988-1996)	12.00	12.00	24.00
Total	262.50	244.68	507.18

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE CO-ORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH

Administered By

Forestry Canada and provincial forest research committees.

Purpose

To formalize the co-ordination of forest research undertaken by the federal and provincial governments.

Authority or Background

Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, January 29, 1980.

Time Frame

Agreements expire on the dates shown. All are renewable for five-year periods beyond the expiry date, subject to a ministerial exchange of letters.

Alberta: May 4, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewed to June 30, 1991.

Saskatchewan: August 10, 1983 to June 30, 1986. Renewed to July 1, 1991.

Manitoba: October 18, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewed to March 31, 1991.

Nova Scotia: August 31, 1982 to June 30, 1986. Renewed to June 30, 1991.

Newfoundland: September 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987. Renewed to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with these memoranda, which were signed by respective federal and provincial resource and environment ministers. The memoranda are used to ensure the most efficient use of the forest research resources available to the respective agencies, to minimize duplication and to enhance forest research through co-operation in planning and implementation.

For Further Information

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CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES-SHARING AGREEMENT

Administered By

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre.

Purpose

To facilitate the sharing of equipment, personnel and other forest fire-fighting resources among the provinces and the federal government.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-4/3294-20 October 1983.

Time Frame

Ongoing since the fall of 1983. Implementation guidelines are approved by all parties annually.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with this agreement. The equipment will be operated and maintained by the provinces and maintenance expenses will be borne by the user agency according to guidelines agreed upon each year.

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CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

Administered By

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre.

Purpose

The operation of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

This agreement enables provincial and federal forest fire control agencies to share information on fire conditions and forest fire fighting resources.

Authority or Background

Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, September 1981; Order-in-Council, January 1984.

Time Frame

Ongoing since June 1, 1982.

Financing and Operation

The CIFFC is incorporated as an independent, non-profit agency. Canada pays one third of the CIFFC's operating costs; the remaining two thirds is contributed by the provinces on the basis of inventoried productive forest land within their jurisdictions.

Canada's contribution will be apportioned 50% to Forestry Canada; 25% to the Canadian Parks Service of Environment Canada; and 25% to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Affairs Program. Forestry Canada is the lead agency responsible for making the annual contribution and is then reimbursed by the other two federal agencies for their respective share.

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Health and Welfare Canada

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government interest that requires close co-operation and co-ordination with the provinces. Health and Welfare Canada (HWC) conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada.

Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees, and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the department's activities involves co-operation with provincial authorities in preserving and improving public health and in providing for the social security and welfare of the Canadian people.

HEALTH

Many of the department's co-operative activities with the provinces involve the preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents. For the most part, this is accomplished through the operation of Health Services and Promotion Branch programs relating to health care services and research. The Insured Medical and Hospital Services Program, established in co-operation with provincial health authorities, is designed to ensure that health care services which are medically necessary are available to all residents of Canada on a pre-paid basis.

Contributions are made under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, for insured health services and certain extended health care services. The National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP) is the department's major source of funds for the support of health research performed extramurally.

Other activities of the department which involve co-operation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through a structured process of health risk assessment and management. Provincial agencies may be involved closely or incidentally with the branch in identifying and analysing risks, developing options for dealing with them, and monitoring and evaluating health hazards and eliminating or minimizing them. Many of these activities also involve private institutions and individuals. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under health protection co-operative activities.

Fitness and Amateur Sport is dedicated to fostering extensive lifelong participation in physical activity in all its forms, and to developing and maintaining a Canadian sport system which will provide opportunities for all levels of athletes and sport participants, and enable those with talent and dedication to achieve at the highest international level. In so doing, the branch contributes to the health status, well-being and quality of life of Canadians, to national and cultural identity, and to the profile and prestige of Canada in the world. This dual mandate is achieved through two program directorates: Fitness Canada and Sport Canada.

Fitness Canada works with a network of partner organizations, other levels of government and the private sector to encourage Canadians to become physically active on a regular basis. The directorate has been developing a new approach to fitness, the active living concept, as a framework for achieving national objectives over the next decade.

While Fitness Canada works toward increasing the availability and accessibility of top-quality opportunities for physical activity for all Canadians, a majority of the directorate's initiatives are focussed on four target groups: youth, older adults, the disabled and employees. Fitness research, promotion and education, leadership, participation and international co-operation represent principal program areas.

Sport Canada, the financial backbone of Canadian amateur sport, works closely with national sport organizations as well as with a number of specialized agencies to create and support policies and programs to improve the performance of athletes at national and international levels of competition.

In addition to providing overall policy direction to sport in Canada, Sport Canada's consultants and program managers provide guidance to organizations serving the nation's athletes and coaches in the areas of association management, high-performance technical development, domestic sport development, and planning and evaluation. Although Sport Canada focusses on providing leadership and financial assistance to high-performance sport, it is also committed to developing a strong domestic sport system which provides participation opportunities for all Canadians.

WELFARE

The provision of financial support to the provinces for social assistance and welfare services delivered to Canadians is enabled under the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), which is administered by the Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch. CAP is the legal basis for federal sharing in costs to the provinces and their municipalities of providing social assistance and welfare services to needy persons.

The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) Act permits federal sharing of costs to the provinces for providing comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs for disabled persons. The Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation (ADTR) Program enables the federal government to make contributions to provinces in support of new and enhanced alcohol and drug programming.

While the federal government specifies the terms for obtaining cost-sharing under the CAP, VRDP and ADTR agreements, provinces are solely responsible for the administration of their programs, including their design, comprehensiveness, eligibility requirements and method of delivery.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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Health

HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

Administered By
The Health Insurance Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose
To provide support to provinces and territories to ensure all residents of Canada have reasonable access to insured health services, and to provide provinces and territories with funding to assist in the delivery and operation of extended health care services programs.

Authority or Background
The Canada Health Act, 1984: the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The federal government contributes to provincial and territorial health care through the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, administered by Department of Finance Canada. Federal contributions take the form of a tax transfer and cash contributions. A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements can be found in the Department of Finance Canada chapter under the heading, "Established Programs Financing."

Insured Health Services

In order for provinces and territories to qualify for a full cash contribution in respect of insured health services, their plans must satisfy five criteria.

1. Public administration: The program must be administered on a non-profit basis by a public authority accountable to the provincial/territorial government.
2. Comprehensiveness: The program must cover all necessary insured health services provided by hospitals and medical practitioners, including surgical-dental procedures performed in hospitals.
3. Universality: 100% of insured persons must be entitled to insured health services.

4. Portability: The program must provide for the payment of insured health services provided to insured persons while temporarily absent from the province/territory or the country.

5. Accessibility: The program must provide for insured health services on uniform terms and conditions and on a basis that does not impede or preclude reasonable access to those services by insured persons, either by charges or otherwise.

Provinces and territories must also meet the following conditions to be eligible for the full cash portion of the federal contribution.

1. Provision of information: They must provide reasonable information on the operation of the programs.
2. Recognition: They must recognize federal contributions and payments. In addition, there are penalties for extra-billing and user charges.
3. Extra-billing and user charges: Extra-billing and user charges must not be permitted, except in the case of recipients of chronic care who are more or less permanent residents of a hospital or institution where charges for meals and accommodation are authorized.

Defaults

Where a province/territory fails to comply with the condition of payment relating to extra-billing and user charges, the act provides for a non-discretionary reduction of the cash portion of the federal contribution by the amount charged through extra-billing or user charges.

Payments

See Table 16-1.

Extended Health Care Services

Provinces and territories qualify for a full payment in respect of extended health care services if they satisfy the following two conditions:

1. Provision of information: They must provide reasonable information on the operation of their programs.
2. Recognition: They must recognize federal contributions.

Payments

See Table 16-2.

For Further Information

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TABLE 16-1

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act

Insured Health Services, 1990-91

	Cash Payments[a] ($000)	Tax Transfers ($000)	Total ($000)
Newfoundland	131,071	141,150	272,221
Prince Edward Island	30,201	32,285	62,486
Nova Scotia	204,439	220,551	424,990
New Brunswick	165,922	178,585	344,507
Quebec	886,296	2,397,480	3,283,776
Ontario	1,674,284	2,891,146	4,565,430
Manitoba	252,027	269,870	521,897
Saskatchewan	233,097	250,089	483,186
Alberta	577,130	601,069	1,178,199
British Columbia	732,598	741,051	1,473,649
Northwest Territories	11,084	14,190	25,274
Yukon	6,101	6,424	12,525
Total	4,904,250	7,743,890	12,648,140

Source: Department of Finance Canada.

[a] Estimated payments to provinces and territories in 1990-91, including prior years' adjustments.

TABLE 16-2

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act

Extended Health Care Services, 1990-91

	Cash Payments[a] ($000)
Newfoundland	29,351
Prince Edward Island	6,722
Nova Scotia	45,781
New Brunswick	37,144
Quebec	347,377
Ontario	499,550
Manitoba	56,129
Saskatchewan	52,184
Alberta	126,676
British Columbia	160,158
Northwest Territories	2,810
Yukon	1,322
Total	1,365,204

Source: Department of Finance Canada.

[a] Estimated payments to provinces and territories in 1990-91 including prior years' adjustments.

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose

The National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP) provides support for health research and related scientific activities to obtain information required by Health and Welfare Canada to fulfil its responsibilities to the people of Canada. It also provides support for the training and career development of needed research personnel in areas related to public health and health services. In addition, the NHRDP offers limited contributions toward the cost of workshops and conferences on health research.

The program is designed to encourage and support research projects, studies and demonstration and evaluation projects. Particular emphasis is placed on the organization and delivery of health care; health promotion and disease prevention; risk assessment; health of native people; rehabilitation; population immune status and communicable disease control; and dissemination of the outcome of health services research.

Additional resources have been approved in recent years for a number of time-limited special research programs, including AIDS, alcohol and drug abuse, seniors' independence, and family violence and child sexual abuse.

Authority or Background

The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, annual appropriation acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Recipients may include Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies, professional associations and private corporations; and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates. Research proposals are appraised by departmental and provincial health officials in terms of relevance to national health priorities and by panels of experts drawn from outside the department in terms of scientific and technical merit.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the department's reference collection (Health Services and Promotion Branch Library, Ottawa, K1A 1B4) through established inter-library loan mechanisms.

Payments

See Table 16-3.

TABLE 16-3

National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures ($000)

1986-87	19,128
1987-88	22,087
1988-89	26,649
1989-90	30,558
1990-91 (est.)	28,111

For Further Information
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The Seniors Secretariat works with all federal government departments to help make seniors aware of the programs and assistance available to them. It also consults with seniors so that their concerns are taken into consideration in the early stages of program development. Provincial governments, professional groups and voluntary associations are also consulted.

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HEALTH PROTECTION CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By
Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch.

Purpose
These programs of Health and Welfare Canada are all aimed at increasing health protection through health risk assessment and management activities. Co-operation with provincial agencies, institutions and health professionals enhances the impact of federal health protection efforts and ensures strong continuing surveillance of potential health risks.

Authority or Background
Generally, the Department of Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and regulations, the Canadian Environmental Protection Act and regulations, the Tobacco Products Control Act, the Quarantine Act, the Atomic Energy Control Act and regulations, the Canada Labour Code, the Canadian Broadcasting and Television Act and regulations. Also, the Emergency Planning Order, Treasury Board policies and standards, and provisions of the Financial Administration Act.

Formal and informal co-operative arrangements exist between the Health Protection Branch and provincial health agencies in support of health protection activities.

Time Frame
These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation
Health and Welfare Canada's Health Protection Branch is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. The role of the branch is "to protect and improve the well-being of the Canadian public by defining, advising on and managing risks to health."

The branch identifies, assesses and manages risks to health associated with food, drugs (including immunizing agents and biologics), radiation-emitting and medical devices, consumer products and environmental contaminants. It also investigates the occurrence and cause of communicable and non-communicable diseases. These activities require extensive co-operation with provincial health agencies and authorities, with provincially authorized professional licensing bodies, service institutions, universities and international agencies. Provincial and federal representatives meet regularly through a structure of committees and working groups, and provinces are often invited to participate with federal health representatives in international conferences. The responsibility for protecting Canadians from certain types of health hazards, such as environmental contaminants, is shared with other federal departments, and often entails interagency co-operation across the two levels of government.

Externally, the branch supports health care services provided by the provinces by ensuring the safety and effectiveness of the drugs and devices on which medicine depends, and by providing national laboratory facilities for diagnostic reference services and the evaluation of diagnostic reagents and methods. The branch also provides specialized analytical services and expert testimony for national, provincial and local law enforcement agencies that control drug abuse and trafficking.

The following paragraphs describe the health protection activities in which provincial co-operation is of particular importance.

Environmental Quality and Hazards

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1974 to advise ministers and deputy ministers of health on all matters of environmental and occupational health, including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and program options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

1. contamination of air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
2. waste disposal activities for urban, industrial and other effluents and emissions;
3. new chemical compounds, biotechnology products and operational innovations;
4. physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
5. personal health services provided at the workplace;
6. other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

The advisory committee also counsels on the economic implications and other impacts of proposals and maintains liaison with federal, provincial and other agencies in related fields.

Specific activities are carried out by the Joint Consultative Committee of Senior Health and Environmental Officials; by the federal-provincial sub-committees on radiation surveillance, and on drinking water; and by working groups on indoor air quality in the office environment, on bioassay and *in vivo* monitoring criteria, on blood lead intervention levels and strategies, on public health inspection, and on multimedia guidelines. Guidelines on recreational and drinking water quality, indoor air quality, noise exposure, radon and bioassay programs have also been developed.

Committee reports and recommendations are available.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request or in collaboration with provincial authorities. Some of these activities include control of pesticide hazards; sanitation in northern communities; health effects of acidic precipitation; storage and disposal of waste materials; asbestos-containing materials in public buildings; labelling and disclosure of industrial chemicals; a nuclear emergency response plan; nuclear intervention levels in food; enforcement of X-ray safety regulations; X-ray inspections and dosimetry services.

Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition

The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities. One is the Food-Borne Disease Reporting System. Here federal and provincial authorities co-operate in investigating and exchanging information on food-poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

Another is the Botulism Reference Centre. It assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected by examining food samples and clinical specimens; maintaining reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin; alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved; and serving as an information and liaison centre.

As well, the directorate provides provincial medical and other health officials with the results of its monitoring for organochlorine and other contaminants in human milk and adipose tissues.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request or in collaboration with provincial authorities. These include examination of samples or exchange of data on trace elements in soils, foods and feeds; PCBs in human fluids and tissues; and pesticide residues in seafoods.

The directorate also participates in the federal-provincial/territorial group on nutrition, and assists provinces with the content, design and analysis of studies on food consumption and nutritional status.

Provincial authorities and agencies are also kept aware of relevant international developments such as the Codex Alimentarius program, as well as international developments regarding health hazard assessments of substances in the food supply.

In those cases involving joint or common areas of interest, copies of proposed food regulations published in the Canada Gazette Part I, or in information letters, are sent for comment and input to provincial ministries of health, consumer affairs, agriculture, environment and fisheries.

Senior regional managers in the Field Operations Directorate and provincial authorities are in close contact through the established regional food safety co-ordinating committees. There is also informal co-operation and information exchange extending to the working levels in the form of joint inspections, occasional provision of specialized laboratory analyses, and information exchange concerning field investigations of food-borne illness.

With respect to the activities of its Field Operations Directorate, Health Protection Branch has signed memoranda of understanding with provincial governments to use their respective resources efficiently, to ensure a safe food supply and to provide the Canadian food industry with cohesive regulation. These agreements address concerted action plans for withdrawal of products from the market, avoidance of duplication of efforts, or specific data-gathering or data-sharing operations. These programs have been reinforced by the formation of the Health and Welfare-Provincial/Territorial Committee on Food Safety.

National Health Surveillance

The Laboratory Centre for Disease Control seeks to achieve acceptable national strategies for disease prevention and control through developing national perspectives on health status and changes in disease risk factors. Comprehensive federal-provincial co-operative programs are essential to both the laboratory and epidemiology components. A variety of laboratory diagnostic reference services are provided for the detection, confirmation and differentiation of infectious diseases and their causative agents. Adjunct services include proficiency testing, training and provision of diagnostic reagents not available commercially. The centre acts as the single Canadian contact point for interaction with counterpart reference laboratories of other countries. Consultation is provided on biosafety standards for microbiology laboratories, and legislation is being enacted for control of the importation of human pathogens. The long-standing Technical Advisory Committee, made up of the director of each provincial public health laboratory and senior federal officials, provides a forum for the co-ordination of laboratory activities.

Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres in formulating national strategies to control infectious disease. Standards are set for the collection and compilation of disease and risk factor data, and scientifically assessed surveillance information is provided for national perspectives. Electronic networks have been developed for the rapid dissemination of information, and disease outbreak teams have been established to work along with the provinces in the co-ordinated investigation and control of outbreaks, e.g., toxic mussel poisoning, hemorrhagic colitis. The long-standing National Advisory Committee for Immunization and the Advisory Committee for Epidemiology, each consisting of federal and provincial health officials, provide input for a co-ordinated program.

Other activities of provincial interest include congenital anomaly surveillance integrated with existing provincial systems, special studies on diseases of aging (e.g., Alzheimer's and other dementias, osteoporosis), and control of hospital-acquired infection. A program to control laboratory and hospital-acquired infections is underway.

National AIDS Program

As the lead federal department on AIDS issues, Health and Welfare Canada is responsible for co-ordinating the government's AIDS programming activities and for developing and implementing national strategies for AIDS' prevention and control.

A national strategy to combat AIDS in Canada was announced by the Minister of National Health and Welfare in June 1990. The national strategy is set out in *HIV and AIDS: Canada's Blueprint*. The strategy identifies overall goals and priorities for action which reflect a year of consultations with provincial and territorial governments, community groups, business, labour and professional associations. It provides a framework for establishing plans of action and for identifying areas of collaboration within these plans.

The federal government's own action plan is spelled out in *Building an Effective Partnership: The Federal Government's Commitment to Fighting AIDS*. The document reflects the government's commitment to strengthen its collaborative efforts and enhance co-ordination of AIDS programming activities. In part, this will be done:

- —through establishing the AIDS Secretariat. Reporting to the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Health and Welfare Canada, the secretariat co-ordinates AIDS programming, both with the department and amongst other federal government departments and agencies. Such strengthened co-ordination at the federal level facilitates collaborative activities with the provinces and territories; and
- —by ensuring that AIDS issues continue to be a priority in federal-provincial discussions and collaborative efforts. The Federal-Provincial/Territorial Advisory Committee on AIDS will continue as the principal co-ordinating mechanism for such activity, and serves as a forum for strategic planning and issues management.

The committee responds to the Conference of Deputy Ministers of Health (CDMH) for action on specific AIDS issues.

Monitoring of Distribution and Use of Narcotic and Control Drugs

The purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs are monitored to ensure that drugs imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not diverted to illicit channels for purposes of abuse. Information concerning provincially licensed or accredited persons and places is used in the control and surveillance of the distribution of these drugs.

Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Regulations and the Food and Drugs Regulations, Part G, the department shares information with provincial licensing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and nursing when there is evidence of misprescribing, abuse, misuse or illegal activity.

The Methadone Control Program monitors the implementation of guidelines to control use of the drug in the treatment of addiction. Authorizations for the use of methadone in managing narcotic addiction or for analgesia are issued to physicians affiliated with recognized methadone treatment programs, or to individual practitioners. A non-governmental expert advisory committee has reviewed the use of methadone and other drugs in opioid abuse and dependence and submitted a report to the department. Consultations regarding this report are ongoing with the provinces and other concerned organizations. The Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch is administering these programs.

Drug Quality Assessment Program

The Drug Quality Assessment Program (QUAD) is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the 10 provincial departments of health and other federal departments in selecting drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs, and by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. QUAD is entirely financed by the federal government.

Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies

The Field Operations Directorate of the Health Protection Branch, in co-operation with Solicitor General Canada, provides laboratory analyses and expert testimony services to provincial law enforcement agencies engaged in controlling of the illicit drug trade. These services support the enforcement of the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act and provide information for proactive efforts to reduce drug abuse.

The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act, Parts III and IV, require that drugs and anything else (including money) seized by police forces be disposed of by the minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch, which is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecutions of narcotic, controlled and restricted drug offences under the Narcotic Control Act, and Parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act, may be initiated by the federal, provincial or municipal authorities. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions, such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, and witness fees, are provided through the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training purposes.

Exchange of Information

Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information dissemination also occurs outside these internal channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with the provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars, and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives. Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

Payments

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital-based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

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Monitoring of Distribution and Use of Narcotic and Control Drugs

Drug Quality Assessment Program

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CANADA GAMES

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By

The Canada Games Council is the principal authority of the Canada Games with representation from the federal government, provincial governments and the sport community of Canada.

Purpose

To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

Time Frame

The first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate, one being held every two years. The following games have been held or are scheduled to be held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax—Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster—Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St. John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario; the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean region of Quebec; the 1985 Summer Games in Saint John, New Brunswick; the 1987 Winter Games in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; the 1989 Summer Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1991 Winter Games in Prince Edward Island; and the 1993 Summer Games in Kamloops, B.C.

Financing and Operation

The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local games society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this society. In general, the federal government assumes most of the basic operating costs of the games. It also contributes one third of the capital cost, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance. Additional operating and capital costs are offset.

All federal payments are made to the host society, which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the games, is provided for in advance of each games by means of a formal agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, the participating local games society, and the Canada Games Council.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation officials of the provincial governments, and representatives of the national sport organizations.

For Further Information

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Welfare

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

The Information Systems Directorate of the Policy, Planning and Information Branch.

Purpose

The objective of the program is to encourage and promote the development of health and welfare information systems which will improve the availability of nationally significant information on health and welfare programs in order to enhance program integrity and cost effectiveness, as well as program development, administration and evaluation.

Authority or Background

The program falls under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act. The program is administered under special terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board of Canada. Funding for specific projects is authorized under contribution agreements signed by the Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare and the head of the recipient organization.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Contributions are made available to provinces and to nationally recognized associations or agencies to assist in the costs of acquiring specialized system development resources, e.g. consultants or contract staff. The progress of projects is monitored by project co-ordinators within the Information Systems Directorate, who also provide recipients with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their information systems.

Payments

See Table 16-4.

TABLE 16-4

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program

	Contributions 1975-76 to 1989-90 ($000)	Estimated Contributions for 1990-91 ($000)
Newfoundland	2,139	125
Prince Edward Island	492	75
Nova Scotia	3,625	50
New Brunswick	2,758	50
Quebec	1,600	390
Ontario	2,444	—
Manitoba	1,609	100
Saskatchewan	1,722	—
Alberta	1,194	—
British Columbia	1,977	100
Northwest Territories	295	30
Yukon	335	50
National Associations	654	460
Total	20,844	1,430

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CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)

Administered By

The Cost Shared Programs (CSP) Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose

The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing:

1. social assistance to persons in need;
2. welfare services to persons in need and those likely to be in need if the services were not provided;
3. work activity projects.

Authority or Background

Canada Assistance Plan Act and Regulations; and federal-provincial agreements under parts I and III of the act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Federal-provincial agreements under Part 1 of the act (General Assistance and Welfare Services) have been signed by all the provinces and territories. As for Part III of the act (Work Activity Projects), agreements have been signed with all the provinces, but not the territories.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the plan — with the exception of day care services where operating costs are shareable and in the case of work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

Under the plan, the federal government reimburses each participating province and territory for 50% of certain costs of:

1. providing special assistance to persons in need;

2. providing welfare services to persons in need and those likely to be in need if the services were not provided; and
3. approved work activity projects.

Assistance

Under the plan, assistance means aid in any form to persons in need, to provide all or any of the following:

1. basic requirements, i.e., food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
2. a range of prescribed needs, including items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment (e.g., permits, tools or other equipment); and special needs of any kind, including any item necessary for the safety, well-being or rehabilitation of a person in need (e.g., essential repairs or alterations to property), civil legal aid, and wheelchairs and transportation for disabled persons;
3. certain welfare services (e.g., day care) purchased by, or at the request of, a provincially approved agency;
4. care in homes for special care (e.g., child care facilities and hostels for battered women and children). CAP shares in certain costs with respect to homes for aged persons and nursing homes and homes that are not covered under the Extended Health Care Services Program of the Canada Health Act;
5. certain health care costs (e.g., drugs, dental care) if they are not covered under additional benefits or live-in care programs of the provinces; or are not covered under the Canada Health Act; and are not funded under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary, Education and Health Contributions Act; and
6. the cost of maintaining children in foster homes.

Welfare Services

Under the plan, welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance, and include:

1. day care services for children;
2. homemaker, home support, and similar services to support individuals and families in emergency situations or as an aid to independent living in the community for elderly and disabled persons;
3. casework, counselling, assessment and referral services (includes services for children who are in need of protection because of abuse and/or neglect and preventive services to children in their own home);
4. adoption services;
5. rehabilitation services, including services to chronically unemployed persons (e.g., life skills training, referral and job placement services) and services to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated, with particular emphasis on aged and physically and mentally disabled persons;
6. community development services designed to encourage and assist members of deprived communities to participate in improving the social and economic conditions of their community;
7. consulting, research, and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs; and
8. administrative services relating to the delivery of assistance and welfare services programs.

The welfare services definition does not include health care services and any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction and recreation.

CAP shares in staff costs (salary, travel and training) of agency personnel providing welfare services to eligible clientele.

Work Activity Projects

Work activity projects are cost-shared under Part III of the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements under Part III are in place with all provinces but not with the territories.

Work activity projects are designed to improve participants' motivation and capacity to work and to prepare them for entry or return to employment.

Payments

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CSP headquarters in Ottawa via the federal regional manager located in the provinces. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province may claim the municipal expenditures under CAP.

See Table 16-5.

TABLE 16-5

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan

	1989-90 Expenditures ($ millions)	1990-91 Estimates ($ millions)
Newfoundland	101.0	115.8
Prince Edward Island	23.9	24.4
Nova Scotia	157.2	177.1
New Brunswick	158.9	169.2
Quebec[a]	1,723.6	1,786.0
Ontario	1.761.5	2,263.3
Manitoba	194.5	214.6
Saskatchewan	152.9	169.8
Alberta	513.2	535.8
British Columbia	693.8	708.9
Northwest Territories	16.8	18.2
Yukon	5.2	5.6
Total	5,502.5	6,188.7

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

[a] The federal contribution to Quebec includes tax transfers under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act (value of five tax points, e.g., $575 million in 1989-90).

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VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

Administered By
The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose
The VRDP program provides for the federal government to contribute 50% of the costs incurred by each province and territory in providing a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of physically and mentally disabled persons.

Authority or Background
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, S.1, and agreements with all provinces and territories.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program. The current agreement, effective April 1, 1990, is for a period of three years.

Financing and Operation
The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act enables the federal government to share 50% of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. Goods and services provided to individuals under a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program include:

1. assessment;
2. counselling;
3. restorative services;
4. prostheses, orthotics, wheelchairs, technical aids and other devices;
5. vocational training and employment placement;
6. books, tools and other equipment required during the course of the vocational rehabilitation process;
7. maintenance or training allowances as required by each individual;
8. follow-up goods and services for a period of up to 36 months after a person has entered employment; and
9. goods and services provided during a vocational crisis.

These are provided either directly by the province or through provincially supported voluntary agencies.

VRDP shares in the following costs:

1. salaries, travel and training of provincial and agency staff whose duties are directly related to the vocational rehabilitation program, including certain administrative expenses;
2. costs of specific goods and services for individual clients (see above);
3. costs of publicity concerning the provincial program; and
4. costs of provincially supported research projects initiated to improve the operation of vocational rehabilitation programs.

Payments
The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. An annual claim is

prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditure and must bear the signature of the auditor who is designated by the province or territory (and acceptable to the federal government) before submission to Health and Welfare Canada headquarters.

See Table 16-6.

TABLE 16-6

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

	1989-90 Expenditures ($ 000)	1990-91 Estimates ($ 000)
Newfoundland	4,624	3,252
Prince Edward Island	271	285
Nova Scotia	4,993	3,708
New Brunswick	5,568	5,381
Quebec	4,679	8,887
Ontario	44,310	37,993
Manitoba	5,047	7,513
Saskatchewan	5,885	5,435
Alberta	15,791	18,460
British Columbia	14,268	15,187
Northwest Territories	—	483
Yukon	1,080	1,449
Total	106,516	108,033

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

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ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION (ADTR)

Administered By

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose

The ADTR program is a component of the National Drug Strategy announced in May 1987. It enables the federal government to extend financial support to provinces and territories to increase and improve the availability of alcohol and drug treatment and rehabilitation programs to combat alcohol and drug problems in Canada, with special emphasis on programs for youth.

Authority or Background

Department of National Health and Welfare Act; and agreements signed with Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. (Negotiations are ongoing with the other provinces and territories.)

Time Frame

Cost-sharing agreements were signed for the first time in 1988-89. The current agreement, effective April 1, 1990, is for a period of three years.

Financing and Operation

The agreement enables the federal government to make contributions in support of enhanced and expanded provincial alcohol and drug programming. The total federal contribution was set at $20 million annually for 1989-90 and subsequent years. The allocation for each province is based on a formula outlined in the agreement.

Shareable services are provided directly by the provinces or by non-governmental agencies funded by the provinces. These include a complete range of services such as:

1. detoxification;
2. early identification and intervention;
3. assessment and referral;
4. basic counselling/case management;
5. definitive therapeutic intervention;
6. special access;
7. aftercare/clinical follow-up;
8. awareness and development; and
9. research and evaluation.

Funding also extends to time-limited projects associated with workplace initiatives.

Shareable costs include:

1. salaries (and related benefits);
2. staff travel/training;
3. program management and administration with respect to direct services;

4. purchase of goods and services for individuals; and
5. all costs attributable to awareness and development, research and evaluation, as well as workplace initiatives.

Provinces must provide an overview of relevant components of their alcohol and drug programming which may be eligible for federal sharing, including:

1. organizational arrangements;
2. identification of relevant legislative authority;
3. identification of clients or target populations;
4. services and activities;
5. outline of services delivery systems; and
6. a description of the process for estimating amounts claimable and the system of capturing costs to report their expenditures and annual claims. The process relating to the review, audit and settlement of claims must also be described.

Payments

The provinces receive advances based on estimates. Payments are adjusted on the basis of provincial records of expenditure submitted quarterly. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures and is certified by the province before submission to Health and Welfare Canada headquarters.

See Table 16-7.

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TABLE 16-7

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Program

	1989-90 Expenditures ($ 000)	1990-91 Maximum Allocation ($ 000)
Newfoundland	96	719
Prince Edward Island[a]	—	342
Nova Scotia	145	869
New Brunswick	107	770
Quebec	863	4,550
Ontario	4,952	6,285
Manitoba[a]	—	980
Saskatchewan	461	960
Alberta	591	1,912
British Columbia	2,051	2,051
Northwest Territories[a]	—	296
Yukon[a]	—	266
Total	9,266	20,000

[a] No agreements signed in 1989-90.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has two main areas of operational responsibility. One of these, the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with the provinces regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. One area of responsibility under this program is the settlement of specific and treaty land entitlement claims through a process of negotiated agreements that involves provincial governments.

The Northern Affairs Program negotiates comprehensive land claim settlements with the direct participation of the provinces or territories, and undertakes financial arrangements and other agreements with the territorial governments. The department administers 39 agreements or other provisions governing provincial or territorial participation.

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program enters into numerous and varied co-operative arrangements with provinces, territories and municipalities regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. Much of the intergovernmental co-operation takes place informally; and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations.

Many of the activities in which the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program are involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewers and electricity. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare services and assistance, education, and economic development — including support for Indian and Inuit economic development organizations.

There are other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing, and for the development of resources, as well as timber and minerals regulation, and flood protection for Indian communities.

Although federal Indian self-government legislation is outside the scope of this report, it may have implications for federal-provincial and federal-territorial programs and activities. To permit the full implementation of the Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act (1986), British Columbia has passed the Sechelt Indian Government District Enabling Act and amended the Land Titles Act.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Northern Affairs Program has five principal operating strategies:

1. support for the development of political, social and cultural institutions and processes;
2. support for economic development;
3. management of renewable resources and protection of the northern natural environment;
4. management of northern non-renewable resources; and
5. negotiation of comprehensive claim settlements.

The main priority of the Northern Affairs Program is to strengthen responsible, accountable northern governments. This involves working closely with the territorial governments on such matters as territorial transfer payments; the transfer of provincial-type federal responsibilities in the North; the promotion of steady and sustainable growth of the northern economy; the settlement of native claims; protection of the northern environment; and promotion of Canadian arctic sovereignty. The program also works with the territorial government in some cross-territorial/provincial boundary issues.

Land claims settlements are outside the scope of this report, however, the comprehensive claims agreements reached to date are listed here, for information, since they have implications for federal-provincial and federal-territorial programs and activities.

In those cases where provincial or territorial interests and responsibilities are affected, provinces and territories are involved in claims negotiations in order to arrive at fully equitable settlements. Aside from the claims being negotiated in the territories, Labrador, Quebec and British Columbia, a number of additional comprehensive native land claims in British Columbia have also been accepted for negotiation.

Comprehensive Claims Agreements Reached to Date

- James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 1975 (Quebec).
- Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1978 (Quebec).
- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 1984 (N.W.T. and Yukon).
- Dene-Métis Comprehensive Land Claim, Agreement-in-Principle, 1988 (N.W.T.); 1990 initialled agreement to form basis for regional negotiations.

- Council for Yukon Indian Comprehensive Land Claim, Agreement-in-Principle, 1989 (Yukon); final agreement initialled in 1990.
- Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Comprehensive Land Claim, Agreement-in-Principle, 1990 (N.W.T.).
- Conseil des Atikamekw et des Montagnais Comprehensive Land Claim, Framework Agreement, 1988 (Quebec); Agreement of Interim Measures, 1989.
- Nisga'a Comprehensive Land Claim, Framework Agreement, 1989 (British Columbia).
- Labrador Inuit Association Comprehensive Land Claim, Framework Agreement, 1990 (Labrador).

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Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND — NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Indian Services Sector.

Purpose
To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of services and programs to the Innu and Inuit communities of Labrador.

Authority or Background
Orders-in-council P.C. 1989-1185 and P.C. 1989-1186 authorize the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to enter into these agreements on behalf of Canada.

Time Frame
The agreement with the Inuit was signed for five years on July 13, 1989. The agreement with the Innu was signed for two years on July 13, 1989.

Financing and Operation
Newfoundland extends community and economic development, education, fisheries, housing, and northern development programs to the residents of seven native communities in Labrador.

The federal government and the province share the cost of supplementary programs and services to the native communities.

Payments
The federal contribution over the term of the agreement for programs and services in Inuit communities in Labrador is $24,530,500. The province's share is $11,788,960.

The federal contribution over the term of the agreement for programs and services in Innu communities is $5,877,070. The province's share is $660,590.

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FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Regional directorates of the Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector.

Purpose
The agreements are for the provision of services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian reserves.

Authority or Background
Various federal government decisions resulted in the signing of federal-provincial agreements with the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation
The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring or originating on protected Indian reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on an actual cost or a negotiated cost per acre/hectare basis for the total acreage protected.

Payments
Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are generally in excess of $2 million annually.

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FIRE SUPPRESSION AGREEMENTS

Administered by

Corporate Services Directorate, Finance and Professional Services, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Headquarters and Finance and Administration Directorate, Regional Offices: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick.

Purpose

To establish the federal and provincial share of costs for fire fighting by the province on reserve lands and in protected forests of reserve lands.

Authority or Background

The department has established fire suppression agreements to fight against fires occurring on reserve land with provincial governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick.

Time Frame

The expiration date has not been determined.

Financing and Operation

The department has fire suppression agreements for reserve lands with British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick. INAC pays a proportion of the province's costs in one of two ways:

- — Fire suppression costs based on origin of fire. If the fire starts on reserve land, the department is responsible for the province's total cost.
- — Fire suppression costs based on percentage of forested acreage. The department pays an amount equal to the percentage of the protected forested reserve lands relative to the total protected forest in the province, multiplied by the final protection costs for the base years defined in each agreement.

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EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Administered by

Corporate Services Directorate, Finance and Professional Services, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Headquarters and Finance and Administration Directorate, Regional Offices: Alberta and Manitoba.

Purpose

To help bands prepare emergency preparedness and response plans, with a native community adviser.

Authority or Background

Contribution arrangements with the Emergency Measures Organizations of the Alberta and Manitoba governments.

Time Frame

These arrangements have no termination dates.

Financing and Operation

The department contributes funds to the emergency measures organizations of Alberta and Manitoba to cover

- — the cost of native community advisers who help bands prepare emergency preparedness and response plans; and
- — up to 100% of the cost of provincially co-ordinated emergency response on reserve lands.

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MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director, Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector, Manitoba Region, with Environment Canada; Department of Fisheries and Oceans; Health and Welfare Canada; Employment and Immigration Canada; Department of Industry, Science and Technology; Transport Canada; and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

Purpose

To compensate 9,280 status Indians affected by a major hydro-electric development in northern Manitoba.

Authority or Background

Canada signed the agreement pursuant to Order-in-Council P.C. 1977-2276 and ratified the agreement pursuant to Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-594 in accordance with section 35 of the Indian Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in December 1977 and has no termination date other than "the lifetime of the Project," which entails the construction of some 14 hydro generating stations.

Financing and Operation

The federal and provincial governments and Manitoba Hydro respectively and jointly have various responsibilities and obligations under the agreement. Program costs and cost-sharing responsibilities are subject to negotiation or arbitration.

Payments

Cost-sharing responsibilities are the subject of continuing four-party discussion.

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POLICING AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Band Support and Capital Management Directorate.

Purpose

On Indian reserves, to provide policing services comparable to those available elsewhere in Canada.

Authority or Background

In June 1973, INAC received approval to negotiate with eight provinces on sharing the cost of policing Indian reserves. The eight were those provinces where the RCMP acted as the provincial police force (i.e., all provinces except Quebec and Ontario). This resulted in the RCMP Indian Special Constable Program. In May 1979, the government approved an increase in the numbers of constables to be funded under the program. As a result, the two territories, also policed by the RCMP, were included in the program.

In 1980, a tripartite policing agreement covering all of Ontario was introduced. Indian police work under provincial authority and are directed and administered by the First Nations Policing Branch of the Ontario Provincial Police. As a subset of this agreement there is a tripartite agreement with the Six Nations reserve.

Since 1978, a financial arrangement has existed between Manitoba and INAC for the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Police Force. There is also an agreement between Alberta and INAC for the Blood tribal police.

INAC funds several band constables on reserves across Canada. Federal-provincial policing arrangements exist in all provinces and territories except New Brunswick. In 1990, the department negotiated three new agreements with Quebec.

In January 1990, the Task Force on Indian Policing Policy Review published its report on the current picture and the future of on-reserve police services. Consultations were conducted over the summer and fall of 1990 with a view to proposing new directions for Indian on-reserve policing.

Time Frame

Federal-provincial agreements are subject to periodic review and renewal. The content and duration vary according to the provincial or municipal government involved.

Financing and Operation

In 1989-90, cost-sharing arrangements with the eight provinces and two territories policed by the RCMP were 46% federal, 54% provincial. In Ontario, the cost-sharing is 52% federal and 48% provincial. Negotiations with Quebec have been reactivated. Currently the federal government pays 100% of the cost of policing in all Quebec reserves except for the Betsiamites Indian community and 22 communities covered under the James Bay Agreement. Quebec pays all costs of policing those areas.

Payments

The departmental share of payment for all federal-provincial cost-shared programs in 1989-90 was about $10.1 million.

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AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

Administered By

Regional directorates

Purpose

The department (Education Branch) may enter into two types of agreements with school boards or departments of education.

1. Tuition agreement: To provide instructional and other educational services to Indian students who attend provincial schools.
2. Capital agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority or Background

Indian Act, (s. 114(1)). Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-5/382, March 9, 1963.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Tuition rates are adjusted to reflect the annual provincial or school district net operating cost on which the annual per pupil tuition fees are calculated.

Financing and Operation

When an Indian band decides (usually by band council resolution) that it wants its young people educated in the provincial school system, it negotiates tuition and financial agreements with provincial school authorities and with the department.

Provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration and operation of the school in which the Indian students are enrolled, including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and matters relating to curriculum and methods of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally oriented programs designed specifically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services and contributes toward education facilities. Reimbursement and contribution is provided on a prorata basis for Indian students resident on reserve or Crown land.

Payments

Contributions by the department for provincial school construction fluctuate from year to year and are based on budget and project approval.

Tuition fee reimbursement also fluctuates annually according to the net operational costs of the school boards or the provincial departments of education and according to the enrolment of Indian students who are resident on reserve or Crown land.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

Administered By
Regional Director General, Ontario; and Health and Welfare Canada.

Purpose
To make available to persons living on Indian reserves specific provincial welfare services and programs.

Authority or Background
Order-in-Council P.C. 1965-11/2135.

Time Frame
The agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party gives notice of the desire to terminate.

Financing and Operation
With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario for about 95% of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services for social assistance (basic and special needs), day care, child welfare and homemakers services to persons to whom the agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by the services provided and the number of individuals and families receiving assistance and services.

Payments are made to Ontario by Health and Welfare Canada, which recovers from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The agreement requires that Indian bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are provided.

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AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By
Regional Director General, Atlantic.

Purpose
To make available to Indian families and children the services of children's aid societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect.

Authority or Background
Appropriations acts.

Time Frame
The agreement expired on March 31, 1990. The agreement was extended until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation
Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance).

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR ALL 13 BANDS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By
Regional Director General, Atlantic.

Purpose
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and related family services to children and families on reserves, through the negotiation of a subsidiary agreement.

Authority or Background
Order-in-Council P.C. 1985-1/2581 dated August 23, 1985.

Time Frame
The agreement expired on March 31, 1990. The agreement was extended to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation
Canada provides funding to the Micmac Family and Children's Services for the cost of child welfare and related

family services provided pursuant to the subsidiary agreement.

For Further Information
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CANADA — MANITOBA — CHILD WELFARE RESIDENCY AGREEMENT

Administered By
Regional Director General, Manitoba.

Purpose
To determine funding responsibility for Indian children in care, on and off reserve.

Authority or Background
Government decision in March 1988.

Time Frame
The agreement covers fiscal years 1983-84 to 1990-91.

Financing and Operation
Canada reimburses Manitoba for Indian children in care based on an agreed-upon formula.

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CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 10 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By
Regional Director General, Atlantic.

Purpose
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 10 bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements. There is also provision for the other five bands to join if and when they wish to do so.

Authority or Background
Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame
The agreement expired March 31, 1988, but has been extended pending negotiations.

Financing and Operation
Canada pays the appropriate Indian child welfare and family services agencies or authorities the cost of child welfare and family services provided under subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information
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CANADA — NUU-CHAH-NULTH TRIBAL COUNCIL — FEDERAL/INDIAN AGREEMENT SUBJECT TO INDIAN/PROVINCIAL ARRANGEMENTS (MSSH) RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS

Administered By
Nuu-Chah-Nulth Family Protection Program.

Purpose
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 13 bands through a five-year comprehensive agreement.

Authority or Background
Order-in-Council P.C. 1986-2927 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame
The agreement expires on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Family Protection Program the cost of child and family services provided under this agreement.

For Further Information

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LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL — CANADA — ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR NINE INDIAN BANDS

Administered By

The Lesser Slave Lake Indian Children's Service Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Alberta and the Indian regional council.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to nine bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame

The agreement expired on March 31, 1988, but has been extended pending negotiations.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays the council the cost of child welfare and family services provided under subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ALBERTA — BLACKFOOT — ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES

Administered By

Regional Director General, Alberta.

Purpose

To provide prevention, voluntary care, protection and adoption services to members on and off the reserve.

Authority or Background

Government decision of March 1988.

Time Frame

The agreement expires on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The department pays for service delivery and administrative costs of the band. It also pays for actual care costs of children placed by the band, in conjunction with the ministry, in foster care on and off the reserve, in group homes or in institutional care off the reserve.

For Further Information

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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA — INFORMAL ARRANGEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE PROVIDED TO INDIAN BANDS

Administered By

Regional Director General, British Columbia.

Purpose

To provide services to on-reserve resident children who are in provincial care for protective or statutory purposes.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council PC 1965-11/2135 dated December 1, 1965.

Time Frame

No fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Based on a formula developed from cost breakdown identified by the province, INAC reimburses the province on a per diem basis for the actual cost of protection services related to children in care.

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AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY COVERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO INDIAN CHILDREN IN YUKON

Administered By

Regional Director, Yukon.

Purpose

To reimburse Yukon for administrative costs incurred in providing child welfare services to, or on behalf of, Indian children in Yukon territory.

Authority or Background

Appropriations acts.

Time Frame

The agreement became effective April 1, 1960 and has no termination date. This agreement could be renegotiated within the land claim process now underway in Yukon.

Financing and Operation

The department reimburses Yukon up to $10,000 for administrative costs incurred during each fiscal year and maintenance costs for Indian children placed in foster homes, group homes or institutions.

For Further Information

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SYNCRUDE AGREEMENT

Administered By

Economic Development Sector.

Purpose

To promote Indian employment and business opportunities with Syncrude Canada, a mineable sands project in Fort McMurray, Alberta.

Authority or Background

This agreement is an extension of an original agreement entered into by Syncrude Canada Ltd., INAC, and the Indian Association of Alberta. This renewal included Syncrude Canada Ltd.; INAC and Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) for the federal government; and Municipal Affairs and Housing, Native Services Branch, Career Development and Employment, and Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs for Alberta. The native community is represented by the Athabasca Native Development Corporation (ANDC). This group includes the five local bands and the Métis community.

Time Frame

This agreement will expire June 1993.

Financing and Operation

INAC and EIC share the lead role. The federal and provincial governments equally share the costs. ANDC receives $150,000 annually for operations.

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CANADA — MANITOBA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT

Administered By

Economic Development Sector.

Purpose

To improve the economic circumstances of registered Indian people residing in Manitoba, through the development and co-operative management of the wildlife resources to which they have legal access.

Authority or Background
Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-5-577 dated March 18, 1975.

Time Frame
The agreement came into effect in 1988-89 and will terminate in 1992-93.

Financing and Operation
Manitoba extends support and promotes the direct involvement of Indian people in the co-operative management of wildlife, the provision of enhanced advisory services to producers, and in the enhanced use of wildlife resources for their economic benefit.

Payments
The total contribution for this agreement is $5,583,000. The province's share is $3,871,000 and the federal share is $1,712,000.

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CANADA — ONTARIO — INDIAN PEOPLE OF ONTARIO RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose
To improve the economic circumstances of the Indian people of Ontario through the development and management of the natural resources to which they have access.

Authority or Background
The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was authorized by the government to enter into this agreement in February 1983.

Time Frame
The agreement came into effect in 1987-88 and will terminate in 1991-92.

Financing and Operation
Ontario extends assistance to the Indian people of Ontario in utilizing, for their economic benefit, those renewable resources to which they have access.

Payments
The total contribution under this agreement is $3,400,000 and is shared equally between the federal and the provincial governments.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING CANADA — QUEBEC CO-OPERATION ON NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose
To promote economic regional development priorities in the province as they relate to native people.

Authority or Background
Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA).

Time Frame
The memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed and came into effect on September 30, 1987, and will terminate March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is responsible for the native economic development MOU. The federal and provincial governments equally share the costs.

Priority areas are: business, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, employment and training, and development of mineral resources.

For Further Information

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CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

This program is described in the chapter on Forestry Canada.

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES-SHARING AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Yukon, Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose

To share, with all fire protection agencies in Canada, fire-fighting resources, including personnel, equipment, and aircraft.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-4/3294-20 October 1983.

Time Frame

The agreement was reached in 1983. There is no fixed date for termination.

Financing and Operation

In general, the receiving party will return all equipment in a good state of repair, will reimburse the lending party for all out-of-pocket expenses, and will pay a previously agreed-upon rate for all aircraft used.

For Further Information

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Northern Affairs Program

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By

Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose

To make it possible for the Northwest Territories to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the territory.

Authority or Background

Appropriation Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which is currently in the first year of a new five-year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation

Transfer payments are expected to cover all normal operational requirements and are based on a formula instead of the pre-1985 process of annually negotiated grants. The first formula agreement was a five-year trial (1985-86 to 1989-90) to assess its effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory.

Payments

See Table 17-1.

For Further Information

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FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY

Administered By

Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose

To make it possible for Yukon to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of Yukon territory.

Authority or Background

Appropriation Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which is currently in the first year of a new five-year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation

Transfer payments are expected to cover all normal operational requirements and are based on a formula instead of the pre-1985 process of annually negotiated grants. The first formula agreement was a five-year trial (1985-86 to 1989-90) to assess its effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory.

Payments

See Table 17-2.

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FOREST FIRE PROTECTION ALONG THE YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BOUNDARY

Administered By

Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

Agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories to allow either signatory to take action on forest fires within a co-operation zone along the Yukon — Northwest Territories Boundary.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

TABLE 17-1

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories (Entitlements)

	1985-86 ($000)	1986-87 ($000)	1987-88 ($000)	1988-89 ($000)	Projected Actual 1989-90 ($000)	Estimate 1990-91 ($000)
Grant	452,804	506,854	566,800	651,811	711,239	742,784

TABLE 17-2

Financial Agreement with Yukon Territory

	1985-86 ($000)	1986-87 ($000)	1987-88 ($000)	1988-89 ($000)	Projected Actual 1989-90 ($000)	Estimate 1990-91 ($000)
Grant	150,424	159,893	170,395	180,745	198,684	215,922

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in 1988. There is no fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Either signatory will reimburse the other, up to $20,000, for expenditures incurred in fighting forest fires within the other signatory's jurisdiction.

For Further Information

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FOREST FIRE PROTECTION FOR LANDS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Administered By

Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

Agreement with the Government of Yukon to provide for uniform services for forest fire protection throughout Yukon. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) will protect lands under the administration of the Government of Yukon in the same manner as lands under the administration of INAC.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in 1984. There is no fixed date for termination.

Financing and Operation

INAC has historically provided services for forest fire protection throughout Yukon. This agreement does not provide any reimbursement to INAC for expenditures in protecting, from forest fire, lands under the administration of the Government of Yukon.

For Further Information

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FOREST FIRE PROTECTION ALONG THE YUKON — BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY

Administered By

Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

Agreement with British Columbia to allow either signatory to take action on forest fires within a co-operation zone along the Yukon — British Columbia boundary.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in 1962 and amended in 1974. There is no fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Either signatory will reimburse the other, up to $5,000, for expenditures incurred in fighting forest fires within the other signatory's jurisdiction.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (EDA)

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Industry, Science and Technology Canada, Employment and Immigration Canada, and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

This was a five-year agreement which began in 1982 and was extended by a replacement agreement that was signed April 30, 1987 and expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. The original funding was $21 million for three subsidiary agreements cost-shared 90% and 10% by the federal and territorial governments respectively. The extended agreement has six subsidiary agreements worth approximately $39 million, cost-shared 70% and 30% by the federal and territorial governments respectively. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives, and identify specific financial commitments.

Payments

No payments are made through the Economic Development Agreement. See subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northwest Territories Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose

To strengthen the traditional economy by promoting responsible development of renewable resources which will improve individual incomes in the North.

Authority or Background

Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This subsidiary agreement was signed July 17, 1987, and expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and the Northwest Territories; the federal share is $3.5 million. A management group with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement. The financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments

The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northwest Territories Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat.

Purpose
To support long-term growth in the mineral industry.

Authority or Background
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame
This subsidiary agreement, signed July 17, 1987, expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and the Northwest Territories; the federal share is $4.9 million. A management group with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement. The financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information
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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — ARTS AND CRAFTS

Administered By
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, N.W.T Regional Office, and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

Purpose
To revitalize an existing economic activity to meet the demonstrated demand for both fine arts and specialized northern crafts products.

Authority or Background
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame
This subsidiary agreement, signed July 17, 1987, expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and the Northwest Territories; the federal share is $2.1 million. A management group with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement. The financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — APPLIED ECONOMIC PLANNING

Administered By
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northwest Territories Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

Purpose
To enable communities and regions to use outside expertise to help them identify and develop local opportunities for economic development and to increase the information base for decision making by governments, communities, and, as appropriate, entrepreneurs.

Authority or Background
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame
This subsidiary agreement, signed July 17, 1987, expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and the Northwest Territories; the federal share is $1.4 million. A management group with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement. The financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

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FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By
A steering committee chaired by:

Environment Canada; one member each from the Government of the Northwest Territories and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Flood Damage Reduction

Purpose
To reduce the potential for future flood damage through identification and designation of flood risk areas.

Authority or Background
Orders-in-Council P.C. 1978-2-377, dated October 4, 1978, and P.C. 187-13-630 dated March 26, 1987.

Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping signed May 2, 1979, by the Government of Canada and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame
Agreement terminates March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
Financing shared equally by Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Flood Risk Mapping

The following are available: flood risk maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik, Northwest Territories, and a field survey of storm surges in the Tuktoyaktuk area.

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INUIT LOAN FUND

Administered By

Jointly by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To further the economic and social betterment of the Inuit by encouraging and assisting the planned development of Inuit-controlled enterprises. The financial assistance results in the development of viable self-sustaining Inuit businesses, the generation of employment and local investment opportunity.

Authority or Background

Appropriation Act No. 3, 1953; loan fund conditions approved by Treasury Board, February 7, 1980.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

The Inuit loan fund is a direct loan program of the federal and Northwest Territories governments. Loans are provided solely by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the program is administered by the territory, which at times jointly finances projects.

For Further Information

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CANADA — MANITOBA — SASKATCHEWAN — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLY — KAMINURIAK BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, and Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Purpose

To provide for co-operative management of the Beverly and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou in order to ensure their continued well-being.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; Manitoba Wildlife Act; Saskatchewan Wildlife Act; and Saskatchewan Federal-Provincial Agreements Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed June 3, 1982 and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation

Funding is shared equally by Canada (Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is $30,000. The $75,000 budget is used to operate a management board which has government and native members. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments

Federal funding is arranged through a 10-year contribution agreement.

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CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES — COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS — INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL — DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, and Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose

To co-operatively manage the Porcupine caribou herd and protect and maintain its habitat.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame

The Agreement was signed on October 26, 1985 for an indefinite period.

Financing and Operation

Funding is shared equally by Canada (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada) Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is $25,000. The $75,000 budget is used to operate a management board. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments

Federal funding is arranged through three-year contribution agreements.

For Further Information

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CANADA — YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (EDP)

Administered By
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the Government of Yukon.

Purpose
To facilitate federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic, socio-economic and regional development in Yukon.

Authority or Background
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame
One-year agreement which began in 1990 and will terminate in 1991.

Financing and Operation
The Economic Development Program facilitates joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. This agreement indicates the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and identify specific financial commitments.

Payments
Payments are made through contributions and contracts.

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CANADA — NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT

Administered By
The Strathcona Sound Monitoring Committee comprising federal and territorial representatives and one from Arctic Bay.

Purpose
This agreement funded construction of infrastructure facilities, including an airport, dock, roads and a townsite. In return, the federal government acquired an 18% equity interest in the mine, which it sold in 1986 to Mineral Resources International Ltd.

The project provides significant benefits to Canada, which are monitored by the committee: the Inuit receive training and employment; maximum use is made of Canadian materials and services; there is a major opportunity for Canadian shipping.

Authority or Background
The government approved the agreement in March 1974 based on the policy statement "Canada's North 1970-1980."

Time Frame
The mine is expected to operate until at least 1995.

Payments
The cost to the federal government for the airport, dock and road was $11.5 million. Portions have been recovered, in accordance with the agreement. The mine has now fulfilled all of its financial obligations to the federal government.

For Further Information

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Industry, Science and Technology Canada

With the proclamation of its founding legislation on February 23, 1990, the Department of Industry, Science and Technology formally came into existence. The department styles its name Industry, Science and Technology Canada — in short ISTC.

ISTC's main responsibilities are to:

1. develop and promote industry and science policies and programs to build a climate for sustainable, long-term economic growth;
2. act as a reasoned advocate within the federal government for the interests of the industrial and scientific communities;
3. encourage innovation, technology adoption and research and development (R&D) to improve competitiveness;
4. foster and recognize excellence in industry, science and technology;
5. support efforts of Canadian businesses — particularly small- and medium-sized businesses — to expand domestic and international sales; and
6. champion the growth of a Canadian scientific community and culture.

In addition, ISTC is responsible for regional development in Quebec and Northern Ontario, for aboriginal people's economic development across Canada, and for the continuing development of the tourism industry.

To ensure the widest possible dissemination of information and advice, the department maintains offices in every province and territory, providing easy access and professional assistance to all its clients. In each ISTC regional office, an international trade centre assures direct contact with the trade promotion services of External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

The department is led by the Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and two colleague ministers: the Minister for Science and the Minister of State (Small Businesses and Tourism).

ISTC's official launch marked the end of two years of intensive consultations and planning to merge key elements of the former Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and the Ministry of State for Science and Technology into a new organization that can bring an integrated approach to improving Canada's prospect in the global marketplace.

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MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Administered By
Tourism Canada.

Purpose
To increase the awareness of Canada as a viable meeting and incentive travel destination, thereby increasing the number of corporate meetings, association conventions and international congresses held here; to further our position in the U.S. and overseas markets by co-ordinating marketing activities of federal, provincial and municipal governments, and private sector elements of the meetings and incentive travel industry.

Authority or Background
Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame
A continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The activity regularly involves co-operation (on a cost-shared basis) with provinces, municipal convention bureaus, convention centres, conference organizers, and the accommodation and transportation segments of the industry. Activities include organizing research projects, sales blitzes, marketplace seminars, site inspection tours, and advertising and other marketing campaigns.

Payments
The division of costs between partners is determined in advance of each project.

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CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By
Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada.

Purpose

1. To estimate the value, volume, patterns and characteristics of travel by Canadians within their own province, to other provinces and internationally.
2. To collect information on how frequently Canadians travel, the most popular seasons for travel, and the characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers in terms of:
    a) purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits, trip activities; and
    b) socio-economic characteristics of the traveller.

Authority or Background
Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame
A continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The federal government, through Tourism Canada, is responsible for conducting a quarterly basic survey utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces in any or in all quarters of the year. The survey has been carried out every other year since 1980.

Regular publications on the results are provided by Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to Tourism Canada or Statistics Canada.

Payments
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The Tourism Canada budget for this program is approximately $800,000.

For Further Information
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PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PROMOTION — RENDEZ-VOUS CANADA

Administered By
Tourism Canada.

Purpose
Rendez-vous Canada is a national marketplace for U.S. and overseas wholesale buyers, held annually in a major convention centre in Canada for the purpose of buying and selling Canadian tourism attractions, facilities and services.

Authority or Background
Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame
Annually, in April or May.

Financing and Operation
The activity regularly involves financial co-operation with provinces and related Canadian trade partners.

For Further Information

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SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS PROJECT

Administered By

Statistics Canada and Entrepreneurship and Small Business Office.

Purpose

To improve the availability of data on various aspects of small business in order to meet the data requirements of small businesses and other bureaucratic, institutional and private sector users of small business data.

Authority or Background

Statistics Act and Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Financing and Operation

The Small Business Statistics Data Base is the result of extensive federal-provincial consultation and co-operation. The project is being jointly funded by ISTC and provincial and territorial ministries of industry and small business.

The project has several outputs. *Small Business Profiles* provides a statistical overview of 109 industries by province — detailing profits, expenses, sources of capital, business counts, and births and deaths. *Sales per Selling Area of Independent Retailers* provides data on space utilization by location, e.g., on street or shopping malls. *Employment Dynamics* is a special tabulation displaying job creation and job loss by life status; that is, a new business entity, a continuing business entity or one that has terminated operation during the period under consideration. *Wage and Salary Earners* provides the age, sex and income of workers in Canada by size and type of employer. The *Employment and Payroll* survey provides data by size of business in Canada.

Payments

The project, first signed in 1986, is now in a new four-year phase (1989-93) and has a cost of $2.8 million. This cost will be shared by Statistics Canada, ISTC and provincial and territorial governments. The department's share of this project is estimated at $377,000 per year.

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ACID RAIN ABATEMENT PROGRAM (ARAP)

Administered By

Resource Processing Industries Branch.

Purpose

The ARAP was established to assist companies in reducing sulphur dioxide emissions in compliance with provincial government environmental regulations. It supports the federal government's objective of reducing acid rain fallout from Canadian sources by 50% by 1994.

Authority or Background

Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame

March 13, 1985 to December 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Under this tripartite program, the federal government, three provinces (Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba), and the private sector jointly agree to make contributions. The federal government has committed up to $150 million in interest-bearing, repayable contributions, conditional upon at least matching provincial contributions.

Federal involvement is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch, with program delivery by regional offices of ISTC.

For Further Information

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CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP) — BRITISH COLUMBIA WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By

Resource Processing Industries Branch.

Purpose

The COMDP was established to stimulate integrated growth and development of the wood products industry of British Columbia through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order-in-Council P.C. 1985-4-3547. Participants are ISTC; the British Columbia ministries of International Trade and Investment, and Industry and Small Business Development; and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI).

Time Frame

January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, British Columbia, and COFI have agreed to each contribute $11.8 million to the five-year COMDP. The federal share is contributed under ISTC's Industrial and Regional Development Program. The project is operated by COFI under the direction of a steering committee; and each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

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CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CIMDP) — BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURED WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By

Resource Processing Industries Branch.

Purpose

The CIMDP was established to stimulate the growth of the secondary wood manufacturing industry of British Columbia through industrial and export market development initiatives in North American and overseas markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into the first tripartite agreement was obtained by Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-9-2442. Participants are ISTC, the British Columbia Ministry of International Business and Immigration, and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI).

Time Frame

June 15, 1988 to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The federal government and British Columbia have each agreed to contribute up to 40% or $2.74 million. Industry will contribute 20% or up to $1.37 million. The federal share is contributed under ISTC's Sector Campaigns Program. The program is administered by COFI under the direction of a steering committee; and each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement is administered by ISTC's Resource Processing Industries Branch, which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

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CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP) — EASTERN CANADA WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By

Resource Processing Industries Branch.

Purpose

The COMDP was established to develop and diversify the market base of the wood products industry in Eastern Canada through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a multipartite agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-4/1364. Canada and the wood products industry are the participants. Canada is represented by ISTC, External Affairs and International Trade Canada, and the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. The wood products industry is represented by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers' Association; the Quebec Lumber Manufacturers' Association; and the Maritime Lumber Bureau, which also represents the Newfoundland Lumber Producers' Association.

Time Frame

January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, the provinces and the industry associations have agreed to each contribute $2.46 million. The federal share is provided under ISTC's Forest Industry Program. The project is operated by the Bureau de promotion des industries du bois under the direction of a steering committee composed of a representative from each party to the agreement. Federal involvement is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with all participants in setting and approving an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

During the 1970s, the federal government entered into framework General Development Agreements (GDAs) with the nine provinces and the two territories. (Prince Edward Island was covered by a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan signed in 1969). The GDA was a mechanism to provide for co-operative federal-provincial projects and programs to enhance the development of each region. The last of the framework GDAs expired in 1984.

Specific initiatives under each framework GDA were implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that were the responsibility of the federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

One GDA subsidiary agreement — Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited in Nova Scotia — was still in effect as of November 30, 1990. This subagreement is implemented by ISTC. (See Table 18-1.)

TABLE 18-1

GDA Subagreement for Which Industry, Science and Technology Canada is Responsible

In Effect at November 30, 1990

	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Nova Scotia				
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	07/06/80	31/12/90	56,000	42,000

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1984, a new series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation and co-ordination regarding economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, ISTC manages the framework ERDAs in Ontario and Quebec. The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency is responsible for the Atlantic provinces; and Western Economic Diversification Canada manages the framework ERDAs in the Western provinces.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

ISTC is the federal body responsible for implementing seven of the ERDA subagreements or MOUs still in effect as of November 30, 1990. These are in the areas of industrial development, tourism and technology; and, in Quebec, regional development. (See Table 18-2.)

TABLE 18-2

ERDA Subagreements and MOUs for Which Industry, Science and Technology Canada is Responsible

In Effect at November 30, 1990

	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Nova Scotia					
Sysco Modernization	28/02/86	28/02/86	31/03/91	157,143	110,000
Total				157,143	110,000
Quebec					
Industrial Development	23/01/85	23/01/85	31/03/91	442,500	221,250[b]
Regional Economic Development (MOU)	09/06/88	09/06/88	31/03/91	—	—
Regional Economic Development	09/06/88	09/06/88	31/03/93	820,000	440,000
Science and Technology Development	10/06/85	10/06/85	31/03/91	103,600[a]	51,800[a] [b]
Total				1,366,100	713,050
Alberta					
Tourism Development Strategy (MOU)	08/06/84	08/06/84	31/03/94	—	—
Northern Development	02/10/85	01/04/86	31/03/92	40,000	20,000
Total				40,000	20,000
Grand Total				1,563,243	843,050

[a] Includes an amendment signed 21/08/89.

[b] Includes an extension signed 30/03/90.

Economic Development Agreements (EDAs)

Development agreements similar to the ERDAs also exist between the federal government and the governments of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. These agreements are known as Economic Development Agreements (EDAs). An EDA was signed with the Northwest Territories in 1982, and later extended to 1991. The EDA with Yukon was signed in 1984 and expired June 4, 1989.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is the federal minister reponsible for co-ordinating activities under the framework EDAs. Specific initiatives under each framework EDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are the responsibility of the federal and territorial ministers in charge of the departments concerned. ISTC is the federal body responsible for implementing all four existing EDA-related subsidiary agreements. (See tables 18-5 and 18-6.)

CANADA — QUEBEC

ERDA 1984

Signed
December 14, 1984.

Effective date
December 14, 1984.

Terminates
December 14, 1994.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to intensify economic and regional development and create an environment in which Quebec and its regions can achieve their potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and the growth of employment;
2. to consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and revenue so that the population can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development;
3. to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments, in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints to such development.

Eleven subsidiary agreements and two memoranda of understanding (MOUs) under the Canada — Quebec ERDA were in effect as of November 30, 1990. (See Table 18-3.)

A major subsidiary agreement on the economic development of the regions of Quebec was signed with Quebec on June 9, 1988. The federal government will contribute $440 million of the $820 million total. This agreement is unique in federal- provincial agreements in that it is multi-sectoral, covers all regions of the province and respects the prerogatives of both governments.

In the resource (peripheral) regions, there are five areas of activity or program frameworks — business development, technological research and development, natural resource development, economic infrastructures reinforcement and human resource development.

In the central regions of the province, the programming focuses on strengthening productivity in the manufacturing sector, encouraging innovation and technological development, fostering the development of the Montreal area, and promoting industrial adjustment and the economic revival of certain disadvantaged areas.

A memorandum of understanding was also signed on June 9, 1988, which provided for the review of the strategic framework and priorities of the ERDA, thus increasing the financial envelopes of certain existing subsidiary agreements for a total of $150 million to enable new priorities to be met. This was carried out until March 31, 1990.

ERDA Payments
In 1989-90, federal expenditures under the ERDA subsidiary agreements, where ISTC was the responsible federal body (industrial and regional development, science and technology and tourism), totaled $72,149,000.

For Further Information

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TABLE 18-3

Canada — Quebec ERDA Subagreements and MOU in Effect November 30, 1990

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Industrial Development	Industry, Science and Technology	23/01/85	23/01/85	31/03/91	442,500[a][e]	221,250[a][e]
Communications	Communications	01/02/85	01/02/85	31/03/91	43,600[e]	21,800[e]
Cultural Infrastructures	Communications	29/03/85	29/03/85	31/03/91	73,500[e]	36,750[e]
Forest Development	Forestry	30/04/85	30/04/85	31/03/91	310,100[b][e]	155,050[b][e]
Science and Technology Development	Industry, Science and Technology	10/06/85	10/06/85	31/03/91	103,600[c]	51,800[c]
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	05/07/85	05/07/85	31/03/91	112,000[d][e]	56,000[d][e]
Transportation	Transport	08/07/85	08/07/85	31/03/91	170,000	85,000
French Language TV (MOU)	Communications	13/02/86	13/02/86	14/12/94	—	—
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	17/02/87	17/02/87	31/03/91	39,700[e]	19,850[e]
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	11/06/87	11/06/87	31/03/91	35,000	17,500
Native Development (MOU)	Indian Affairs	30/09/87	30/09/87	31/03/91	—	—
Forest Development Upper North Shore	Forestry	22/12/87	22/12/87	31/03/92	13,000	6,500
Regional Economic Development	Industry, Science and Technology	09/06/88	09/06/88	31/03/93	820,000	440,000
Total					2,163,000	1,111,500

[a] Includes an amendment signed 15/10/87.

[b] Includes an amendment signed 30/03/89.

[c] Includes an amendment signed 21/08/89.

[d] Includes an amendment signed 18/05/89.

[e] Includes an extension signed 30/03/90.

2. for subsidiary agreements where ISTC is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 18-3), contact the ISTC senior managers listed at the end of this chapter;
3. for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 18-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — ONTARIO

ERDA 1984

Signed

November 2, 1984.

Effective date

November 2, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;
2. to improve opportunities for Ontarians to participate in and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region in the province by consulting and co-ordinating, where possible, the planning and implementation of economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments.

One subsidiary agreement under the Canada — Ontario ERDA was in effect as of November 30, 1990. (See Table 18-4.)

Payments

In 1989-90, federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements, where ISTC was the responsible federal body, were $3,737,000.

For Further Information

1. for the ERDA, contact

   Claude Huot
   Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations
   Industry, Science and Technology Canada
   235 Queen Street
   Ottawa, Ontario
   K1A 0H5
   Tel.: (613) 954-5252

2. for the subsidiary agreement where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 18-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — YUKON

EDA 1984

Signed

June 4, 1984.

Effective date

June 4, 1984.

Terminated

June 4, 1989.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement were:

1. to facilitate the diversification, the orderly expansion and the permanent stability of Yukon's economy;
2. to improve the opportunities for the people of Yukon to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the area;
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of an improved social infrastructure in Yukon and through efforts to encourage the expansion of productive enterprise and employment in all regions of the territory.

One subsidiary agreement under the Canada — Yukon EDA was still in effect as of November 30, 1990. One interim subsidiary agreement was also in effect, pending long-term regional development programming for the Yukon. (See Table 18-5.)

TABLE 18-4

Canada — Ontario ERDA Subagreements in Effect November 30, 1990

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Cultural Development	Communications	25/09/86	25/09/86	31/03/91	50,000	25,000

TABLE 18-5

Canada — Yukon EDA Subagreements and MOU in Effect November 30, 1990

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Small Business Incentives	Industry, Science and Technology	06/01/87	31/03/91	4,600	3,220
Tourism (Interim)	Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Industry, Science and Technology	01/04/90	31/03/91	353	247 (INAC)
Total				4,953	3,467

Also in place, although not a part of EDA, is a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for co-operative efforts in science and technology. This MOU was signed September 9, 1987, by the Government of Yukon, ISTC, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The expiry date is September 9, 1992.

Payments
The federal government paid $2,080,000 in 1989-90 under the Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

For Further Information
Larry Bagnell
Director, Yukon
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
108 Lambert Street, Suite 301
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1Z2
Tel.: (403) 668-4655

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

EDA 1987

Signed
April 30, 1987.

Effective date
April 30, 1987.

Terminates
March 31, 1991.

Purpose
The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories. This agreement replaced the EDA that expired on March 31, 1987.

One subsidiary agreement under the Canada — Northwest Territories EDA was in effect as of November 30, 1990. A tourism subsidiary agreement expired on March 31, 1990, but will involve a continued cash flow in 1990-91. Now in place, although not a part of EDA, is an interim tourism marketing program. (See Table 18-6.)

Payments
ISTC expended $2,023,000 in 1989-90 under two subsidiary agreements as part of the Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

For Further Information
Paul Berthelet
Director, Northwest Territories
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Precambrian Building
P.O. Box 6100
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3
Tel.: (403) 920-8570

SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

No agreements remained in effect as of November 30, 1990. In 1989-90, federal expenditures under the Special Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA) agreements were $10,291,000. This program is winding up. Its purpose was to improve job opportunities and incomes for rural residents in Western Canada, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry.

TABLE 18-6

Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subagreements in Effect November 30, 1990

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Small Business Development	Industry, Science and Technology	30/09/87	31/03/91	9,300	6,510
Tourism Marketing Development (Interim)	Industry, Science and Technology	26/07/90	31/03/91	400	275
				9,700	6,785

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Tel.: (604) 666-1400

Department of Justice Canada

Department of Justice Canada was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the department and oversees all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, Department of Justice Canada interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and administration of four federal-provincial justice programs described in the following pages.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Assistance to Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Criminal Injuries Compensation Programs and Other Services for Victims of Crimes 19-1

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law 19-2

Native Courtworker Program 19-3

Assistance to the Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Services Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act 19-4

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE PROVISION OF CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION PROGRAMS AND OTHER SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CRIMES

Administered By

Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To provide compensation to innocent victims of violent crime for losses incurred as a result of the injury, death or disability of the victim, the maintenance of a child born as a result of sexual assault, losses to dependants as a result of a victim's death and other expenses deemed reasonable.

Authority or Background

Annual appropriation acts.

Authority is provided under Order-in-Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order-in-Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Time Frame

The first agreement came into effect on January 1, 1973. These cost-sharing agreements were subsequently revised in 1977 and 1987. The three-year (1987-90) agreement provided increased funding for Criminal Injuries Compensation programs and, as well, established a new element within the agreement called the Victim Assistance Fund (VAF) to provide limited funding for a range of other services and programs for victims. The federal-provincial/territorial funding agreement expired on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation

The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programs. At present, some 46 crimes are covered by the compensation agreement.

The three-year (1987-90) financing agreement with provinces and territories, provided for:

1. an increase in federal contributions for criminal injuries compensation based on the greater of $0.25 per capita or $50,000, up to 50% of compensation paid;
2. the establishment of VAF, to provide payments based on a $0.10 per capita — minimum $50,000 payment — for approved victim services not otherwise subject to other federal-provincial funding arrangements.

The Criminal Injuries Compensation programs are administered by provinces and territories. In order to receive the federal payment, the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

See Table 19-1.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Policy, Programs and Research Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19-1

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Agreements Respecting Federal Financial Support of Programs and Services for Victims of Crime

	Actual 1987-88 ($)	Actual 1988-89 ($)	Estimates 1989-90 ($)
Newfoundland	21,648	90,258	199,150
Prince Edward Island	50,000	50,000	100,000
Nova Scotia	272,349	301,919	323,425
New Brunswick	170,658	166,147	251,370
Quebec	2,307,410	2,323,720	2,359,770
Ontario	3,244,745	3,300,780	3,395,000
Manitoba	377,650	379,645	386,260
Saskatchewan	287,462	353,920	360,290
Alberta	811,791	798,534	855,505
British Columbia	1,023,995	1,044,400	1,067,570
Yukon	51,328	121,025	100,000
Northwest Territories	78,532	63,244	100,000
Total	8,697,568	8,993,592	9,498,340

Note: The federal contributions to provinces and territories are paid on a "lag" year basis (one year in arrears) upon receipt of the claim.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By
Programs Directorate.

Purpose
The aim of this assistance to the provinces is the provision across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid services to the economically disadvantaged in criminal cases.

Authority or Background
Annual appropriation acts.

Authority is provided under Order-in-Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order-in-Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Financing agreements are currently in place with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame
The federal government initially decided, in principle, to provide financial support to the provinces for the provision of legal aid in early 1972. Following this, agreements providing for federal cost-sharing of criminal legal aid were signed with the governments of all 10 provinces in 1972 and 1973. The financial provisions have been periodically renegotiated to provide an improved federal contribution. The current adult criminal and young offenders legal aid agreement covers the years 1987-88 to 1989-90. In the February 1990 budget, the federal government announced its decision to maintain the funding level of the Legal Aid Program, for fiscal years 1990-91 and 1991-92, at the same level as 1989-90.

The federal-territorial agreements also cover civil legal aid.

Financing and Operation
Generally, under the terms of the financing agreements, federal contributions for adult criminal legal aid are approximately 50% of national shareable expenditures.

Federal contributions for young offender legal aid are the lesser of a per capita amount or 50% of the provincial shareable expenditures.

The provinces are responsible for the operation of legal aid programs. Provinces also determine the financial circumstances under which an applicant for legal aid may be approved as a recipient.

Under the adult criminal and young offenders legal aid agreements, coverage to eligible persons is mandatory in relation to:

1. offences contrary to an act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. all summary conviction offences for a violation of i) an act of Parliament, or ii) a regulation made pursuant to an act of Parliament where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, it is likely that upon conviction there will be a sentence of imprisonment for adult offenders or open or secure custody for young offenders, or the loss of means of earning a livelihood, or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist that warrant the provision of legal aid;
3. proceedings pursuant to the Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. appeals by the Crown in any of the matters referred to in 1, 2 and 3 for adults and, 1 and 2 for young persons; and

5. appeals by an accused, whether an adult or a young person, in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2; and appeals by an adult accused in matters referred to in paragraph 3, where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, the appeal has merit or where the court appealed to request the appointment of counsel on behalf of the appellant.

For young offenders, the agreement also includes coverage for services provided to eligible persons at any stage of a proceeding under the act for which a young person has a right to retain and instruct counsel.

In order to receive the annual federal contribution, provinces and territories must submit a detailed claim form with supporting documents.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Policy, Programs and Research Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19-2

Estimated Contributions by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Adult and Young Offenders Legal Aid Agreements

	Actual 1988-89 ($)	Estimates 1989-90 ($)	Estimates 1990-91 ($)
Newfoundland	1,548,600	1,699,818	1,699,818
Prince Edward Island	194,856	225,464	225,464
Nova Scotia	2,754,239	3,222,000	3,222,000
New Brunswick	1,207,992	1,229,150	1,229,150
Quebec	15,140,326	16,042,791	16,042,791
Ontario	34,254,003	41,208,986	41,208,986
Manitoba	3,113,967	3,384,597	3,384,597
Saskatchewan	2,405,160	2,540,400	2,540,400
Alberta	6,485,879	6,455,923	6,455,923
British Columbia	7,642,646	8,998,125	8,998,125
Yukon	382,609	409,764	409,764
Northwest Territories	1,282,668	1,446,454	1,446,454
Total	76,412,945	86,863,472	86,863,472

Note: For each fiscal year, the figures show the federal contribution payments as applied to the year of provincial and territorial expenditures.

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM

Administered By

Programs Directorate.

Purpose

The essential purpose of the program is to provide counselling, other than legal advice, to native persons (including young native persons) in the criminal justice system. The native courtworker helps natives (status Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit) to understand the nature of the criminal charges against them and refers them to legal or other resources. The program also assists the criminal courts to better take into account the culture, values and traditions of native people, as well as their socio-economic backgrounds.

Authority or Background

Annual appropriation acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

This is a program under which the Department of Justice Canada enters into financing agreements with provincial and territorial governments, which in turn negotiate with a carrier agency to administer a courtworker program for the benefit of native people. In the case of Manitoba, the program is administered by the Manitoba Department of Justice.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the program are as follows:

1. the program must serve status and non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit people alike;
2. the program must be administered by an organization, agency or department selected by the province/territory to administer a native courtworker program;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice Canada must be limited to providing criminal courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programs, etc.); and
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker program must be borne by the province involved.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Policy, Programs and Research Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19-3

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

	Actual 1988-89 ($)	Estimates 1989-90 ($)	Estimates 1990-91 ($)
Newfoundland	72,315	84,500	84,500
Quebec	405,990	451,100	471,850
Ontario	500,687	477,667	477,667
Manitoba	257,071	282,900	274,150
Alberta	946,026	957,750	946,050
British Columbia	644,235	712,509	774,624
Yukon	122,500	129,138	124,000
Northwest Territories	285,750	286,180	327,448
Total	3,234,574	3,381,744	3,480,289

ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES PURSUANT TO THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT

Administered By

Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To support the implementation of the Young Offenders Act, and improvements to programs and services available to young offenders throughout Canada.

Authority or Background

The Young Offenders Act.

Cost-sharing agreements are currently in place with all of the provinces as well as the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame

Agreements are effective from April 2, 1984 to March 31, 1989. However, pending the negotiation of new arrangements, or until at least one year's notice of termination is given in writing, the federal government is required to continue its funding to the provinces and territories at a level not to exceed the amount payable for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1989. The federal government has advised the provinces and territories that it will not augment this level in the foreseeable future (generally understood to be the next five years).

Financing and Operation

The agreements expand the range of services previously shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan, increasing the overall federal contribution to the juvenile justice system.

The essential financial elements are that the federal government contributes:

1. 50% of the total costs associated with the provision of custodial services (secure and open custody), post-adjudication detention, alternative measures and judicial interim release programs;
2. 50%, less a base year deduction, for pre-dispositional reports, assessments, screening services, review boards, and dispositional supervision services (primarily probation); and
3. pending the negotiation of revised agreements, annual contributions are not to exceed 1988-89 funding levels.

Concomitantly, a number of transitional support programs were initiated to assist the provinces/territories and private sector agencies active in juvenile justice in implementing the new legislation, i.e. the development of automated information systems compatible with the records provisions of the act, the development/implementation of innovative/effective services for dealing with young offenders, and the preparation/dissemination of information to the juvenile justice community and the general public.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Policy, Programs and Research Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19-4

Payments made to the Provinces and Territories for Provision of Services Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act, as of November 30, 1990

	1984-85 ($)	1985-86 ($)	1986-87 ($)	1987-88 ($)	1988-89 ($)	1989-90 ($)
Newfoundland	969,300	2,445,000	3,504,650	4,436,558	4,743,000	4,109,000
Prince Edward Island	120,078	482,323	754,300	950,390	1,459,162	1,459,162
Nova Scotia	887,000	2,732,497	3,350,299	4,024,481	5,495,821	5,495,821
New Brunswick	630,420	2,817,128	3,242,980	3,925,193	4,374,000	4,374,000
Quebec	13,903,861	24,565,922	25,362,452	27,287,182	26,578,061	26,578,061
Ontario	13,904,024	35,522,852	42,337,194	51,036,000	55,100,000	50,308,000
Manitoba	2,482,456	4,421,676	5,116,259	5,544,663	5,683,989	5,683,989
Saskatchewan	1,727,801	4,425,397	6,416,487	6,812,860	6,642,000	6,557,000
Alberta	5,578,795	10,013,271	12,628,830	11,596,000	13,585,999	12,893,000
British Columbia	4,591,795	9,872,673	14,222,539	15,242,000	15,605,000	15,605,000
Yukon	144,506	514,141	780,204	819,665	1,078,248	1,078,248
Northwest Territories	558,922	1,855,457	2,384,334	2,291,104	3,282,000	3,282,000
Total	45,498,958	99,668,337	120,100,528	133,966,096	143,627,280	137,423,281

Note: The amounts listed may be subject to change as claims are finalized.

Labour Canada

In 1900, the Conciliation Act created the Department of Labour to provide a mechanism for the voluntary resolution of labour-management disputes and to gather and publish statistical and other information affecting labour. Since then, departmental activities have expanded to include the enforcement of labour standards and occupational safety and health legislation, the establishment of programs for labour education, research into the impacts of technological change, labour-government employee exchanges, and the administration of labour adjustment benefits.

The Women's Bureau works with federal, provincial, territorial and international agencies in undertaking research and policy development on issues of concern to women in the labour force. It publishes a wide range of relevant information, conducts educational programs, administers a grants program, and operates a reference centre which serves all levels of government, as well as members of the public.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in industries within federal jurisdiction. These are industries involved in interprovincial or international transportation and communications, as well as air transport, broadcasting and banking, many Crown corporations, and enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. Labour Canada administers legislation governing occupational safety and health in the above industries as well as in the operation of trains, aircraft and ships; in the petroleum industry on Crown lands; and in the federal public service.

Labour Canada serves the public through six regional offices:

Atlantic Region
Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

St. Lawrence Region
Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec with the exception of the Outaouais region;

Capital Region
Ottawa headquarters, consists of the National Capital Region and environs on both sides of the Ontario — Quebec border;

Great Lakes Region
Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region
Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario;

Mountain Region
Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Increasingly, the department seeks formal and informal consultation with labour and business representatives to secure consensus on a range of labour issues and to keep open channels of communication among the parties involved in various aspects of Labour Canada's mandate. In this respect, Labour Canada was involved in establishing the Canadian Steel Trade and Employment Congress and the Western Wood Products Forum; these sectorial organizations are responsible for developing joint labour-business responses to problems and issues facing their industries. The department maintains an ongoing dialogue with these and other organizations on matters pertaining to the labour market and industrial relations.

The department's relations with provincial and territorial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and meetings which provide for the discussion of aspects of industrial relations, employment conditions, and occupational safety and health. These activities include federal, provincial and territorial meetings of ministers or deputy ministers of labour and ministers responsible for occupational safety and health, meetings of deputy ministers on International Labour Organization (ILO) questions, as well as the work of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL).

Labour Canada transfers funds to the provinces under a program dealing with injury compensation. Under this arrangement, the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards are reimbursed for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the federal public service and of most Crown corporations.

Four other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, and the Labour Adjustment Review Board.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Analysis of Labour Laws — All Canadian Jurisdictions 20-2
Employment Injury Benefits Program 20-2
Occupational Safety and Health Program 20-3
  Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement 20-3
  Canada — Manitoba Agreement 20-3
Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) 20-4
Program for Older Worker Adjustment (POWA) . . 20-5

ANALYSIS OF LABOUR LAWS — ALL CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS

Labour Canada conducts analyses of federal, provincial and territorial labour laws relating to such topics as industrial relations, employment standards, and occupational safety and health. A series of information and research documents is produced and available upon request, or through Supply and Services Canada on a cost-recovery basis. The documents include: *Industrial Relations Legislation in Canada, Employment Standards Legislation in Canada* (annual) and the *Labour Law Update* (series of six).

Administered By
Federal-Provincial Relations Branch.

Purpose
To develop an information base on labour law that can be used by the federal government and also accessed by the provinces, territories, business and labour.

Authority or Background
The general mandate of the federal Minister of Labour includes the collection, study and dissemination of information in the labour field.

Time Frame
For the most part, these documents are updated once a year.

Financing and Operation
Labour Canada subscribes to the provinces' and territories' statutes, bills and official gazettes. The financing is wholly provided by the department.

For Further Information
M. Gauvin
Federal-Provincial Relations
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 953-0067

EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

Administered By
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose
The program organizes and co-ordinates the provision of employment injury compensation to federal government employees pursuant to the Government Employees Compensation Act. It also reimburses the provincial boards and commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the federal public service and most Crown agencies.

Authority or Background
Government Employees Compensation Act.

Government Employees Compensation Regulations.

The act sets out who is covered and how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
Claims concerning work-related injuries are made by federal government employees to the regional offices of Labour Canada, which forward them to the provincial workers' compensation boards to adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The boards, in turn, submit billings for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit, the department makes payments directly to the compensation boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments
See Table 20-1.

TABLE 20-1

Compensation and Administration Expenses 1989-90

	Compensation Payment ($)	Administration Expenses ($)	Total Payments ($)
Newfoundland	1,188,705	172,583	1,361,288
Prince Edward Island	284,655	51,034	335,689
Nova Scotia — Federal	2,895,098	600,378	3,495,476
Nova Scotia — CBDC	10,699,801	1,158,381	11,858,182
Nova Scotia — CBDC (Sect 9A)	4,881,812	28,995	4,910,807
Nova Scotia — Old Silicosis	729,575	2,130	731,705
New Brunswick	844,177	121,950	966,127
Quebec	9,502,114	3,139,851	12,641,965
Ontario	21,370,679	3,770,067	25,140,746
Manitoba	1,081,347	269,266	1,350,613
Saskatchewan	1,477,516	427,878	1,905,394
Alberta	3,683,172	964,349	4,647,521
British Columbia	3,655,007	1,371,531	5,026,538
Total	62,293,658	12,078,393	74,372,051

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OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

(for the federal public service and industries subject to federal labour laws).

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT

Administered By

Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose

To prevent accidents and injury to health in the course of employment in enterprises under federal jurisdiction.

Conventional (non-radiation) safety and health in the uranium mining industry in Saskatchewan is regulated by the provisions of the Canada Labour Code. The mining inspection services are conducted for Labour Canada by the province.

Authority or Background

Canada Labour Code, Part II (Occupational Safety and Health), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code.

Time Frame

Albeit not by formal agreement, the province of Saskatchewan provides mining inspection services for Labour Canada on a continuing basis.

CANADA — MANITOBA AGREEMENT

Administered By

Central regional office with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose

To prevent accidents and injury to health in the course of employment in enterprises under federal jurisdiction.

To provide, for a fee, certain administrative, inspection, enforcement and related services for the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd.

Authority or Background

Canada Labour Code, Part II (Occupational Safety and Health), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code.

Time Frame

The agreement and compensation to the province is negotiated on an annual basis.

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WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)

Administered By

WHMIS is a nation-wide communication system administered by 13 jurisdictions. Within the federal jurisdiction, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada (CCAC) and Labour Canada (LC) share responsibilities for administration of WHMIS. CCAC's role is directed toward the manufacturers, importers and suppliers of hazardous materials; LC's duty is to ensure that WHMIS is implemented in federal workplaces, undertakings and businesses covered by the Canada Labour Code.

Purpose

To ensure workers and employers have information on hazardous materials used in the workplace.

Authority or Background

Canada Labour Code and Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Code.

Time Frame

WHMIS came into force on October 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation

Incorporated into existing occupational safety and health programs of all jurisdictions.

For Further Information

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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PROGRAM FOR OLDER WORKER ADJUSTMENT (POWA)

Administered By

Older Worker Adjustment Branch, in conjunction with appropriate provincial government departments.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to older workers across the country who, after working for a long period of time, have no prospects for re-employment following major permanent layoffs.

Authority or Background

Department of Labour Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The Program for Older Worker Adjustment is a jointly financed and administered federal-provincial program.

Payments

It is estimated that the budgeted amount of $47.8 million for annuity purchases will be spent in 1990-91. Payments to beneficiaries began in March 1990 and are continuing.

For Further Information

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National Capital Commission

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959, created the National Capital Commission (NCC) as a Crown corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The 20-member commission is appointed by the governor in council. Members include residents of each of the 10 provinces, and the cities of Ottawa, Hull and neighbouring municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The chairperson is the chief executive officer and presides at all meetings. In the chairperson's absence, this responsibility is exercised by the vice-chairperson.

The objects and purposes of the commission were expanded by an amendment to the National Capital Act that received royal assent on September 13, 1988. They are defined in section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance"; and

"To organize, sponsor or promote such public activities and events in the National Capital Region as will enrich the cultural and social fabric of Canada, taking into account the federal character of Canada, the equality of status of the official languages of Canada and the heritage of the people of Canada."

The National Capital Region (NCR), as set out in the act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and comprises an area of about 4,660 square kilometres. The commission is the largest federal landholder in the region, owning approximately 10% of all lands in the region and slightly more than 88% of all federal lands.

Historical Mandate

The commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land use changes on federal land, to approve land sales of federal lands and to review and approve the appearance of all federal government buildings within the region. In the past, the commission provided planning and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects that benefited the National Capital Region. This assistance was provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and included support for roads, bridges, public transportation facilities and other projects within the region.

The government also assigned to the commission prime responsibility for official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service.

New Directions

In June 1986, the commission reached a major turning point in its history when the federal government approved a new mandate for the NCC based on three elements:

1. The capital as Canada's meeting place;
2. The capital as a tool for communicating Canada to Canadians (and to the world); and
3. The capital as a place for safeguarding and preserving Canada's treasures.

In approving this new mandate, the government recognized that the capital no longer required the degree of physical development that it did in the early years of its evolution. For that reason, the commission was requested to reduce its involvement in the development of regional infrastructure in the NCR unless such projects met specific federal needs.

With a reduction in its involvement in regional infrastructure development of the NCR, the commission has placed increased emphasis on its role as a catalyst and co-ordinator of the cultural dimension of the national capital, so that it becomes a meeting place with relevance for Canadians across the nation. In this role, the commission is attempting to generate enthusiasm and innovation in the future evolution of the national capital, and to act as a channel for the energy and creativity of the other partners who have an interest and stake in the national capital.

The commission has begun a process of reaching out to all regions of the country. One example is Christmas Lights Across Canada, a program in which the provinces simultaneously illuminate their legislative buildings at the same time as the Prime Minister illuminates the Parliament Buildings.

The commission intends to continue this process of outreach — offering provinces and territories other opportunities to be included in the physical and cultural development of the national capital. It is hoped that these initial discussions will lead to specific developments, events and programs that will give visitors to the national capital a better understanding of the major regions of the country, and the beliefs and customs of the Canadian people.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects and Programs of Assistance to Municipalities 21-2

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

Quebec—NCC Roadway Agreement

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region (brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull), it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The commission shares on a 50:50 basis with the province of Quebec the cost of a number of major road projects. The commission's share as specified in a 1972 agreement is estimated at approximately $255 million (in 1989 dollars). Approximately $155 million was spent as of September 1990.

Assistance to Interprovincial Transit

The commission subsidizes the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities in the National Capital Region. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais has received payments totalling approximately $13.57 million from 1973 to December 31, 1990; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received approximately $8.31 million. These subsidies have permitted the establishment of a single fare policy for transit service between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in Canada's capital.

Interprovincial Bridges Study

The commission is co-ordinating a joint federal, provincial and regional study of interprovincial bridges in the National Capital Region. Phase 1 of the study was completed at a cost of $176,000. Phase 2 is expected to begin in 1991. The costs of the study will total over $565,000 and will be shared equally between the National Capital Commission and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The study will assist federal, provincial and regional governments in ensuring that the appropriate improvements be made to existing interprovincial bridges and that the priorities, probable locations and requirements for other interprovincial bridges and their approach roads are identified.

Grants-in-lieu of Taxes

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which commission property is located — about 10% of all lands in the National Capital Region. This grants' program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a fashion similar to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act. During 1989-90, Ontario municipalities received $9,790,664. Quebec municipalities' share was $1,881,047.

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TABLE 21-1

Expenditures of the Past Five Years on Existing Agreements

	1985-86 ($)	1986-87 ($)	1987-88 ($)	1988-89 ($)	1989-90 ($)
Quebec—NCC Roadway Agreement	3,829,008	4,497,747	6,930,134	9,668,028	4,500,000
Assistance to Inter-provincial Transit	1,556,112	1,597,625	1,607,888	1,186,500	1,582,000
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes Ontario (excluding leased properties)	3,707,902	6,708,833	5,877,332	6,650,757	9,790,664
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes Quebec (excluding leased properties)	1,107,556	2,832,550	1,506,796	1,713,345	1,881,047

National Defence

National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the commander in chief of the Canadian Forces and, with the Cabinet (the executive body of the government), is responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The deputy minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the chief of the defence staff is the senior military adviser to the minister.

The many activities necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). For one, Canadian Forces and departmental personnel provide timely assistance to civil authorities during emergencies, disasters, or when there are internal security threats. As well, the department co-operates with civil authorities by co-ordinating search and rescue operations, taking part in community activities, and assisting in national programs for young people and northern development. Additionally, National Defence is responsible for administering military training programs for allied nations when they are conducted in Canada. These may involve issues of provincial interest.

The general aim of research and development in National Defence is the effective application of science and technology to all departmental functions — ranging from strategic policy decisions and military operations to the development and maintenance of effective personnel and material resources. Approximately two thirds of the activities are conducted in-house and one third through contracts to industry, universities and other government departments.

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ARMED ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Administered By

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

Purpose

The program concerns the provision of armed assistance to the provinces, territories, and other federal government departments for the maintenance of law and order.

Authority or Background

National Defence Act, Part XI and section 33(1); and Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-131.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity of the department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in armed assistance commences on receipt of a requisition from a provincial attorney general or the Solicitor General for assistance to Correctional Services Canada or upon acceptance by the Minister of National Defence of a request from other federal government departments. The activity continues until the originator officially terminates the requisition or request.

Financing and Operation

There are three types of armed assistance which may be authorized:

1. Aid of the Civil Power
   - In accordance with the National Defence Act, Part XI, a provincial attorney general (or equivalent) may requisition, in writing addressed to the chief of the defence staff (CDS), Canadian Forces assistance in aid of the civil power "in any case in which a riot or disturbance of the peace occurs, or is, in the opinion of the attorney general, considered as likely to occur, and that is beyond the power of the civil authorities to suppress, prevent or deal with."
   - Response by the CDS to the requisition is mandatory and the facts presented cannot be disputed, but the extent of armed assistance provided may be determined by the CDS.

2. Armed Assistance to Other Federal Government Departments (National Defence Act, Part II, section 33)

   — In accordance with the National Defence Act, Part II, section 33, officers and members of the Regular Force "are at all times liable to perform any lawful duty." Lawful duty has been interpreted to mean any duty falling within the executive authority of the federal government.

   — Thus, a minister of another federal government department may request the Minister of National Defence to provide armed assistance in maintaining or enforcing the laws of Canada for which the former has statutory responsibility. The Minister of National Defence may or may not accept the request. The CDS will determine the extent of armed assistance to be provided. Agreements do exist, however, with Solicitor General Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada to provide specific National Defence resources for anti-drug smuggling operations and fisheries incidents.

   — Only incremental costs are recovered from other federal government departments when armed assistance is provided.

3. Armed Assistance to Correctional Service Canada

   — Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-131, dated January 23, 1975, authorizes the Solicitor General of Canada or the commissioner of penitentiaries to "request" orally (to be confirmed in writing) directly to the CDS that a military force be sent to a federal penitentiary to assist authorities in situations which are or may be beyond the powers of penitentiary staff to control. In practice, such requests are made on a minister-to-minister basis.

   — Response is mandatory but the extent of assistance may be determined by the CDS.

   — Military assistance is limited to perimeter security tasks unless specific authority otherwise is granted.

   — Only incremental costs are recovered by National Defence.

For Further Information
See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON-DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By
Deputy chief of the defence staff.

Purpose
This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals and by municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and does not compete with existing commercial resources.

Authority or Background
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces, Article 36,40; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3/442 of February 27, 1973.

Time Frame
This is a continuing activity of the department. Requests for services can be made at any time, but the degree to which they are met depends on the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation
The scope of activities in this area includes assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, landslides, hurricanes, snowstorms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes searches for missing persons, provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, isolation and treatment of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases which may have been contracted outside Canada, provision of emergency care when normal community service is interrupted by strike, fire, etc., and provision of care in isolated areas where there is no civilian health care facility or where local resources are inadequate.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal or rendering safe of abandoned commercial explosives, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of materiel, the provision of services and the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable, with the party requesting the use of the services being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate.

Recovery action may be effected at the base, station or regional headquarters level, or at National Defence headquarters.

Payments

Amounts vary depending on the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information

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CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Administered By

Chief of construction and properties.

Purpose

The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial, territorial, municipal and Crown agency construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority or Background

A formal agreement between the department and a province or municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity related to a number of individual projects.

Financing and Operation

Included in this activity are construction projects involving road safety improvements, school and recreation facilities, regional water and sewage projects, upgrading of environmental standards and such other improvements to municipal facilities that will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis in accordance with Treasury Board directives.

Payments

Payments are made directly to the province, territory, municipality or Crown agency responsible for the construction project, in accordance with the terms of the related agreement. (See Table 22-1.)

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

TABLE 22-1

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Year 1990-91

Project Description	National Defence Contribution ($000)
City of Calgary, Alberta Upgrading of municipal services	10
City of Calgary, Alberta Construct Museum (Arras) Road	340
Town of Grand Centre, Alberta Install street lights CFB Cold Lake	21
Ville de la Baie, Quebec Construct pedestrian underpass	17
City of Edmonton, Alberta Infrastructure upgrade	300
Manitoba Department of Highways Cost sharing of by-pass road CFB Shilo	56
Township of Pittsburg, Ontario Transfer of water plant CFB Kingston	60
City of Ottawa Install sewer stub	20
City of Winnipeg Transfer of military quarters Streets and services	140
Ministry of Transportation and Highways Province of British Columbia Heals Rifle Range road relocation	850
District of Chilliwack Contribution to sewage treatment plant	21

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Administered By

Director general, properties and utilities.

Purpose

To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchised utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities; and, in other cases, to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority or Background

Government contract regulations.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar services) are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available, the department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to villages and other users. For example, water service is provided to the village of Petawawa.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces base or station concerned.

Payments

See Table 22-2.

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA

Administered By

Deputy chief of the defence staff.

Purpose

A number of foreign military training programs are conducted in Canada to facilitate improving the military effectiveness of Canada's allies. This is done by providing, where possible and when in the national interest, departmental facilities and space at various Canadian locations. The three major training programs in Canada at

TABLE 22-2

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in each Province since Fiscal Year 1984-85

	1984-85 ($000)	1985-86 ($000)	1986-87 ($000)	1987-88 ($000)	1988-89 ($000)	1989-90 ($000)
Newfoundland	4,729	4,977	15,817	6,658	6,991	4,243
Prince Edward Island	1,142	1,127	892	888	932	959
Nova Scotia	10,197	11,172	12,715	11,433	12,005	10,633
New Brunswick	3.190	3,288	3,492	3,507	3,682	4,125
Quebec	13,765	15,616	15,792	14,798	15,538	14,416
Ontario	29.510	29,220	30,568	27,571	28,950	30,282
Manitoba	6,080	5,915	5,466	4,431	4,653	4,893
Saskatchewan	3,178	3,005	2,684	1,819	1,910	1,902
Alberta	10,556	10,028	10,074	9,900	10,395	7,147
British Columbia	6,431	6,629	6,982	7,603	7,983	5,696
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	657	592	160	12	131	134
Total	89,435	91,569	104,642	88,620	93,170	84,430

Note: The total amount recovered by National Defence from the sale of utilities and municipal services in fiscal year 1989-90 was $2,500,000.

present involve the United Kingdom with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador, and army personnel training at Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Suffield and at Wainwright, Alberta; the Federal Republic of Germany with air force personnel at Goose Bay, Labrador, and with army personnel at CFB Shilo, Manitoba; and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador. In addition, small unit exchange training occurs throughout the year, notably a concentration of U.S. Army reserve units at CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick, each summer and U.S. Air Force units at Goose Bay, Labrador, and at CFB Cold Lake, Alberta, twice a year.

Federal interaction with the provinces and territories concerning such training can involve such issues as the environment, land leases, taxation and driver's licences.

Authority or Background

Various International Agreements.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

As directed by the government in 1971, training programs of the type conducted by the German, British and Netherlands military forces are carried out on the basis that the full financial burden of all aspects of the training is borne by the foreign nation involved. Incremental costs may be recovered from U.S. military units utilizing National Defence training establishments on the same basis that reciprocal financial terms are accorded to Canadian Forces training in the United States.

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

National Transportation Agency of Canada

The National Transportation Agency of Canada (which replaced the Canadian Transport Commission) has quasi-judicial and regulatory functions with respect to:

1. all aspects of railway operations in Canada — excluding railway safety and transportation of dangerous goods — undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
2. the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
3. the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada;
4. the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the agency under the terms of the Motor Vehicle Transport Act, 1987).

The agency reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

As well, the agency authorizes subsidies for:

1. the few uneconomic rail passenger services not yet absorbed by VIA Rail Canada Inc.;
2. uneconomic branch lines;
3. the movement of commodities by rail and truck within the Atlantic provinces ("select territory") and westbound from the Atlantic provinces to other parts of Canada;
4. the movement of grain and flour by rail to "eastern" ports for export (based on section 281 of the Railway Act).

On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within "the select territory." In addition, the agency administers certain limited subsidies paid under the regional air carrier subsidy policy of 1966 — where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term, but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.

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ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

Atlantic Regional Office.

Purpose

To provide economic assistance to shippers in the Atlantic region of Canada. This includes the territory south of the St. Lawrence River and east of the city of Lévis. These subsidies apply in general terms to railways, truckers, water carriers and air carriers.

Subsidies are paid on individual eligible movements performed and claimed by carriers participating in the program. All claims must be substantiated by copies of shipping documents which are audited to determine conformity to the acts and regulations. Field audits are also conducted to verify the accuracy of information contained in the documents submitted.

Authority or Background

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act, Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Financing and Operation

The level of assistance allowed varies with the origin and destination of the movement. Under the intra-territory regulations, which cover movements originating and terminating within the Atlantic region, a flat 10% subsidy is paid to carriers, who must pass this reduction on to the shipper. For example, it would normally cost $530.70 to transport lumber from Halifax, N.S. to Moncton, N.B., a distance of 183 miles (295 kilometres). In this case the shipper would be billed $477.63, with the federal government making up the difference of $53.07 to the carrier.

To be eligible under the westbound regulations, goods must be transported from within the select territory to a point in Canada outside the select territory. The amount of assistance depends on the distance the goods travel. Up to 30% is paid for a regular westbound movement, with an additional 20%

paid if the traffic consists of a select commodity specifically listed in the regulation, provided this 20% reduction is passed on to the shipper. For example, a truckload of fish weighing 40,000 lbs (18,144 kilograms) that is transported from Moncton to Montréal, a distance of 652 miles (1,049 kilometres), would normally cost a shipper $1,680.80. Application of the regular westbound and selective subsidies reduces this figure to $1,196.80, a saving of $484.

For Further Information

National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23-1

Money paid out under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program in recent years

	Subsidy Payment ($000,000)
1988	96.7
1989	80.6
1990 (est.)	108.5

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)

(Part of the Urban Transportation Assistance Program)

The allocation and distribution of funds for this program are determined by Transport Canada. (For more information, see the section relating to Transport Canada.)

THE "AT AND EAST" GRAIN AND FLOUR SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By

Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose

Section 281 of the Railway Act calls for a transport subsidy to be paid to encourage the continued use of eastern Canadian ports for the export of grain and flour. A bill is currently before Parliament to terminate this subsidy program.

Section 281 freezes rail rates for bulk grain movements for export to eastern Canadian ports at the rate levels which existed on November 30, 1960, and for flour at the rates which existed on September 30, 1966. Bill C-26, designed to end this program, was scheduled for third reading in the House of Commons in the fall of 1990. If passed, the last payments would be made on or before March 31, 1990 for movements loaded on or before July 15, 1989.

Authority or Background

Section 281 of the Railway Act (since January 1, 1988; prior to that the relevant section was 272).

Financing and Operation

Each calendar year the agency determines the rates for each movement of traffic that occurred, based on the variable costs plus a contribution to constant costs. The amount of the subsidy paid is equal to the difference between the rate determined by the agency and the frozen rate for each movement included in a claim.

For Further Information

National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23-2

Subsidies paid under section 281 of the Railway Act in recent years

	Subsidy Payment ($000,000)
1985	37.8
1986	28.3
1987	35.9
1988	31.0
1989	33.8
1990	1.8

Note: Approximately 35% of the 1988 payments are related to traffic moved in previous years.

The figure for 1990 reflects the cessation of payments after March 31, 1990, and is based on movements loaded on or before July 15, 1989. This is consistent with the intent of Bill C-26.

WESTERN GRAIN TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By
Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose
The Western Grain Transportation Subsidy Program provides for payments to eligible railways for the movement of specified grains and crops from western Canada to Thunder Bay or Armstrong in Ontario, and to ports in British Columbia or the port of Churchill in Manitoba, for export. Eligible companies include Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, the British Columbia Railway, and the Central Western Railway. The subsidy supplies the railways with sufficient funds to provide a safe, economic, efficient and adequate rail network for the movement of western grain to export positions without placing an undue burden on shippers.

Authority or Background
Western Grain Transportation Act (WGTA).

Financing and Operation
Base year costs are established every four years. For each crop year a rate scale, based on variable costs plus a contribution to constant costs, is determined by the agency. A complex formula is used to determine the rate portion to be paid by the government to the railways, and the portion to be paid by the shippers. The amount of the payment is determined by applying the government portion of the approved mileage-based rate scale to the tonnage handled for each movement included in a claim. The act also provides for an additional payment to Canadian National to compensate for extra mileage incurred, as compared to Canadian Pacific, for movements to B.C. ports and for operation of the line to Churchill.

For Further Information
National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23-3

Payments made under the WGTA in recent years

	Subsidy Payment ($000,000)
1985	496.0
1986	671.1
1987	942.1
1988	777.1
1989	568.3
1990	645.2

Note: The 1988 payments include a recapture of some $71,700,000 from previous years.

PASSENGER-TRAIN SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By
Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose
Subsidies are paid to railways to compensate them for losses incurred in the operation of passenger-trains declared uneconomic by the agency and which the agency has ordered the railways to continue operating in the public interest. To obtain passenger-train subsidies, the railways must file claims and supporting documentation for each uneconomic passenger-train operated. The subsidy provisions of section 270 apply only to those passenger-trains of railways under federal jurisdiction which are not operated by VIA Rail Canada. At present three passenger-train services, in relatively remote areas of the country, are eligible for section 270 subsidies.

Authority or Background
Section 270 of the Railway Act (from January 1, 1988; prior to that the relevant section was 261).

Financing and Operation
Each calendar year the agency determines the variable costs of each passenger-train service. The amount of subsidy is limited to 80% of the difference between the revenues received by the railway and the variable costs as determined by the agency.

For Further Information

National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23-4

Passenger-train subsidies for the most recent years

	Railway Act Payment ($000,000)
1985	5.8
1986	5.3
1987	5.8
1988	7.8
1989	6.0
1990	5.8

BRANCH LINE SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By

Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose

Subsidies are paid to railways to compensate them for losses incurred in the operation of branch lines declared uneconomic by the agency and which the agency has ordered the railways to continue operating in the public interest. To obtain branch line subsidies, the railways must file claims and supporting documentation for each uneconomic branch line. Only Canadian National and Canadian Pacific receive branch line subsidies, and these are paid for the operation of branch lines across Canada.

Authority or Background

Section 178 of the National Transportation Act, 1987 (since January 1, 1988).

Financing and Operation

Each calendar year the agency determines the variable costs for the operation of branch lines. Total variable costs include all costs incurred on the line, as well as those incurred between the point where traffic leaves or enters the line and its ultimate origin or destination. The amount of subsidy paid is equal to the difference between the revenues received by the railway for traffic originating or terminating on each line and the variable costs as determined by the agency.

For Further Information

National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23-5

Payments related to uneconomic branch lines for the most recent years

	Payments — Railway Act		Payments — National Transportation Act
	Section 256 ($000,000)	Section 258 ($000,000)	Section 178 ($000,000)
1985	5.1	1.0	—
1986	12.1	3.1	—
1987	11.0	3.8	—
1988	11.5	7.0	—
1989	—	—	22.3
1990	—	—	35.0

Public Works Canada

Public Works Canada, established in 1867, operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The department is responsible for "the management, charge, and direction of federal buildings and properties not under the jurisdiction of other departments" and "the heating, maintenance, and keeping in repair of the government buildings and any alterations from time to time therein and the supplying of furniture or fittings or repair to those buildings." The public works portfolio consists of office buildings, highways, dry docks, bridges, a lock, dams, surplus properties, land banks, emergency facilities, residential housing and various types of special and common use facilities. In addition, the department is a common service agency providing architectural, engineering, construction, dredging, and project management services to other government departments and agencies at market-based prices.

Under a revised program-activity structure introduced in 1989-90, the many activities necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under three broad programs: the Services Program, the Real Property Program, and the Crown Corporations Program. The Real Property Program, administered by the department's Accommodation Branch, has activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission, which is described in a separate chapter.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

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SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS

(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose
To make available financial assistance for the construction of dry docks, in support of the ship repair industry. At present, one subsidy is being administered to provide a suitable standard of service for a floating dry dock at Montreal to meet vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

Authority or Background
Dry Docks Subsidies Act.

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the governor in council.

Time Frame
Not exceeding 35 years.

Financing and Operation
In 1964, the governor in council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, $180,000 per year for 35 years, towards the cost of constructing and operating the company's "The General George P. Vanier" floating dry dock.

WATER LEVEL CONTROL

(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose
To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water as an aid to navigation and, where possible, for assistance to the provinces and others in developing hydroelectric generation, controlling water supply, and in lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority or Background
Public Works Act and the Ottawa River Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Public Works Canada administers a lock and dams on four river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the St. Andrews Lock and Dam at Lockport on the Red River in Manitoba; the dams on the French River in Ontario; the Latchford, Anglier-Quinze, Temiscamingue, Kipawa and Laniel dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario; and the Rideau Falls Dam on the Rideau River system in Ontario.

Expenditures

1985-86	$2,627,000
1986-87	$2,098,000
1987-88	$2,497,000
1988-89	$1,717,000
1989-90	$1,840,000

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By

Accommodation Branch.

Purpose

To provide and maintain at the most economical cost, highways, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of highway projects, as well as the construction and maintenance costs of international, intraprovincial and interprovincial bridges.

Public Works Canada also provides supervision and inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority or Background

Public Works Act.

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of seven interprovincial bridges. The following two are examples:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame

The agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation

In the two agreements relating to maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75% of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25%.

In future, however, the department will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments

Table 24-1 shows the maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges for the past six years. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two thirds of these costs for the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25% for the Perley Bridge have been paid back to the federal government by the provinces.

On several of the other interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

TABLE 24-1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald-Cartier ($)	Perley ($)
1985-86	124,092	164,606
1986-87	83,800	167,000
1987-88	1,071,000	694,000
1988-89	15,000	158,000
1989-90	14,000	150,000

NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Authority or Background
Public Works Act.

Description
The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1946 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska-Yukon Border) and the Haines Road (185 kilometres between the Alaska-British Columbia Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

Financing and Operation
On 920 kilometres of the Alaska Highway, which is located in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while British Columbia has accepted responsibility for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

TABLE 24-2

Maintenance and Capital Costs of B.C. Portion of the Northwest Highway System ($000)

	Maintenance	Capital	Total
1985-86	12,302	12,012	24,314
1986-87	12,227	6,561	18,788
1987-88	14,690	14,264	28,954
1988-89	12,799	14,507	27,306
1989-90	11,907	12,500	24,407

On 893 kilometres in Yukon, the federal government is responsible for construction and maintenance. However, maintenance is carried out by the territorial government with funds provided by the federal government.

TABLE 24-3

Maintenance and Capital Costs of Yukon Portion of the Northwest Highway System ($000)

	Maintenance	Capital	Total
1985-86	10,820	14,284	25,104
1986-87	10,620	6,380	17,000
1987-88	10,251	1,057	11,308
1988-89	12,986	1,836	14,822
1989-90	10,559	2,500	13,059

Payments
A portion of the Northwest Highway System known as the Shakwak Project is being reconstructed under an agreement with the United States. The project, which began in 1978, includes 80 km of the Haines Road in B.C., 105 km of the Haines Road in Yukon, and 329 km of the Alaska Highway from Haines Junction to the Alaska-Yukon border. The Shakwak reconstruction project is estimated to cost approximately $279 million, financed entirely by the United States government.

TABLE 24-4

Capital Reconstruction Costs of Shakwak Project ($000)

1985-86	4,500
1986-87	11,000
1987-88	8,500
1988-89	9,233
1989-90	6,779

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Authority or Background
Public Works Act and the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

Purpose
The Trans-Canada Highway Act came into effect on December 10, 1949 to encourage and assist the construction of a trans-Canada highway. It provided for the federal government to share costs with provinces as well as providing the entire cost of construction of those portions of the highway passing through national parks. The highway

passes through Terra Nova National Park in Newfoundland; Banff National Park in Alberta; as well as Glacier, Yoho and Mt. Revelstoke national parks in British Columbia.

Financing and Operation

In June 1981, the federal government approved 13 kilometres of four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway through Banff National Park in Alberta. Total highway length in the park is 82 kilometres. The work commenced in 1981 at the east gate and extended to the Banff traffic circle. This initial phase of improvement cost $16.1 million. In 1983, the federal government approved the Phase II four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway in Banff. Phase II, which commenced in the spring of 1983, continued the four-laning from kilometre 13 to kilometre 27. This phase has been operational since June 1986 and minor finishing work was completed in 1988. The total cost of Phase II was $41.2 million. Pre-engineering and design work began in June 1986 on the portion of highway extending from kilometre 27 to kilometre 75, which will comprise Phase III of the project, and as of 1990-91 is still under way.

For Further Information

For further information on any of the marine and land transportation components described above:

Director, Federal Facilities
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2
Tel.: (613) 736-2205

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By

Accommodation Branch.

Purpose

Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal departmental property.

Authority or Background

The Municipal Grants Act, 1980 and regulations pursuant thereto.

Time Frame

There is a 5-year time limit (including application year) for making an application for a grant under the Municipal Grants Act.

Financing and Operation

These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by the minister.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants — with certain exceptions, including Indian reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made for property administered by a federal department but leased to, or occupied by, a third party; however, certain such property is prescribed by regulations and so becomes eligible.

Payments

See Table 24-5.

TABLE 24-5

Grants in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

	Expenditures		
	1987-88 ($000)	1988-89 ($000)	1989-90 ($000)
Newfoundland[a]	3,331	6,112	3,344
Prince Edward Island	1,936	1,695	2,161
Nova Scotia[a]	17,330	17,086	22,014
New Brunswick[b]	9,725	23,255	4,300
Quebec	47,836	53,016	50,045
Ontario	128,354	124,618	132,005
Manitoba	13,438	16,089	15,180
Saskatchewan	7,141	7,631	7,613
Alberta	16,219	16,089	19,619
British Columbia	24,331	28,472	25,661
Yukon Territory	1,025	883	976
Northwest Territories	2,035	1,950	995
Total	272,701	296,896	283,913

[a] Increase due to catch up on backlog.

[b] Interim payments of $8 million for the 1986 taxation year and completion of prior years' grants in 1988-89.

For Further Information

Director, Federal Facilities
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2
Tel.: (613) 736-2205

Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise

The objective of Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise, is "to ensure that all duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded; to control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society, the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada as required to achieve compliance with the legislation; to protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods, as well as by other forms of unfair foreign competition."

The program consists of the following three activities:

Excise

The Excise component of Revenue Canada administers the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act, the Softwood Lumber Products Export Act and other relevant legislation to ensure that duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded at least cost to the public and in a manner that ensures the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity, efficiency and fairness of the excise process.

Customs

For its part, the Customs component administers the Customs Act, Customs Tariff, Special Import Measures Act, Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act, and other legislation and regulations to control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society, the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada; and to protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods, as well as by other forms of unfair import competition.

Customs is also responsible for administering the customs and tariff aspects of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement, as well as of the trade agreements that Canada has with other countries. To determine entitlement to the benefits of a particular tariff, Customs administers regulations governing the origin of goods and assesses appropriate customs duties.

Corporate Administration

The Corporate Administration element provides management direction, planning co-ordination and central administrative services to the department.

The Department of National Revenue Act charges Customs and Excise with "the control, regulation, management and supervision of duties of customs and excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act."

The Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, the Special Import Measures Act, the Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act, the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act and the Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act are the major statutes administered by Customs and Excise.

The Minister of Finance is responsible for formulating the policy expressed in the valuation provisions of the Customs Act and in the other legislation mentioned above — with the exception of the Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act, which is the responsibility of the Minister for International Trade. The Minister of National Revenue is responsible for other policy matters reflected in the Customs Act. The Customs Act provides for procedural and other matters relating to the collection of customs duties and the importation or exportation of goods.

The Customs Tariff is a revenue statute providing protection to domestic industry, as well as being the legislative base for programs offering relief from the payment of duties.

The Special Import Measures Act provides protection to domestic producers from the injurious dumping or subsidization of imported goods.

The Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act extends Customs and Excise jurisdiction to 200 nautical miles from the inner limits of the territorial sea of Canada, or the outer limit of the continental shelf, for all activities related to the exploitation of the non-living natural resources found therein. It does not include activities related to the fishing industry. The former limit of Customs jurisdiction was 12 nautical miles.

The objectives of the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are to raise revenue, to promote tax equity and to influence consumption patterns.

The Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act, which was enacted pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the governments of Canada and the United States, originally imposed a 15% charge on the exportation of certain softwood lumber products from Canada to the United States. Effective April 1, 1988, the rate of the export charge on softwood lumber products, first milled in the province of Quebec and exported to the United States, was reduced from 15% to 8%. The charge was waived for exporters of products originating in British Columbia and the Atlantic provinces.

Legislation of other federal departments and agencies, notably, Agriculture Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada, External Affairs and International Trade Canada (Office of Special Trade Relations), Statistics Canada, and Employment and Immigration Canada, also forms part of the Customs and Excise mandate. The extent of involvement by Customs and Excise in the legislation of other departments varies from a minimal provision of information on importations and exportations to actual administration and enforcement through the processing of international travellers, the examination of goods and documents, and the detention of goods pending examination by the department concerned.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Collection by Customs of Provincial Fees on Importations of Liquor 25-2

Collection of Ontario Gasoline and Fuel Taxes at Customs Border Locations 25-2

Federal-Provincial Petroleum Surveillance Program 25-3

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

Administered By

Customs and Excise.

Purpose

To facilitate the casual importation of small amounts of alcoholic beverages. Previously, federal duty and taxes on importations of liquor in excess of the duty free limit could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial boards.

Authority or Background

Informal agreements through correspondence.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

These agreements include all provinces and Yukon. All liquor imports in excess of the duty free limit of up to 2 imperial gallons (9.09 L) for each traveller are subject to the following provincial fees: spirits, 15¢ per 0.0281 L; sparkling wines and champagne, 15¢ per 0.0281 L; other wines, 10¢ per 0.0281 L; beer, 1¢ per 0.0281 L; and cooler products, 5¢ per 0.0281 L. Agreements list imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only. Amounts in excess of 2 imperial gallons (9.09 L) require a permit issued by the provincial authority.

Payments

All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

For Further Information

Jim MacKenzie
Cargo and Release
Connaught Building, 5th Floor
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-7152

COLLECTION OF ONTARIO GASOLINE AND FUEL TAXES AT CUSTOMS BORDER LOCATIONS

Administered By

Customs and Excise.

Purpose

To assist the province of Ontario in stemming the evasion of provincial taxes on gasoline and fuel products by collecting Ontario taxes on bulk importations of gasoline and fuel products at Customs border locations.

Authority or Background

Customs officers have been authorized by the Ontario Minister of Revenue to collect information and payment of provincial taxes on bulk importations of gasoline and fuel products. The Fuel Tax Act, 1981 and the Gasoline Tax Act provide the legislative base for this program.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

This program is in effect in Ontario only. Upon arrival at the border, the importer must present a completed Ontario tax form to Customs for all bulk importations of gasoline and fuel. At the same time, payment of provincial taxes must be submitted to Customs unless the importer is a collector (that is, registered with the province of Ontario) or if the shipment is a middle distillate fuel that is dyed into a non-taxable fuel under the supervision of a Canada Customs officer.

The Ministry of Revenue for Ontario has agreed to defray the cost of collecting the tax.

Payments

All tax forms and monies collected on behalf of the province of Ontario are forwarded on a weekly basis to the Ontario Ministry of Revenue.

For Further Information

James Day
Cargo and Release, Import and Export Controls Division
Customs Operations
Connaught Building, 5th Floor
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-6832

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PETROLEUM SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

Customs and Excise.

Purpose

To identify shipments of petroleum products, supervise the dyeing of middle distillate fuels, and provide entry documentation and computer printouts to the Ontario and Quebec governments to help prevent fraud and tax evasion on petroleum products.

Authority or Background

Signed agreements from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec authorizing Customs to supervise the dyeing of middle distillate fuels.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

This program is in operation at the following Quebec and Ontario border locations: Philipsburg, Rock Island, Lacolle, Stanhope, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Lansdowne, Prescott and Cornwall. The Ontario and Quebec governments are responsible for providing Customs border locations with the pre-mixed dye and information and procedural booklets.

For Further Information

Ethel Regimbald
Complaint Monitoring and Operations, Port Administration
Connaught Building, 3rd Floor
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-7545

Revenue Canada, Taxation

The income tax system is vital to the funding and delivery of social and economic programs in Canada. It influences virtually all aspects of society, from individual quality of life to international competitiveness.

Revenue Canada, Taxation is responsible to Canadians and their governments for the efficient operation of the income tax system, that is, all obligations are understood and honoured, all entitlements are received, and all taxpayers have confidence in the department's capability and integrity.

To realize this mission, Revenue Canada, Taxation is committed to quality service that is

- — responsive to taxpayer needs and built on consultation;
- — impartial, fair and respectful of individual rights;
- — open, accessible and understanding;
- — efficient and courteous; and
- — professional, prompt and willing.

The department collects the federal income tax of individual taxpayers, as well as their provincial and territorial taxes in all provinces and territories except Quebec. It collects federal corporate taxes and also provincial taxes on behalf of all provinces except Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. The department also collects Canada pension plan contributions and unemployment insurance premiums.

Revenue Canada, Taxation distributes benefits such as the Child Tax Credit and the Goods and Services Tax Credit to millions of Canadians and their families. The department also administers provincial tax credit programs on behalf of the provinces.

Under Canada's self-assessment system of taxation, taxpayers provide the facts about their income and deductions and calculate their tax payable.

Departmental plans and policies are developed at headquarters. Six assistant deputy ministers and two directors general, who report directly to the deputy minister, are responsible for the following branches: Communications and Consultations, Corporate Affairs, Taxation Programs, EDP Systems and Technology, Human Resources, Finance and Administration, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, and Appeals.

Thirty-seven district offices provide the main point of contact between the department and Canada's individual and corporate taxpayers. They conduct audits and handle activities that require communication with taxpayers by telephone or in person. From these district offices, taxpayers obtain the forms required to fulfil their tax obligations and all the information needed to complete their tax returns. District office staff answer telephone and over-the-counter enquiries concerning notices of assessments, taxpayer refunds, payment of tax in arrears and late-filed returns. Taxpayers also contact district offices to apply for authorization to destroy records and files.

The processing of returns takes place in the taxation centres, which send out notices of assessment to taxpayers and forward requests to issue refund cheques to Supply and Services Canada. When processing is completed, tax files are stored at the centres.

The taxation centres also answer taxpayers' letters of enquiry and handle all correspondence pertaining to the filing of returns and to assessment notices. Individuals, corporations, employers and non-residents remit their tax instalments to these centres either directly or through financial institutions.

Revenue Canada, Taxation has divided Canada into five regions, for administrative purposes, with a central office in each region responsible for operations. The five regional assistant deputy ministers report directly to the deputy minister.

The function of the regional offices is to ensure the uniform and impartial application of departmental programs and policies across Canada. The regional offices are also responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the district offices and taxation centres in their region.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Federal-Provincial Tax Collection Agreements 26-1

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Purpose
To facilitate joint occupancy of the income tax field, primarily through tax collection agreements. All provinces and territories except Quebec are party to agreements for personal income taxes; all provinces and territories except

Quebec, Ontario and Alberta are party to agreements for corporate income taxes.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act.

Time Frame

Ongoing since January 1, 1962.

Financing and Operation

Pursuant to the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, Canada and the provinces have agreed that Canada will collect the taxes imposed under provincial acts and will administer those acts through Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Canada agrees to collect the provincial income taxes as agent of the provinces and to remit the tax to the provinces. The provinces agree to maintain their taxes as percentages of federal tax for individuals and taxable income for corporations.

The provinces also agree to maintain the provisions of their acts and regulations as they pertain to administration, enforcement and collection of the income tax in a form and content similar to the federal act. Interest and penalties must also be maintained at the same percentages as under the federal act.

The agreements have been amended several times over the years to facilitate the administration by Canada of various provincial credits, surtaxes, tax reductions and flat taxes.

Revenue Canada, Taxation has also entered into agreements with Alberta, Ontario and Quebec for the exchange of taxpayer information to facilitate the administration of our relative income tax acts. These agreements to exchange such information are authorized by paragraph 241(4)(b) of the Income Tax Act and are necessary for these provinces since the federal government does not administer all of their income tax. Authority for such exchanges with respect to taxes covered by a collection agreement is contained in those agreements.

Payments

See Table 26-1.

For Further Information

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TABLE 26-1

Taxation Statistics for 1988

	Number of Taxable Returns	Federal Income Tax ($ million)	Provincial Income Tax ($ million)
Newfoundland	224,050	558.2	327.2
Prince Edward Island	57,400	138.9	78.4
Nova Scotia	394,310	1,219.4	675.2
New Brunswick	307,770	868.5	509.4
Quebec	3,171,880	10,151.5	3.8
Ontario	5,037,350	21,948.3	10,994.3
Manitoba	505,170	1,494.0	987.6
Saskatchewan	436,520	1,268.3	800.8
Alberta	1,171,090	4,482.7	2,157.1
British Columbia	1,482,010	5,609.7	2,813.7
Northwest Territories	21,460	114.4	47.9
Yukon	12,360	45.2	19.8
Non-Residents	22,500	135.4	2.4

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

SECRETARY OF STATE

The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, which reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State and Minister of State (Multiculturalism and Citizenship), seeks to foster a sense of belonging to Canada, to assist Canadians to understand and celebrate their identity, and to increase opportunities for the enjoyment of Canada's educational, social, political and cultural resources.

The department seeks to accomplish this goal by providing financial support to provincial governments for post-secondary education and financial assistance to post-secondary students; by offering financial and technical assistance to individuals, groups and private institutions; and by facilitating and encouraging communications in both official languages.

The department supports the federal government's official languages policy by providing translation, interpretation, and terminology and language advisory services; financial and technical assistance to official-language communities; and contributions for minority official-language education and second-official-language instruction.

In the area of official languages, the department's interests are shared, and to a considerable extent supported, by the Public Service Commission, the Treasury Board Secretariat, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, provincial and territorial governments, and by private institutions and organizations active in such areas as post-secondary education, communications and culture.

In the field of education, the department is responsible for cash payments to provinces under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program and for advising on policy matters in this area. The department is the focal point federally for the development of policies and the delivery of programs respecting student financial assistance at the post-secondary level. To ensure access by Canadians to post-secondary education, the department provides financial assistance to qualified full-time and part-time post-secondary students in the form of guaranteed loans and interest subsidies. In co-operation with External Affairs and International Trade Canada, the department contributes to the effective participation of Canada in international fora and activities.

MULTICULTURALISM AND CITIZENSHIP CANADA

Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada (MCC) reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State and Minister of State (Multiculturalism and Citizenship). It shares major common services with the Department of the Secretary of State.

MCC is responsible principally for strengthening the solidarity of the Canadian people by enabling all members of Canadian society to participate fully and without discrimination in defining and building the nation's future. Central to this overall responsibility are two overarching themes, the promotion of Canadian multiculturalism and the encouragement of an active and informed citizenry.

Canadian multiculturalism recognizes and values the full diversity of the population and its communities while acknowledging the need for institutions to be inclusive and respectful of all the components of this diversity. MCC is responsible for encouraging all members of Canadian society to participate fully in all the social, cultural, economic and political institutions of society. It seeks to work with all organizations and institutions that can contribute to breaking down barriers preventing all Canadians from participating fully in defining and building the nation's future. As well, MCC provides services for acquisition and proof of Canadian citizenship.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Secretary of State

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PROMOTION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES PROGRAM — INTERGOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By

Promotion of Official Languages Branch, Official Languages and Translation.

Purpose

To encourage and assist the governments of the provinces and territories and para-public institutions to foster the development of minority official-language communities by providing these communities with services in English and French, in areas other than education.

Authority or Background

The Official Languages Act of 1988 enshrines the federal government's commitment to co-operating with provincial/territorial governments and para-public institutions in promoting the official languages and in enhancing the development of Anglophone and Francophone minority groups, particularly by providing services in English and French in areas other than education.

Financing and Operation

The department encourages the provinces and territories to implement new services or improve the quality and scope of existing services related to the day-to-day life of minority communities (e.g., in health, economics, justice, recreation and social services), and to promote the recognition and use of the two languages.

The two main mechanisms through which this co-operative effort is carried out are:

1. the general agreement, which relates to several measures or projects in different activity sectors (general agreements normally cover five years; and
2. the co-operation agreement, which relates to one or more specific projects in a particular sector. (Co-operation agreements normally cover one year.)

In order to be eligible, the measures or projects must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. They must support the development and growth of the minority official-language community, and encourage members to participate in their own language in various aspects of Canadian life.
2. They must foster greater public acceptance and appreciation of English and French, thereby promoting better understanding between the two official-language communities.
3. They must be one-time projects, that is, they must be aimed at implementing new services or expanding existing services, and must not require permanent or ongoing funding.
4. They must cover areas that are important for the province or territory concerned.

Costs will be shared as agreed, usually on a 50:50 basis, by the department and the provincial government involved.

Costs of planning, research, development and implementation are eligible, while capital costs and costs related to the acquisition of equipment and the replacement of staff undertaking language training are normally excluded.

The assistance provided by the department is for the initial period during which a measure or project is implemented and is not to be ongoing or permanent. Canada and the province or territory involved agree on the funding period for individual measures or projects. The federal government is committed to assuming 100% of the costs of providing services in French to Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

For Further Information

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OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Official Languages in Education Branch, Education Support

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to enable minority official-language communities to be educated in their own language, and to provide all Canadians with an opportunity to learn their second official language.

Authority or Background

Official languages in education programs were established in 1970-71 further to recommendations of the 1968 report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The Government of Canada, under federal-provincial and federal-territorial agreements, provided almost $1.8 billion between 1970 and 1983 for programs supporting official languages in education. In 1983, a protocol was signed and three-year bilateral agreements worth approximately $600 million were concluded with each province and territory. In September 1985, the protocol and bilateral agreements were extended for two years until 1987-88. Renewal of the Official Languages in Education Program for a five-year period (1988-89 to 1992-93) and a $145 million increase to the program's budget were announced in June 1988.

In November 1988, the Secretary of State (on behalf of the Government of Canada) and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (on behalf of the provincial governments) signed a five-year protocol for agreements for minority-language education and second-language instruction. Under the 1988-89 to 1992-93 protocol, bilateral agreements were concluded with all the provinces and both territories.

Time Frame
From 1970 through 1992-93.

Financing and Operation
Federal financial assistance is provided under these program expenditure categories:

Infrastructure Support
Assistance for ongoing programs and activities for minority-language education and second-language instruction is provided in the form of per-student payments and/or for special arrangements agreed to with the province or territory concerned.

Program Expansion and Development
Support is provided for the expansion of existing programs and the design, development and implementation of new programs; for example, the setting-up of minority-language education programs, immersion programs and the development or purchase of teaching materials.

Teacher Training and Development
Assistance is provided to minority-language and second-language teachers who are upgrading their linguistic and teaching skills. In particular, the federal government funds individual bursaries awarded by provincial and territorial departments of education for teacher training/upgrading and workshops, and contributes to other related activities agreed to with the province or territory.

Student Support
Assistance is provided through bursaries and through language learning activities outside formal classroom activities: exchanges, special projects, extra-curricular activities, and so on. Bursaries are awarded through provincial and territorial authorities to students at the post-secondary level, belonging to the official-language minority, who wish to study in their own language; or to students who wish to study in their second official language.

Support is also provided for two national programs administered by the provincial/territorial departments of education in conjunction with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Summer Language Bursary Program
This program enables post-secondary students to take six-week immersion courses in their second official language at accredited institutions. Young francophone students outside Quebec can also participate in this program — to help to improve their skills in their own language.

Official-Languages Monitor Program
Through this program, students enrolled full-time in a post-secondary educational institution assist teachers of English as a second language, or French as a first or second language at all levels of the educational system. The program also allows for a number of monitors to work full-time in rural or semi-urban regions.

In addition, through the Language Acquisition Development Program, financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations, professional associations and Canadian universities for the compilation and/or dissemination of information related to official-language-minority education or to instruction in French or English as a second language; and for the development and/or improvement of means, techniques or methods of teaching English or French as a second language, or teaching in the minority official language.

The Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Endowment Fund provides awards each year to university students who intend to pursue their undergraduate studies in their second official language. These awards (seven in 1989-90) are financed from the accumulated interest of a $300,000 endowment fund created in 1979, and are administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Payments
See Table 27-1.

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CANADA STUDENT LOANS PROGRAM

Administered By

Student Assistance Directorate, Education Support.

Purpose

The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help in the form of guaranteed loans available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time and part-time studies at the post-secondary level of education. An interest-relief program was initiated in September 1983 to provide for an exemption from interest charges on outstanding Canada Student Loans for former students who are unemployed or temporarily disabled.

Authority or Background

Canada Student Loans Act and Regulations.

TABLE 27-1

Official Languages in Education Summary by Provinces and Territories — Expenditures for 1989-90 ($)

	Infrastructure Support	Program Expansion and Development	Teacher Training	Student Support	Other Program Expenditure	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador	893,015	2,052,628	502,003	529,585		3,977,231
Prince Edward Island	1,056.870	412,106	50,450	92,550		1,611,976
Nova Scotia	2,961.905	2,195,138	202,108	243,639		5,602,790
Independent schools	20,079	—	—	—		20,079
New Brunswick	22,056,132	7,137,636	586,345	130,000		29,910,113
Quebec	70,528,090	2,536,794	1,242,249	2,552,000		76,859,133
Ontario	50,807.807	7,352,823	1,481,447	2,039,582	3,500,000	65,181,659
Independent schools	948,896	—	—	—		948,896
Manitoba	7,157,280	1,107,760	110,400	361,000		8,736,440
Independent schools	84,691	50,938	—	—		135,629
Saskatchewan	2,978,787	1,542,000	811,739	499,150	3,595,532	9,427,208
Alberta	6,854,320	2,814,857	232,631	335,700		10,237,508
British Columbia	5,366,805	3,716,718	1,207,854	192,220		10,483,597
Independent schools	324,873	250,000	—	—		574,873
Provinces subtotal	172,039,550	31,169,398	6,427,226	6,975,426	7,095,532	223,707,132
Yukon	215.000	666,400	61,400	41,000		984,053
Northwest Territories	135,000	831,730	27,000	34,000		1,027,730
Territories subtotal	350,000	1,498.130	88,400	75,000	7,095,532	2,011,783
Provinces and Territories Total	172,389.550	32,667,528	6,515,626	7,050,426		225,718,915
National Programs						
Summer Language Bursaries Program						11,835,222
Official-Languages Monitor Program						7,028,021
National Programs Subtotal						18,863,243
Language Acquisition Program						848,000
Grand Total						245,430.158

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program, except to any province taking advantage of the opting out provision. Under this provision a province that chooses to operate its own student aid program, and not offer assistance under the Canada Student Loans Program, may be paid an alternative payment. Quebec has opted out since the inception of the program and has received alternative payments amounting to $639 million. The Northwest Territories recently opted out of the program and has received an alternative payment of $804,000.

Under the Canada Student Loans Program, loans made to full-time students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a certificate of eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enroled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he or she ceases to be enrolled. At that time, the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may receive a loan of up to $105 a week during the study period. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender, subject to a maximum term of 9.5 years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Loans granted to part-time students are also guaranteed, but the interest on the loans is payable by the borrower. Individual loans must be repaid by the borrower within 24 months, commencing one month after the loan has been negotiated. No part-time student may owe more than $2,500 in principal at any one time. Under the interest-relief program, borrowers must be unemployed and have a gross monthly family income below a stated amount to qualify. Interest is assumed by the federal government for a total of up to 18 months, granted to the borrower in three-month periods.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government are determined annually on August 1 in accordance with a formula in the regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields over the previous six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Loan applications by full-time and part-time students are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority, which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a certificate of eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount determined by the province. A certificate of eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender.

For interest relief, the borrower submits his or her application to the Student Assistance Directorate, through the lender.

The total amount of money to be loaned to full- and part-time students is determined each year by multiplying the legislative provision of $530 million for the base loan year 1983-84 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrolment between that year and the year concerned, as well as applying a factor related to costs of education. In addition to this "basic loan provision," the legislation provides for an additional 30% as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic loan provision is divided among provinces based on the number of 18- to 24-year-old people in their population.

Payments

See Table 27-2.

For Further Information

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Administered By

Student Assistance Directorate, Education Support; in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose

To improve the co-ordination and complementarity of federal and provincial activities and programs in the area of student financial assistance, and thereby to:

1. ensure that services and benefits to students are enhanced;
2. utilize total resources available to both levels of government as efficiently and effectively as possible;
3. provide a more stable environment for planning and development of student aid services and programs.

TABLE 27-2

Canada Student Loans Authorized by Province

	Loans Authorized 1988-89		Loans Authorized 1989-90 (preliminary)	
	Value ($)	Number	Value ($)	Number
Newfoundland	40,283,337	12,308	34,460,585	11,596
Prince Edward Island	7,099,189	2,394	6,574,675	2,465
Nova Scotia	45,463,101	14,378	44,348,357	14,341
New Brunswick	39,740,857	12,646	41,042,760	12,941
Ontario	208,576,110	94,829	213,928,337	93,310
Manitoba	46,943,641	13,770	39,050,110	11,454
Saskatchewan	57,697,235	17,361	53,966,816	16,563
Alberta	135,486,267	42,290	131,010,460	41,173
British Columbia	84,861,301	26,046	126,239,412	29,230
Yukon	1,160,228	248	658,020	173
Total	667,311,266	236,270	691,279,532	233,246

Authority or Background

The committee was created by the CMEC and the Secretary of State in September 1987. It was endorsed by ministers at a meeting in September 1988, during which time its report was accepted.

Time Frame

Indefinite. The committee meets twice a year, usually in April or May and October or November.

Activities

To pursue, as appropriate, co-operative activities in, but not limited to, the following areas:

1. exchange and analysis of information on programs, client needs, and so forth to ensure and improve, where necessary, the relevance and effectiveness of programs and services and to aid in the development of new or modified program initiatives as needs are identified;
2. development of joint or co-operative responses to the financial needs of particular client groups (such as the working poor, single parents, disabled students) who may be disadvantaged economically in pursuing post-secondary education;
3. development of joint or co-operative responses to broad issues in the field of student aid, in particular, the debt load of students and former students and the need for measures to limit or assist in meeting this load;
4. measures to enhance federal-provincial/territorial co-operation in the planning and administration of programs of student financial assistance;
5. communications initiatives related to financial assistance aimed at students, potential students and other interested parties (e.g., parents); and
6. development of future means of co-operation for consideration of ministers, including the possibilities of formal agreements between the two orders of government.

Financing and Operation

The CMEC pays the expenses of provincial participants. Costs incurred in the preparation and execution of meetings have been borne alternately by the Government of Canada and the CMEC by reason of their respective co-ordinating roles stemming from the responsibilities of the co-chairs. The committee's terms of reference allow for a federal co-chair, the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Education Support), and a provincial co-chair appointed by the CMEC.

Payments

Nil.

For Further Information

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POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By

Education Finance and Analysis Directorate, Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada; Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance.

Purpose

To finance post-secondary education through contributions to provincial governments.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame

No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice.

Financing and Operation

The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of two established programs financed under Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act. Under this act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of insured health programs and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash transfers and tax transfers.

The cash transfers made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose.

Tables 27-3 and 27-4 present post-secondary education entitlements by province and territory for 1989-90 and 1990-91.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the Established Programs Financing arrangements can be found in the Department of Finance Canada chapter, under the heading, "Established Programs Financing."

As required by the legislation, the total federal post-secondary education contributions and the expenditures by each province and territory on post-secondary education are reported by the Secretary of State in an annual report to Parliament entitled "Federal and Provincial Support to Post-Secondary Education in Canada."

Payments

See tables 27-3 and 27-4.

For Further Information

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TABLE 27-3

Established Programs Financing Entitlements in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act

Fiscal Year 1989-90[a] ($000)

	Cash Transfer[b]	Value of Tax Transfer	Total
Newfoundland	61,391	62,400	123,791
Prince Edward Island	14,024	14,253	28,277
Nova Scotia	95,512	97,081	192,593
New Brunswick	77,386	78,656	156,042
Quebec	400,641	1,051,996	1,452,637
Ontario	818,249	1,260,033	2,078,282
Manitoba	116,773	118,691	235,464
Saskatchewan	108,459	110,239	218,698
Alberta	260,828	266,740	527,568
British Columbia	341,708	321,900	663,608
Yukon	2,682	2,834	5,516
Northwest Territories	5,383	6,214	11,597
Total	2,303,036	3,391,037	5,694,073

[a] Department of Finance Second Adjustment to Advance Calculation (December 11, 1989).

[b] The amounts are reported on an entitlement basis and differ from the amounts actually paid to the provincial and territorial governments. Actual cash payments made by the department totalled $2,165,987 for 1989-90. The difference is due to adjustments to cash advances paid in previous fiscal years.

TABLE 27-4

Established Programs Financing Entitlements in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act

Fiscal Year 1990-91[a] ($000)

	Cash Transfer	Value of Tax Transfer	Total
Newfoundland	57,319	66,802	124,121
Prince Edward Island	13,110	15,280	28,390
Nova Scotia	89,562	104,381	193,943
New Brunswick	72,520	84,520	157,040
Quebec	329,573	1,134,666	1,464,239
Ontario	744,449	1,368,305	2,112,754
Manitoba	109,589	127,723	237,312
Saskatchewan	101,557	118,360	219,917
Alberta	252,769	284,471	537,240
British Columbia	326,446	350,721	677,167
Yukon	2,533	3,041	5,574
Northwest Territories	5,019	6,716	11,735
Total	2,104,446	3,664,986	5,769,432

[a] Department of Finance First Adjustment to Advance Calculation (August 9, 1990).

STATE CEREMONIAL

Administered By
State Ceremonial Branch, Corporate Policy and Public Affairs.

Purpose
Assistance may be provided to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority or Background
Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits

Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada during the last years. The programs for these visits were developed by the federal royal visit co-ordinator in a series of meetings with provincial co-ordinators and Buckingham Palace officials. The proposed activities and the many tour details were submitted to the staff at Buckingham Palace for final approval.

Royal Visits 1990
The Queen — June 27 to July 1: visit to Calgary to meet the Alberta regiments (of which Her Majesty is colonel-in-chief), to attend the opening of the Museum of the Regiments at Canadian Forces Base Calgary, and to attend the Queen Elizabeth II Cup equestrian event at Spruce Meadows; visit to Red Deer; and visit to the National Capital Region for Canada Day celebrations.

The Prince Edward — July 5 to July 10: visit to Winnipeg to open the Western Canada Games; visit to St. Malo, Manitoba; visit to the Limestone hydro electric power plant in Manitoba; and visit to Churchill, Manitoba.

Royal Visits 1991
The Princess Royal — June/July: visit to Newfoundland to take part in the commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Beaumont Hamel; and visit to Nova Scotia.

The Duke and Duchess of York — September: visit to British Columbia for "Music 91" sponsored by the province; and possible visit to one other province or territory.

The Prince and Princess of Wales — October: visit to Ontario and possibly to one other province, continuing a cross-Canada tour.

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TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS — LINGUISTIC SERVICES

Administered By
Translation Bureau, Planning, Management and Technology Branch, Official Languages and Translation.

Purpose
To provide provincial and territorial governments having official translation services with the benefits of the Bureau's expertise in this area.

Activities
Since February 1980, the Translation Bureau has held, in various regions, yearly conferences where senior officials of the federal, provincial and territorial governments discuss their experiences in translation and redefine requirements for their co-operative effort.

Highlights — 1982-1989

1. Access to the federal terminology bank was granted to the governments of New Brunswick, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Prince Edward Island.
2. SVP, a telephone advisory service, provides terminological and linguistic services to the provinces and to institutions within their jurisdiction, such as hospitals, school boards, colleges and universities.
3. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate provides New Brunswick with technical assistance and revision services as part of the occupations glossaries project.
4. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate exchanges terminological information and documentation and, when advisable, initiates research in areas shared with provincial governments and institutions across Canada.
5. Simultaneous interpretation services were occasionally offered to provincial governments (Ontario and Manitoba) for conferences, provided expenses were recovered.
6. Arrangements were made for on-going professional co-operation between the department's regional offices and provincial government translation offices (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Yukon).
7. Services were provided for the translation of legislation and statutory instruments; and technical assistance was provided to create and organize the official languages translation and interpretation services of the governments of the Northwest Territories and Yukon. Technical assistance was provided for installation required for equipment for simultaneous translation.
8. Translation service recruitment and promotion examinations were corrected for the governments of Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
9. Since 1981, there has been co-operation with the Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba governments for the development and standardization of French terminology in common law.
10. Translation and interpretation services were provided for the activities of the Intergovernmental Conferences Secretariat.

Financing and Operation

Technical assistance to the provinces in the area of language transfer is not a separate budget item. Costs are fairly low because the assistance to provincial translation offices usually involves extending activities being carried out for the department's Translation Bureau. This service is co-ordinated by the Planning, Management and Technology Branch.

For Further Information

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NATIONAL LITERACY SECRETARIAT

The National Literacy Secretariat was established on a permanent basis on September 8, 1988, International Literacy Day. Its mandate is to manage a national literacy program which responds to the government's throne speech commitment to work with the provinces, the private sector, and voluntary organizations to develop measures to ensure that Canadians have access to the literacy skills that are the prerequisites for participation in an advanced economy.

The federal government is investing $110 million over five years to support literacy in Canada. The federal initiatives are based on a partnership strategy, which encompasses joint federal-provincial/territorial initiatives, and a voluntary sector support program that enables the development of new projects and initiatives by voluntary organizations, as well as private and labour sector representatives.

Under the cost-shared part of the program, the National Literacy Secretariat enters into joint agreements with all provinces and territories to carry out literacy initiatives which respond to both federal and provincial priorities. In addition, the Secretariat supported the special initiatives of its partners during International Literacy Year, 1990.

For Further Information

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CONTINUING COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered By

Human Rights Directorate, Citizenship.

Purpose

To exercise a continuing liaison function among provincial, territorial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights both within Canada and internationally, particularly in relation to Canada's commitments under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments which Canada has ratified; and to co-ordinate regular federal-provincial-territorial ministerial conferences relating to these responsibilities. The committee maintains consultation and collaboration among governments in Canada with respect to the domestic implementation of international human rights instruments.

Through working groups, the committee undertakes, from time to time, special projects such as:

1. a study of measures taken in the area of employment equity for persons with disabilities;
2. assessing the teaching of human rights in Canada;
3. the preparation of reports on medical-legal issues which raise human rights concerns such as organ transplants, testing for AIDS and for drugs in the workplace, and medical research involving human subjects.
4. The review of federal, provincial and territorial legislation in order to determine their overall compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Authority or Background

Committee created by ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975; endorsed by ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights, and again at the September 1983, September 1985 and September 1988 ministerial conferences.

Time Frame

Indefinite. The committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November.

Financing and Operation

Each delegation pays the expenses of its own participation. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its co-ordinative role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings to rotate; but, at each meeting to date, provincial and territorial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative has been the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Citizenship), although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to committee meetings.

Payments

Nil.

For Further Information

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CANADIAN HERITAGE FESTIVAL

Administered By

Heritage Cultures and Languages Program, Multiculturalism Programs Branch.

Purpose

To foster development of the folkloric performing arts in Canada by providing a forum for skill and professional training and exchange among folkloric performing artists from all provinces and territories, and by show-casing their talents before a wide audience.

Authority or Background

Part of the Minister's mandate under the Canadian Multiculturalism Act.

Time Frame

This program has been in existence since 1974.

Financing and Operation

Costs are shared with the host province under a contribution agreement. Federal contributions have been in the order of $300,000. The host province is encouraged to contract, in consultation with the Multiculturalism Sector, an independent producer/director for the Canadian Heritage Festival.

The Canadian Heritage Festival was first held in 1974 as an element of multiculturalism programming, and has been held with provincial co-operation and support each year, often in conjunction with major celebrations. This is an annual event, usually held in several centres in the host province, over a period of up to a week. The 1990 festival was co-hosted by New Brunswick and held in conjunction with the Festival-by-the-Sea. The performance phase is preceded by skill development and rehearsal phases, which bring the total running time of the festival to no more than three weeks.

For Further Information

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Solicitor General Canada

Solicitor General Canada was established as a ministry by the Department of the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General of Canada is responsible for federal corrections, national security and law enforcement. The department includes the Secretariat, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Correctional Service Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Investigator Canada, the Office of the Inspector General of CSIS, the RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the RCMP External Review Committee.

MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat develops and co-ordinates policies with the ministry agencies and consults the provinces and other levels of government. Demonstration projects, training programs, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The RCMP, the largest agency under the Solicitor General, has three objectives: to enforce federal laws; prevent crime; and maintain peace, order and security. It enforces a broad range of federal statutes and executive orders. Under the Security Offences Act, the RCMP investigates and prevents offences directed at national security and internationally protected persons.

Under arrangements with the provinces, the RCMP collects criminal intelligence and investigates organized criminal activities, stock market manipulations and fraudulent activities. It selectively investigates crimes against the Government of Canada or its agencies and those involving significant national interest.

Essential national police services such as central criminal records and identification services, forensic laboratory services, specialized police training and a national computer link to selected criminal intelligence data banks are provided free to the Canadian police community.

The RCMP provides general policing services under contract to all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, and to the two territories and 191 municipalities.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Correctional Service Canada administers sentences of imprisonment greater than two years and prepares offenders for their return to the community. Federal-provincial co-operation includes sharing facilities and services, maintaining certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, providing certain parole services by provincial authorities, and jointly investigating issues of mutual concern.

Provincial and territorial desire for consultation with the federal government — to address overlap in service delivery and programs — resulted in the Commissioner of Corrections establishing a multilateral forum that has met twice annually since 1979.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The Parole Act empowers the National Parole Board to make conditional release decisions for offenders in federal, territorial, and many provincial prisons. Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia maintain parole boards for inmates serving sentences of less than two years in their provincial institutions.

The Criminal Records Act requires the board to investigate and make recommendations about the granting of pardons.

Parole is society's only mechanism to return offenders to the community at the optimum time with control, supervision, and support. Most often it is successful. Approximately 13,000 federal offenders are on register at any given time. Even without parole, about 90% of those admitted this year will return to the community in less than seven years. Experience shows that most offenders, released at the proper time to spend some of their sentence in the community with support and guidance, are less likely to return to prison.

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) is responsible for the collection, analysis and retention of information and intelligence on activities that threaten the security of Canada. It reports to and advises the Government of Canada in relation to such activities; and it provides security assessments to federal departments on the loyalty of individuals employed by, or under contract to, the Government of Canada when their work involves access to classified information. CSIS provides information and advice concerning security matters under the Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act, and may in certain circumstances assist within Canada the Minister of National Defence or the Secretary of State for External Affairs in the collection of information or intelligence relating to a foreign state or group of foreign states.

OTHER AGENCIES

The Correctional Investigator Canada, established in 1973, provides independent review of inmate complaints.

The Inspector General CSIS — appointed by the governor in council and, under the CSIS Act, responsible to the deputy solicitor general — provides the Solicitor General with certificates of compliance with respect to the service's operational activities.

The RCMP Public Complaints Commission is an impartial and independent body that receives and examines complaints brought before it. It conducts investigations, holds public hearings, summons witnesses, administers oaths, accepts evidence, and makes findings and recommendations to the commissioner of the RCMP and the Solicitor General. The chairperson reports annually to Parliament through the Solicitor General.

The RCMP External Review Committee (ERC) is an independent tribunal that hears certain grievances referred to it by the commissioner, appeals from formal discipline, and all discharge and demotion appeals. The committee reports annually to Parliament through the Solicitor General.

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Ministry Secretariat

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By
Intergovernmental Affairs Division, Executive Services Group, Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose
To provide a regional presence for the ministry Secretariat and to facilitate and support the delivery of the Secretariat's programs throughout the country; to liaise with provincial/territorial governments, voluntary organizations and the

general public; to identify needs and opportunities within the regions to facilitate implementation of the Secretariat's programs; and to manage the Secretariat's communications program at the regional level and serve as the major channel of communication between the Secretariat and the regions.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
The organization consists of five regional offices within the Intergovernmental Affairs Division of the Executive Services Group, Planning and Management Branch. The regional offices provide information, consultations, communications, liaison and program development services and support to the ministry Secretariat.

Regional offices have a mandate in four general areas:

1. Federal-Provincial Liaison

The objective is to assist the Secretariat in its mandate to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of policing and corrections services by fostering co-operation and by co-ordinating policies and programs among orders of government, the voluntary and corporate sectors, and the general public.

Activities under this mandate include the development and maintenance of links, regular dialogue and a climate of co-operation with provincial/territorial governments, components of the criminal justice system, voluntary organizations and the general public; the provision of direct access to the Secretariat; the support, organization and conduct of consultations on behalf of the Secretariat; and the planning and organization of special events, such as Crime Prevention Week, etc.

2. Identification of Needs and Opportunities

The objective is to contribute to the Secretariat's planning and policy development processes relevant observations, data and ideas from a regional perspective on emerging and existing needs for more efficient, effective and humane criminal justice services and opportunities for meeting those needs.

Activities include regional workshops, symposia and meetings; participation in regional planning processes; and networks on specific priority issues for the Secretariat.

3. Facilitation of Policy and Program Implementation

The objective is to provide essential assistance at the local level in implementing the Secretariat's policy, research and program activities in the areas of policing and corrections.

4. Management of the Secretariat's communication program at the regional level and provision of a channel of communication between the Secretariat and the region

The objective is to encourage support and participation from the general public and the criminal justice community in the development and implementation of Secretariat policies and programs.

Activities include responding to inquiries from the media, officials and the public; monitoring the media; organizing press conferences and consultations with the public, government officials and special interest groups; developing and maintaining a regional resource centre; producing or distributing newsletters and special reports; and organizing and participating in workshops, conferences and seminars.

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RESEARCH AND STATISTICS ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By
Intergovernmental Affairs Division, Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose
To promote, in concert with Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice Canada, the development of better information and statistics on the Canadian criminal justice system and to provide statistical information, methodological advice and technical support for the ministry in support of policy development and in response to specific information requests.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
The division collaborates with other federal departments, and with provincial, municipal and other agencies to develop criminal justice statistics and information systems.

The agency which has primary responsibility for national justice statistics is the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It is steered by a federal-provincial group called the Justice Information Council (JIC). The JIC, made up of federal and provincial deputy ministers responsible for justice along with the chief statistician, is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system. Reporting to the JIC is the Liaison Officers Committee (LOC), which has membership from each of the departments sitting on JIC, as well as representation from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It is the role of LOC to meet frequently with the centre to discuss priorities and work plans, and to facilitate the supplying of data and exchange of information between the jurisdictions and the centre.

The Intergovernmental Affairs Division co-ordinates ministry participation with the centre and provides the membership to LOC. The Intergovernmental Affairs Division distributes, interprets and analyses data emanating from the centre, and ensures the centre is kept informed of pertinent statistical activities carried out within the ministry.

For Further Information
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CORRECTIONS RESEARCH AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of Administration Program)

Administered By
Research and Program Development Division, Corrections Branch.

Purpose
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research and demonstration projects on issues related to corrections in Canada and to communicate research and development findings, particularly to those responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation
The Corrections Research and Program Development Division develops, manages and conducts social science

research and demonstration projects on corrections for the ministry. The division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research and development to ministry objectives in order to:

1. provide research-based policy and program advice;
2. provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation that respond to problems related to the ministry mandate;
3. evaluate correctional system policies, programs and legislation;
4. increase the general knowledge base and information on which ministry policy and program decisions can be made;
5. provide information on corrections to the public and criminal justice professionals;
6. anticipate problems and areas of concern within the ministry mandate for corrections and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research and development are reviewed annually in consultation with all ministry activities to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and development and evolving ministry objectives. The Corrections Research and Program Development Division either awards contracts for, or carries out, research to respond to the identified information needs, and makes contributions to model programs.

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CORRECTIONS POLICY AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS DIRECTORATE ACTIVITIES

Administered By
Corrections Branch.

Purpose
To foster the development and implementation of policies and programs involving the ministry and its agencies with various federal and provincial agencies, departments and ministries.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Ongoing.

Financing and Operation
The Policy and Program Analysis Directorate develops and drafts policy proposals and legislation, conducts consultations with the provinces and private sector representatives, and participates in the negotiation of agreements. Recent activities have involved the areas of:

1. consulting and negotiating federal-provincial disclosure agreements respecting the Privacy Act;
2. disseminating information and consulting provincial officials and professional and voluntary sector groups regarding proposals to amend the Parole Act and the Penitentiary Act.

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POLICE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

Administered By
Police and Law Enforcement Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research on issues related to policing and law enforcement in Canada and to communicate research findings, particularly to those responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation

The Police Research and Demonstration Division develops, manages and conducts social science research for the ministry. The division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to ministry objectives in order to:

1. provide research-based policy and program advice;
2. provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation that respond to problems related to the ministry mandate;
3. evaluate police and law enforcement policies, programs and legislation;
4. increase the general knowledge base and information on which ministry policy and program decisions can be made;
5. provide information on crime prevention, victimology, policing and law enforcement to the public and criminal justice professionals;
6. encourage the development of criminological research and researchers;
7. anticipate problems and areas of concern with the ministry mandate and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving ministry objectives. The division either awards contracts for, or carries out, research to respond to the identified information needs.

The Police Research and Demonstration Division's current activities are concentrated in the following general areas:

1. assisting police in electronic data-processing applications through the Police Information Technology Centre located in Ottawa;
2. community-based policing and crime prevention in a multicultural society;
3. efficiency and effectiveness of policing and law enforcement programs and services;
4. fair and equitable decision making in the delivery of these services;
5. concern for victims of crime;
6. family violence;
7. increasing community involvement;
8. with Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice Canada, improving the data base related to policing and law enforcement;
9. unique requirements of native persons and communities in relation to policing and law enforcement;
10. drug prevention and enforcement and enterprise crime.

For Further Information

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NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY AND PROGRAMS

Administered By

Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To promote the development of progressive policy and programs to resolve operational and administrative problems affecting law enforcement in Canada in consultation, where appropriate, with the Department of Justice Canada and the provinces; and to encourage public participation in crime prevention and control by providing support and technical advice to stimulate innovation and promote improvement in policing and law enforcement.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

The operation of the directorate is continuous, although the time frames for individual projects vary in length. The duration of external projects is determined through contractual arrangements or contribution agreements arranged year by year to a maximum of three years.

Financing and Operation

Policy

The costs of the policy component of the unit are minimal, involving only salaries of analysts and contracts let for expert advice. Present tasks include:

1. promotion of co-operation on law enforcement matters, including the development of mutual assistance treaties;
2. monitoring and analysis of proposed legislative changes and jurisprudence affecting police and law enforcement;
3. the countering of drug trafficking;
4. the development of policy respecting policing on Indian reserves;
5. enhancing the provision of police services to Canada's multicultural and multiracial communities;
6. enhancing the provision for policing services to vulnerable segments of society;
7. the designation of agents, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part VI of the Criminal Code;
8. the designation of peace officers, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part VI of the Criminal Code;
9. the designation, by the Solicitor General, of fingerprint examiners pursuant to section 667 of the Criminal Code;
10. the designation, by the Solicitor General, of counterfeit examiners pursuant to section 461 of the Criminal Code.

These efforts contribute, in varying degrees, to the development of national standards in policing, to the resolution of operational problems affecting policing, and to the development of legislation that provides an appropriate balance between the requirements of effective law enforcement and the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

Programs

The costs of the program component of the unit include resources for some funding of external projects or programs that help further the policing and law enforcement policy and priorities of the ministry. Present functions include:

1. identifying emerging trends, policy and program issues in police and law enforcement in consultation with ministry agencies, other federal departments, provincial governments and the corporate and voluntary sectors;
2. planning, designing, implementing and monitoring programs and model projects for existing initiatives (community policing, crime prevention, missing children, victims of crime, and aboriginal peoples), and for evolving initiatives (including multicultural policing, crime and youth, and crime and aging);
3. producing issue papers and supporting conferences and workshops which consider future directions and priorities in programs and policies;
4. sharing information with policy planners and program administrators to form a basis on which new priorities may be set, and from which new policies and programs may emerge;
5. providing development and technical assistance to support broad, effective and equitable implementation of ministry policies.

Law enforcement programs are managed centrally by the Secretariat of Solicitor General Canada; however, organizational links with the regional offices of the Secretariat allow local assistance to be provided in the development and implementation of external projects funded by Solicitor General Canada.

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ARRANGEMENTS PURSUANT TO THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ACT

Administered By
Security Policy and Operations Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose
To support the effective implementation of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act (CSIS Act) and the Security Offences Act (SOA). The CSIS Act and the SOA provide for two types of co-operative arrangements:

1. under section 17 of the CSIS Act, between CSIS and a province for co-operation and exchanges of information; and

2. under section 61(2) of the SOA, between Canada and a province to facilitate the work of peace officers in respect of security offences and co-operation between the RCMP and provincial law enforcement agencies.

Authority or Background, and Time Frame
As a result of the passage of the CSIS Act and the SOA in 1984, federal-provincial consultations produced model agreements which have provided the basis for the conclusion of arrangements with most provinces. Negotiations with the remaining provinces are continuing.

Financing and Operation
The agreements are jointly managed by CSIS, the RCMP and the provinces, and are monitored by the ministry Secretariat. There are no federal grants or contributions pursuant to these agreements.

For Further Information
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Respecting Security Offences Act Agreements:

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FEDERAL COUNTER-TERRORISM PROGRAM

Administered By
National Security Co-ordination Centre, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose
To interpret in policy, plans and arrangements the Solicitor General's lead responsibility for counter-terrorism and public order emergencies and to co-ordinate and test in exercises the implementation of these through collaboration with other federal departments, the provinces and territories, and foreign governments so as to:

1. minimize the risk of politically motivated violence;
2. ensure an effective response to politically motivated violence;
3. promote arrangements with the international community to enhance their counter-terrorism capabilities and ours; and
4. foster a confident and more knowledgeable public.

Authority or Background
Federal government decision.

Time Frame
The operation of the centre is continuous, although time frames for individual projects vary in length.

Financing and Operation
Apart from salaries, the costs of the unit are chiefly related to the maintenance of the ministry crisis centre (a special facility to co-ordinate interdepartmental communications in the management of emergencies falling within the Solicitor General's mandate), and to the travel of officers for consultation at the national and international levels. Projects are often managed through the establishment of ad hoc working groups drawing upon other departments and agencies involved in the program.

The operations of the directorate concentrate on the following areas:

1. identifying requirements to ensure an effective national response to the threat of terrorism and the discharge of our international obligations in this regard;
2. developing policy, plans and arrangements to address those requirements nationally and internationally;
3. maintaining a crisis management centre in support of the Solicitor General's responsibility to co-ordinate the management of domestic terrorist incidents and national and international exercises. A federal contributions program is available to fund joint training and exercises;
4. engaging in counter-terrorism research and promoting such research in support of policy development responsibilities; and
5. fostering public knowledge of, and confidence in, Canada's counter-terrorism arrangements.

Provincial responsibility for the administration of justice and the management of emergencies affecting public safety necessitates strong federal-provincial co-operation in these activities. This is particularly so in respect of the requirement for formal agreements and arrangements pursuant to the CSIS Act governing co-operation between police forces on national security offences that embrace the terrorist threat.

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Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The RCMP has the primary role in the enforcement of federal statutes and executive orders.

A native special constable program is provided in seven provinces (Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick excepted) and two territories, funded by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, which provides an effective law enforcement link with native Canadians.

Protective services are provided to various federal government departments, institutions and agencies as well as to certain designated persons and diplomatic missions. Protection is provided to visiting foreign dignitaries, the Prime Minister, the Governor General and other officials. Law enforcement services are provided at 18 major airports.

The RCMP also provides a centralized criminal intelligence service to all accredited police agencies in Canada and acts as the Canadian representative to the International Police Organization (Interpol) in Paris. Through these services, the Canadian police population can monitor the activities of known criminals throughout the world.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Law Enforcement Services, previously known as Canadian Police Services, provides services essentially free of charge to recognized Canadian police forces, law enforcement agencies, correction services and criminal courts. These services include the RCMP Forensic Laboratory Service, Identification Services, the Canadian Police Information Centre, and the Canadian Police College.

The total cost of Canadian Police Services in fiscal year 1989-90 was $118,330,808.

Forensic Laboratory Service

Purpose
The RCMP Forensic Laboratory Service provides technical and scientific assistance, at no cost, to all law enforcement agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from regional laboratories located in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, Sackville, and Halifax. The laboratory staff conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence in the fields of alcohol, chemistry, document examination, firearms and tool marks, serology, counterfeiting, toxicology, hair and fibers, and molecular genetics to Canadian criminal courts.

In addition to establishing ongoing analytical procedures for maintaining acceptable scientific standards, the senior staff of the central forensic laboratory are responsible for training, standards of performance, and certification of laboratory personnel. Liaison is maintained with national and international forensic institutions concerning research and development projects. The Forensic Laboratory Service is involved in evaluating police equipment and has an ongoing involvement in the national breath-testing-for-alcohol program. This activity results in the approval of breath-testing instruments for police use, and involvement in the formulation of new laws affecting breath testing.

Operational support activities within the Forensic Laboratory Service are a continuing responsibility. The analysis of explosives residues is being addressed in view of the increasing numbers of investigations and occurrences, both nationally and internationally, involving the criminal use of explosives. The identification of body fluids using DNA profiling methodologies has just been developed and now results in the positive identification or elimination of suspects. Gunshot residue (GSR) analysis methodology has recently been formalized and is now offered as a forensic procedure.

Authority or Background
A forensic laboratory service was created by the commissioner of the RCMP in 1937, under the authority of the RCMP Act. An agreement reached at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime in 1966 brought the Forensic Laboratory Service under the umbrella of Law Enforcement Services.

Since 1979, the RCMP has managed the Program of Science and Technology in Support of Law Enforcement in consultation with the Operational Research Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Research Council of Canada. As lead agency, the RCMP is responsible for financing, contracting, accounting and monitoring all projects initiated by the program to satisfy the research needs of the Canadian police community.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The 1989-90 federal government contribution to the Forensic Laboratory Service was $24,038,350.

Identification Services

Purpose
Identification Services maintain national registries of criminal fingerprints, criminal records, firearm registrations and other criminal identification information received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, and federal agencies. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada on a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week basis.

Authority or Background
The Identification of Criminals Act and the RCMP Act authorized the creation of Identification Services in 1920. Following an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, Identification Services became part of the Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The 1989-90 federal government contribution to the RCMP Identification Services was $23,902,368.

Canadian Police Information Centre

Purpose
The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) provides an automated central repository for police information, which is made available to accredited Canadian police agencies through a nation-wide data communications network. On-line response to operational police queries is provided through terminals strategically located across Canada to serve over 50,000 Canadian police officers in federal, provincial, and municipal jurisdictions. Present applications are:

- — vehicles file
- — persons file (including missing children, dental and unidentified persons files)
- — property file
- — marine file
- — major crimes file
- — automated criminal intelligence information system (ACIIS)
- — message switching
- — criminal records file
- — provincial motor vehicle registered owner and driver's licence systems
- — corrections services inmate file.

Authority or Background
The RCMP was directed to automate police information in 1965. As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, CPIC was included within Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame
This program has been a continuing responsibility of the RCMP since the CPIC system became available to Canadian law enforcement agencies on July 1, 1972.

Financing and Operation
The 1989-90 federal government contribution to telecommunications and electronic data processing was $61,828,583.

Canadian Police College

The Canadian Police College (CPC) provides advanced management and specialized police training in areas such as drugs, hostage negotiation and bomb disposal. It also provides "train the trainer" courses in multiculturalism, crisis and conflict intervention, and drug abuse prevention. Moreover, it conducts research in the sphere of police management and administration, publishes the CPC journal and furnishes related information and advisory services. The college is open to all law enforcement personnel in Canada and to selected foreign police agencies on a limited basis.

An advisory committee of representatives from the RCMP, Solicitor General Canada, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and the provincial attorneys general (or solicitors general) reviews courses and programs to provide advice with respect to the functioning of the college.

Authority or Background
As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, the Canadian Police College was included within Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The 1989-90 federal government contribution to the Canadian Police College was $7,350,503.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA

Purpose
Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), founded in 1969, is an organization of Canadian police forces which includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Quebec Police Force, Ontario Provincial Police and more than 80 municipal police departments.

The purpose of CISC is to provide facilities to ensure the exchange of criminal intelligence between law enforcement units, the CISC provincial bureaus, and the central bureau.

The CISC executive committee is composed of five RCMP commanding officers and the chiefs of police of 11 member forces. The commissioner of the RCMP is the chairman. The RCMP administers the central bureau and there are two assistant directors, one each from the Ontario Provincial Police and the Quebec Police Force. Seconded police personnel also assist in the daily functions of many provincial bureaus, located in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, which is serviced by the Nova Scotia bureau.

CISC is host to an on-line computer data bank known as the automated criminal intelligence information system (ACIIS). ACIIS is used for gathering intelligence on all organized crime groups in Canada. All member agencies of CISC co-operate with each other in the collection, analysis and dissemination of criminal intelligence by contributing to ACIIS. CISC uses another computer application called "Project Focus" which is designed to record motorcycle gang-related information. This information is provided on a continuing basis by participating Canadian law enforcement agencies. In return, agencies are supplied with current and up-to-date information on the activities of motorcycle gangs, their members and associates to facilitate prosecution. While Project Focus has been part of CISC since March 1986, it has been in existence since May 1978.

Approximately 120 Canadian law enforcement agencies, including regional, municipal, provincial and federal agencies, provide valuable intelligence and enforcement information for entry onto the data base. There has been some participation with the United States (regional information sharing system) as well as numerous countries abroad.

CISC produces an annual report of organized crime activities in Canada. The report, which is released to the public by the Organized Crime Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, represents the collective views of the Canadian intelligence community and provides a comprehensive overview of major organized crime activity.

Authority or Background
CISC was created as a result of an agreement reached pursuant to the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime and commenced operation in 1969.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The 1989-90 federal government contribution to CISC was $2,293,726.

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT

Administered By
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Purpose
To provide, under contract, the services of the RCMP for provincial, territorial and municipal policing.

Authority or Background
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, R.S., 1985, c. R-10, authorizes the Solicitor General, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to arrange with provincial, territorial and municipal governments for the provision of RCMP policing services and, with the approval of the

Treasury Board, to determine the amount of money to be paid by recipients of the services.

The RCMP currently provides policing services under contract to all provinces, except Ontario and Quebec, to the two territories; and to 191 municipalities.

Time Frame
The RCMP contract policing agreements were most recently renegotiated in 1981. Those agreements expired March 31, 1991, but were extended to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
The costs of RCMP contract policing services are shared between the federal government and the province, territory or municipality receiving the services. In 1991-92, the federal government will contribute 10% to municipalities with more than 15,000 people, and 30% to all other jurisdictions.

Payments
Jurisdictions receiving RCMP policing services are billed on a quarterly basis. Gross expenditures for RCMP contract policing services in 1989-90 were $723.4 million, of which the contract jurisdictions paid $506.2 million and the federal government $217.2 million.

For Further Information
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FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Purpose
To reimburse provincial governments for costs they incur in administering the business permit and firearms acquisition certificate sections of the firearms provisions contained in Part II.1 of the Criminal Code.

Authority or Background
Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code.

Financing and Operation
As part of the administration of criminal law in each province, provincial authorities issue firearms acquisition certificates and firearms business permits. The federal government reimburses the provinces for the deficits they incur after the administrative costs are deducted from revenues from fees for these permits and certificates.

Payments
See Table 28-1.

For Further Information
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TABLE 28-1

Payments by the Government of Canada under the Firearms Financial Agreement

	1989-90 ($)
Newfoundland	133,135
Prince Edward Island	57,346
Nova Scotia	218,516
New Brunswick	212,537
Quebec	443,021
Ontario	892,804
Manitoba	225,521
Saskatchewan	211,127
Alberta	357,549
British Columbia	333,602
Yukon	49,162
Northwest Territories	72,660
Total	3,206,980

Correctional Service Canada

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES
(Part of the Correctional Services Programs)

Administered By
Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose
Agreement with Saskatchewan's ministry of social services to provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand; and with Quebec's ministry of social affairs, to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

Authority or Background
Penitentiary Act.

Federal-provincial agreement with Saskatchewan effective November 14, 1977; amended April 1, 1990.

Time Frame

This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

The federal government's regional psychiatric centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for 32 provincial inmates admitted under the terms of the agreement. The province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay the per capita costs of maintaining a person accommodated under the agreement. The per capita costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, equipment and depreciation.

The Quebec government's Institut Philippe Pinel in Montreal provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. Under the agreement, Canada and Quebec agree annually on the number of patient days required and the associated per diem cost rate. Table 28-2 depicts the cost over the past five years.

TABLE 28-2

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	($)
1985-86	9,315,092
1986-87	9,315,692
1987-88	7,384,071
1988-89	7,172,136
1989-90	8,013,355

For Further Information

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EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Administered By

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

Through interjurisdictional transfers, to place offenders in institutions that best meet their program needs; to provide for reimbursement to the provinces for maintenance of federal inmates held beyond expiry of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act at the request of the federal jurisdiction; and, in provincial facilities, to provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority or Background

Penitentiary Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Federal-provincial Exchange of Service Agreements (ESAs) were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions).

Prince Edward Island

September 7, 1984 (transfers); January 1, 1985 (suspensions).

New Brunswick

March 15, 1975 (transfers); November 1, 1974 (suspensions).

Manitoba

December 31, 1973 (transfers); March 1, 1983 (suspensions); April 24, 1989; a capital contribution agreement ($3.045 million was provided for 21 guaranteed beds) was executed. The 1989 agreement will replace the 1973 and 1983 agreements when the facility, to which the contribution is directed, is operational.

Saskatchewan

March 27, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a guarantee of up to 125 beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $13.75 million.

Alberta

November 28, 1985; amended April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a minimum 100 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $10.5 million.

British Columbia

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a minimum 30 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $5.9 million. A separate agreement for up to 50 guaranteed beds for federally sentenced women in exchange for a capital contribution of $12.677 million was executed on April 1, 1990.

Yukon Territory
April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a guarantee of up to four community residential beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $80,000.

Quebec
February 15, 1974 (transfers); May 1, 1975 (suspensions); April 1, 1982 (female offenders).

Northwest Territories
April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement guarantees 20 beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $.3 million.

Newfoundland
November 1, 1974 (suspensions); January 2, 1985 (transfers); an agreement signed on September 14, 1949 provides that offenders sentenced to two years or more serve their sentence at Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Ontario
October 3, 1985; amended July 19, 1986 (suspensions); the Northern Treatment Centre Agreement was entered into on June 10, 1988 (transfers for treatment).

The Northern Treatment Centre Agreement provides for the equal sharing of a 96-bed treatment facility in exchange for a capital contribution of $7.5 million. The facility opened May 28, 1990.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity of Correctional Service Canada.

Financing and Operation

The agreements provide for payment of the daily costs of maintaining a person held under the agreement. The daily maintenance cost is based upon the average per-capita share of institutional operating costs, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation. Where mutually acceptable, a flat per diem fee has been negotiated. A new payment structure was inaugurated with the Northern Treatment Centre Agreement. This structure is based on proportional sharing of operating expenses. The agreement with B.C. for federally sentenced women utilizes the same structure.

Payments

See Table 28-3.

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TABLE 28-3

Payments to Provinces/Territories for Maintenance of Inmates, Including Parolees under Suspension

	1985-86 ($)	1986-87 ($)	1987-88 ($)	1988-89 ($)	1989-90 ($)
Newfoundland	705,137	1,589,094[a]	1,473,046	1,728,429	1,941,082
Prince Edward Island	17,843	128,377	7,048	6,318	28,492
Nova Scotia	233,176	50,907	186,060	106,111	156,244
New Brunswick	78,035	18,299	33,326	43,305	92,815
Quebec	4,843,450	5,208,685	4,295,552	4,190,184	4,906,000
Ontario	2,475,220	2,087,695	2,415,352	1,900,000	2,757,000
Manitoba	112,025	165,442	212,182	279,572	243,342
Saskatchewan	345,953	1,390,556[b]	2,671,520	3,423,742	3,658,465
Alberta	1,227,009	7,196,733	6,924,579	6,070,622	5,490,578
British Columbia	705,315	1,758,946	2,183,636	2,342,867	1,934,317
Yukon	204,558	42,257	928	2,239	15,590
Northwest Territories	268,652	587,270	511,254	655,515	462,919
Total	11,216,373	20,224,261	20,914,483	20,748,904	21,686,844

[a] Includes $900,000 retroactive adjustment.

[b] Includes $260,000 settlement for previous-year account.

ALBERTA — CANADA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

Administered By
Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose
To ensure unified program delivery consistent with the standards approved by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) for the following services:

1. non-residential services: community supervision (parole, mandatory supervision, day parole, temporary absence); case preparation for federal offenders who have been transferred to Alberta provincial facilities; community assessments and investigations;
2. residential services: up to 114 community correctional centre-type beds for federal day parolees;
3. administration of all community corrections contracts with private sector agencies in Alberta.

Authority or Background
Parole Act and Regulations; National Parole Board Rules; and the Penitentiary Act.

Time Frame
On-going with annual review of workload and funding.

Financing and Operation
The payment for non-residential services is based on Correctional Service Canada's case management person-year formula. For each person-year of work, the CSC will pay the province of Alberta an annually adjusted amount based on a calculation that covers all associated indirect costs such as employee supervision, office space, and support staff. The workload and related funding is forecasted annually.

Bed requirements and related funding for community correctional centre-type beds is determined annually.

Payments
See Table 28-4.

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TABLE 28-4

Alberta — Canada Community Correctional Services Agreement

	($)
1986-87	1,501,261*
1987-88	5,009,173
1988-89	5,316,310
1989-90	4,460,162

* Partial year.

CONTRACTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES

Administered By
Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose
To compensate provincial agencies for certain services provided to Correctional Service Canada in relation to parole and supervision.

Authority or Background
Parole Act and Regulations; National Parole Board Rules; and the Penitentiary Act.

Time Frame
The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31 expiry date.

Financing and Operation
Correctional Service Canada has the following responsibilities with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction:

1. the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;
2. the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board.

In carrying out these responsibilities, Correctional Service Canada co-operates with provincial after-care agencies in the following ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain community assessments for the service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.

2. The provinces may be asked to provide parole supervision on behalf of the service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.
3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on temporary absence, in accordance with the Parole Act.
4. Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

Community assessments are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he or she has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he or she will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with plans for rehabilitation. Correctional Service Canada usually carries out these assessments, but will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, parole supervision services must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision, but also provide guidance and counsel to parolees and their families. Correctional Service Canada usually provides these services, but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them on the basis of fee for service rates developed for each service.

Payments

See Table 28-5.

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TABLE 28-5

Payments to the Provinces/Territories for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

	1985-86 ($)	1986-87 ($)	1987-88 ($)	1988-89 ($)	1989-90 ($)
Newfoundland	20,284	13,413	12,978	10,749	8,806
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	45,483	64,340	12,977[b]	—	—
Alberta	193,239	48,200	—	—	—
British Columbia	36,353	37,317[a]	68,277	99,998	88,815
Yukon	15,539	19,418	26,523	23,385	20,053
Northwest Territories	29,139	18,292	29,999	40,181	57,539
Total	340,037	200,980	150,754	174,313	175,213

[a] Correction of expenditure reported in previous year's report.

[b] Payment in 1987-88 for services provided in 1986-87.

National Parole Board

The National Parole Board's (NPB's) mandate is to: exercise exclusive authority for the conditional release of all federal inmates; make conditional release decisions on cases of those inmates in provincial custody where the province does not have a provincial parole board; make investigations and recommendations for pardons and for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

In 1986, the NPB adopted a mission statement, with supporting values and principles, that guide and challenge the board to improve the ways in which it meets its responsibilities: "The National Parole Board, as part of the criminal justice system, makes independent, quality conditional release decisions and clemency recommendations." "The Board by facilitating the timely reintegration of offenders as law-abiding citizens, contributes to the protection of society."

The NPB is an administrative tribunal with exclusive authority to grant, deny, terminate, or revoke parole for offenders in federal, territorial, and provincial institutions in provinces that do not maintain a provincial parole board. Federal inmates are those serving a sentence of two years or more; provincial inmates serve sentences of less than two years. At present, provincial boards exist in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

The NPB's powers derive from the Parole Act and regulations for parole matters, and the Criminal Records Act for pardon matters. Other statutes that confer jurisdiction on the NPB are the Penitentiary Act, the Prisons and Reformatories Act, and the Criminal Code of Canada. The NPB makes recommendations to the Solicitor General concerning cases reviewed for consideration under the royal prerogative of mercy pursuant to the letters patent and section 22(2) of the Parole Act.

Other statutes which provide a framework for the operations of the board include the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Financial Administration Act, the Public Service Employment Act, the Official Languages Act, the Privacy Act, the Access to Information Act, the Canadian Human Rights Act, and the Auditor General's Act.

The NPB comprises up to 36 full-time members appointed for up to 10 years by the governor in council upon the recommendation of the Solicitor General. One member serves as chairman and chief executive officer, another as vice-chairman. In addition to the full-time members, temporary members, also governor-in-council appointees, replace an absent member or assist with heavy case loads. The minister appoints community board members who participate in hearings on cases involving life or indeterminate sentences.

Conditional release decisions are made by board members acting out of the five regional offices. Board members travel to penal institutions to conduct hearings from these base offices. Regional offices work closely with each other and with headquarters in Ottawa in carrying out board policy and helping to present the work of the board to the public.

Conditional Release — Four Types

Temporary absence, with or without escort, allows offenders to leave an institution for medical, program, or humanitarian reasons. It is usually the first type of release to be granted.

Day parole provides offenders with an opportunity to participate in community-based activities such as education, employment, training, or counselling. Offenders on day parole must return regularly (usually every night) to an institution or a halfway house.

Full parole allows the offender to serve the remainder of the sentence under supervision in the community. While on parole, the freedom of offenders is limited by both mandatory and special conditions. Parole supervisors monitor behaviour and offer support and guidance throughout the parole period.

Mandatory supervision is a conditional release over which the NPB has only very limited authority. The law allows most federal offenders to earn time off for good behaviour. This is called earned remission. It permits offenders who are not paroled to serve as much as the last third of their sentence under supervision in the community. The release resulting from earned remission is called mandatory supervision. The board may add special conditions to a mandatory supervision release. The Parole Act authorizes the NPB, following a recommendation by Correctional Service Canada, to detain in custody until the end of the sentence, or place under strict residential conditions, those offenders considered likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person before the end of the sentence.

The NPB has adopted decision policies to guide board members in making decisions. Risk is the most important factor in deciding about release. The board uses information from police, judges, officers of Correctional Service Canada, the offender, and others to assess risk. In deciding whether to grant release, the Parole Act also requires the board to decide whether an inmate has received maximum benefit from incarceration and whether the release would aid the offender's reform and rehabilitation.

Appeal Division

The Appeal Division, located at NPB headquarters, is responsible for the re-examination of decisions and for making recommendations on applications for pardons and clemency. Four individuals appointed to the board serve as members of the Appeal Division. The Parole Act authorized federal inmates to request a re-examination of adverse decisions. However, extensions to other kinds of decisions and the inclusion of provincial offenders have been made by the board, with the result that most decisions are now subject to appeal. In general, the Appeal Division can affirm an original decision, substitute its own, or order a new review providing written reasons to the inmate. Other board members and staff members are informed of decisions of note.

The Criminal Records Act requires that the NPB process applications for pardon. The board has appropriate enquiries made, usually by the RCMP, and recommends whether a pardon should be granted. The board's recommendations are submitted to the Solicitor General who refers requests for pardon to the governor in council (the Cabinet) for final decision.

Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities

The NPB is a charter member of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) to which the three provincial boards also belong. CAPA meets regularly to discuss matters of common concern.

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Canadian Security Intelligence Service

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) came into existence on July 16, 1984 by an act of the Canadian Parliament.

The primary purpose of the service is to collect and analyze information and intelligence on activities that are reasonably suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada, and to report this intelligence to the government.

There are four basic categories of activity that constitute threats to the security of Canada:

— espionage or sabotage

— foreign-influenced activities

— terrorism

— subversion.

These components form the basis of the primary mandate for CSIS as outlined in the act.

In addition, the service has two other functions. These are:

1. Security screening:

Security clearances are required for persons employed by the federal government, or under contract to provide goods and services, who, in the course of their duties, require access to assets classified in the national interest. CSIS is the investigative agency for the government (except for the RCMP and National Defence Canada) responsible for providing security assessments to government departments and agencies of the loyalty and reliability of subjects for whom clearance requests have been made.

CSIS also provides advice and information to the Secretary of State and the Minister of Employment and Immigration in respect to the responsibility of those ministers pursuant to the Citizenship and Immigration Acts.

In carrying out security screening investigations, CSIS is precluded by legislation from using those intrusive investigative techniques which require a warrant. Individuals adversely affected by security screening decisions may apply to the Security Intelligence Review Committee for a review of those decisions.

2. Foreign intelligence:

The service may, if requested, assist either the Secretary of State for External Affairs or the Minister of National Defence in the collection of foreign intelligence. This type of activity is sanctioned only in Canada; may not be conducted against Canadian citizens, permanent residents within the meaning of the Immigration Act, 1976, or federally or provincially incorporated companies; and requires ministerial approvals.

The service has negotiated and concluded co-operative agreements with nine of the 10 provinces and several federal departments. These memoranda of understanding outline the general parameters of co-operation and investigative assistance that CSIS and provincial authorities would provide.

With headquarters in Ottawa, the service also has regional offices in the major city centres across Canada, as well as district offices in other cities.

Authority or Background
The Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act.

Review Mechanism
The CSIS Act created two unique entities that provide for review.

The first of these is the inspector general, appointed by the governor in council, who monitors compliance by the service with its operational policies, reviews the service's operational activities and submits certificates to the Solicitor General. The second entity is the Security Intelligence Review Committee. This committee consists of members of the Queen's Privy Council who are not serving members of Parliament and who are appointed by the Prime Minister following consultation with opposition party leaders in the House of Commons. The role of this committee is to review the activities of, and investigate public complaints against, the service.

For Further Information

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Windsor District
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Kitchener District
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Hamilton District
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Ottawa Region
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Atlantic Region
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Statistics Canada

The legal foundation for federal statistical activity in Canada goes back to the British North America Act of 1867, but it was not until the Statistics Act of 1918 that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (now Statistics Canada) was created as the national statistical agency and principal component in a national statistical system. The Statistics Act (most recently revised in 1971) assigns Statistics Canada extensive duties and enables it to operate in almost any field of statistical activity.

Statistics Canada is a department of the federal government, headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion. Since its inception in 1918 as Canada's central statistical agency, part of Statistics Canada's mandate has been to:

"...collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people."

While Statistics Canada has responsibility for its choice of programs (the only exception is the statutory requirement to conduct censuses of population and agriculture at prescribed intervals), this is exercised after careful consideration of user needs in relation to the cost-benefit of what can be collected.

Statistics Canada is committed (within its budget) to meeting statistical needs of all levels of government and the private sector for research, policy formulation, decision making and general information purposes.

Statistics Canada's national role is manifested by its regional presence. Household surveys, census operations and, increasingly, business surveys, are conducted from offices in 10 locations outside Ottawa, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. These regional offices handle reference and consultative services at the rate of approximately 420,000 inquiries per year. In addition, they each provide a reference centre facility and a sales counter. Regionalization of both data capture and user/marketing activities is being intensified.

In addition to its direct production and dissemination role, Statistics Canada is a focal point for co-ordinating activities of its partners, federal and provincial, in the broader national statistical system to help avoid duplication and ensure consistency and usefulness. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the co-operative collection of data and for information sharing. Constructive working relations in an area of common interest like statistics make a valuable contribution to the well-being of the Canadian population.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

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CO-OPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By

The Agriculture, Balance of Payments, Census, Education, Culture and Tourism, Health Information, Household Surveys, Industrial Organization and Finance, Industry, International Trade, Investment and Capital Stock, Justice Statistics, Labour, Prices, Public Institutions, Services, Science and Technology, Standards, and Transportation divisions of Statistics Canada.

Purpose

To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through co-operation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; also, to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority or Background

Statistics Act.

Several hundred formal and informal agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame

Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation

The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments

Except in the special case of vital statistics, no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information

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VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM

Administered By

Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Purpose

To maintain, in co-operation with the provinces, a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority or Background

Orders-in-Council: PC 693-1919; PC 4851-1945; PC 625678-1964; PC 725130-1974.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

Financing and Operation

Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in co-operation with provincial authorities. The department prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of them, transfer the information to computer tapes and then forward both tape and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments

See Table 29-1.

For Further Information

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TABLE 29-1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

	Expenditures 1986-87 ($)	Expenditures 1987-88 ($)	Expenditures 1988-89 ($)	Expenditures 1989-90 ($)	Estimates 1990-91 ($)
Newfoundland	1,465.00	1,825.40	1,301.70	1,542.50	1,600.00
Prince Edward Island	376.10	399.30	406.10	408.80	400.00
Nova Scotia	4,458.80	2,769.80	6,652.10	4,073.70	5,000.00
New Brunswick	2,194.20	10,092.36	10,272.75	2,093.20	3,000.00
Quebec	37,621.39	34,850.40	64,043.32	76,381.81	70,000.00
Ontario	133,000.38	123,879.97	127,746.83	123,865.35	125,000.00
Manitoba	19,939.91	18,597.60	12,183.15	20,961.30	20,000.00
Saskatchewan	32,299.38	29,430.49	38,568.38	27,117.09	30,000.00
Alberta	36,520.31	37,497.90	53,750.42	26,826.81	31,000.00
British Columbia	45,538.58	53,366.02	42,033.09	45,541.30	42,000.00
Total	313,414.05	312,709.24	356,957.84	328,811.86	328,000.00

STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES

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A1B 3P2
Tel.: Local: (709) 772-4073
Toll free: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3
Tel.: Local: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec
Statistics Canada
Guy Favreau Complex, 4th Floor
200 René Lévesque Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: Local: (514) 283-5725
Toll free: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Building, Lobby
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Tel.: Local: (613) 951-8116

Ontario
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Toll free: 1-800-263-1136

Manitoba
Statistics Canada
General Post Office Building, 6th Floor
266 Graham Avenue
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Toll free: 1-800-542-3404

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Avord Tower, 9th Floor
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Regina, Saskatchewan
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Tel.: Local: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest Territories
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Edmonton, Alberta
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Toll free: 1-800-282-3907
Northwest Territories —
Call collect: (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138 — 4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
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Tel.: Local: (403) 292-6717
Toll free: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and Yukon
Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, 3rd Floor
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3C9
Tel.: Local: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C.: Zenith 08913

Supply and Services Canada

Supply and Services Canada was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c.S-18). The present department — known as Supply and Services Canada (SSC) — was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production, the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer), the Shipbuilding Branch of Transport Canada, the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board, and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission of Canada.

The department was previously divided into two administrations: supply and services. However, in January 1985 the two administrations were consolidated under one deputy minister. Supply and Services Canada is involved in six federal-provincial programs.

The department, on behalf of the Receiver General for Canada, receives public funds and issues all payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. It reconciles all payments made by the government; keeps up-to-date, central accounts of federal government finances; and produces monthly financial statements and the annual Public Accounts of Canada. The department also maintains the public service payroll and superannuation systems. Payroll for public servants includes the General Surgical Medical Insurance Plan (GSMIP), the administration of which is the responsibility of a private sector insurance company.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By

Co-ordinating committee of representatives of provincial health departments and the federal departments of Health and Welfare Canada, and Supply and Services Canada. The federal departments of Industry, Science and Technology Canada and Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada play an advisory role.

Purpose

To purchase drugs and specific vaccines co-operatively on behalf of the provinces and federal government departments.

Authority or Background

Federal government: Supply and Services Act, section 8; Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-661.

Provincial: ministers of health.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

For a service fee, Supply and Services Canada contracts for specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces, and for certain drugs on behalf of a number of provinces. In 1990-91, this procurement will total $8 million.

For Further Information

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Consumer Products and Traffic Management Branch
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Regional directorates of Supply and Services Canada.

Purpose

To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada, and to promote use of public sector procurement in support of economic development objectives. To this end, Supply and Services Canada has concluded memoranda of understanding on co-operative supply and source development with all provinces and the territorial governments. Under these bilateral agreements, specific action plans are designed to improve the efficiency of public sector procurement activities.

Authority or Background

Federal government: Supply and Services Act, section 8; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-661.

Provincial: varies by province.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Major source development opportunities are identified in SSC procurement strategies. Input is obtained from suppliers and industry associations in all provinces.

Financing and Operation

The department and individual governments mutually agree to co-operate in certain fields such as a hotel directory, joint supplier seminars, or co-operative procurement programs. These projects are then funded by special financing arrangements.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE ON PROCUREMENT

Administered By

Federal, provincial and territorial ministers with procurement responsibilities.

Purpose

Federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for procurement have established two task forces with a view to improving current procurement practices. They are: the Task Force on Information; and the Task Force on Source Development and Access.

The Task Force on Information was asked to continue to build on existing federal-provincial-territorial efforts to improve the usefulness and availability of information on the Canadian public sector market.

Furthermore, this task force was asked to examine measures and opportunities to better inform Canadian industry about business opportunities in the Canadian public market with initial emphasis on software initiatives, possible joint supplier awareness efforts, and the dissemination of information on new products and services.

The Task Force on Source Development and Access was established to develop recommendations to create a broader Canadian supplier base offering increased Canadian and regional content from industry across Canada. This initiative was undertaken at the direction of the ministers responsible for procurement, who agree that regional economies will be strengthened and diversified through more effective utilization of government procurement.

Authority or Background

Supply and Services Act, section 5.

Time Frame

Meetings of ministers occur at least once a year.

Financing and Operation

Each government assumes financial and operational responsibility for its own participation.

For Further Information

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CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD (CGSB)

Administered By

CGSB standards, qualification and certification officers — through consensus standards committees and listing panels comprising some 6,000 volunteers who represent the three levels of government; industry; consumers; research and testing organizations; and other interested parties.

Purpose

On behalf of all three levels of government and the private sector, CGSB develops standards of quality for goods and services, and manages qualification listing programs and certification listing programs.

Authority or Background

Department of Supply and Services Act, Par. 5(2)(c); National Research Council Act 13(c)(v)(vi); and Orders-in-Council (P.C. 1965-248; P.C. 1974-10/1539; and P.C. 1974-11/1699).

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

CGSB is accredited as a national standards-writing and certification organization by the Standards Council of Canada. The board's standards help ensure that buyers throughout Canada receive quality products and services for intended use in such areas as textiles, tools, construction materials, lifesaving devices, petroleum, non-destructive testing and more. CGSB currently has over 700 standards recognized as national standards of Canada.

CGSB has developed more than 1,600 standards used by consumers, industry, and all levels of government to serve a variety of needs, including purchasing, consumer protection, health and safety, energy efficiency, international trade, and regulatory reference.

In developing these standards for goods and services, CGSB uses a consensus approach: the opinions of all interested parties (including users and producers) are weighed. The final decision reflects the will of a substantial majority of a committee of volunteers representing the three levels of government, consumers and industry from across Canada.

Through the Qualification Listing Program, CGSB develops lists of goods and services that meet CGSB performance standards, and lists of manufacturers who are reliable sources of supply. About 1,200 products — such as paints, waxes and insulation — are currently listed.

Through the Certification Listing Program, CGSB evaluates products and production facilities and licenses successful manufacturers to use the CGSB certification mark — which enables consumers to identify good quality products that comply with the performance requirements of a recognized standard.

CGSB also publishes and sells standards, qualification and certification lists, and other material reporting the results of its work in developing standards and specifications.

CGSB's in-house operation focuses on management and administration. The board contracts out all of its testing and associated activity. It also relies on resources from other organizations, including the three levels of government, industry and consumer associations.

CGSB does not receive appropriations from Parliament. The board endeavours to recover its costs on a program-by-program basis.

For Further Information

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Canadian General Standards Board
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RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM

Administered By

The Transitional Taxation Agreement; Government Operational Services.

Purpose

To harmonize federal-provincial relations in the area of intergovernmental taxation, through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part VII, and regulations.

Time Frame

Agreements with Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces became effective on October 1, 1977, and similar agreements with Manitoba and British Columbia came into force on April 1, 1983. All these agreements were renewed April 1, 1987 and remained in effect until the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax on January 1, 1991. New arrangements have been negotiated.

Financing and Operation

By quoting a sales tax licence issued by each of the participating provinces, federal departments acquire most goods and services without payment of provincial ad valorem sales taxes at time of purchase. Supply and Services Canada calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, all categories of expenditure on goods and services are allocated to provinces of use, and the taxability is determined as provided under the various provincial acts to which each reciprocal taxation agreement refers.

On fuel and a few other categories of expenditure specified in the agreements, taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers at time of purchase. Departments also bear provincial sales taxes on meals and accommodation expenditures normally reimbursed to public servants on travel status.

Motor vehicle registration fees are calculated and paid to the participating provinces by Supply and Services Canada, after certain nominal fees paid by departments at the time of registration are deducted.

Provincial revenues generated by this program are eligible for fiscal equalization payments, which are calculated and paid as part of the general equalization payments made under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

Participating provinces have undertaken for their part not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under the Excise Tax Act. Consequently, they bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases.

Payments

Federal payments to participating provinces in respect to provincial taxes under the reciprocal taxation agreements are listed in Table 30-1.

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that federal government departments will pay $19.4 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1990-91. The costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel expenses and other taxes paid through suppliers are not included in the above figures.

TABLE 30-1

Estimated Expenditures under Reciprocal Taxation Program ($ millions)

	1990-91
Sales Tax	240.9[a]
Motor Vehicle Registrations	4.7
Total	245.6

[a] This number reflects a 25% reduction in payments to the provinces, with respect to sales tax, as a result of the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax on January 1, 1991.

For Further Information

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REFERENCE CANADA PROGRAM

Administered By

Canadian Government Publishing Centre; Reference Canada Program.

Purpose

The Reference Canada Program operates toll-free telephone referral services nation-wide to help the public find answers to questions concerning the federal government. In some cases, the telephone referral services operate in conjunction with a province or territory to direct people to the appropriate office, no matter what level of government is involved.

The Reference Canada Program is responsible for the annual *Guide to Federal Programs and Services*, a reference book describing the programs and services of federal departments, agencies, and Crown corporations. The *Guide* also lists the addresses and phone numbers of local, district, and regional federal government offices. The public can find the *Guide* in libraries and in some post offices. It can also be purchased through associated bookstore agents and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 45 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9.

Authority or Background

The Minister of Supply and Services has signed telephone referral service agreements with five provinces and one territory.

Time Frame

The federal-provincial-territorial agreements expire March 31, 1991, in Yukon, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan; and on March 31, 1992, in Manitoba.

Financing and Operation

Financed through agreements — valued at $1,377,011 for 1990-91 — for the delivery of a toll-free telephone referral service capable of handling federal enquiries.

For Further Information

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Canada Communication Group, Publishing
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Telephone Referral Services

Federal-provincial agreements: Regina, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Montreal and throughout Quebec; Fredericton, New Brunswick; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Federal-territorial agreement: Whitehorse, Yukon.

No agreement: Vancouver, British Columbia; Edmonton, Alberta; Toronto, North Bay, Ottawa, Ontario; Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John's, Newfoundland.

Transport Canada

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for Transport Canada, the National Transportation Agency of Canada (formerly the Canadian Transport Commission), and a number of Crown corporations with various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of appropriate kinds of transportation systems. The other is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services by the National Transportation Agency and regulation of safety, which is the primary objective of Transport Canada.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities resulting in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the following groups, which comprise Transport Canada: policy and co-ordination, aviation, airports, surface, marine. These groups carry out departmental responsibilities and co-ordinate the activities of the many agencies involved.

POLICY AND CO-ORDINATION GROUP

The Policy and Co-ordination Group operates within the central headquarters of Transport Canada and in seven regions. It is responsible for liaison with other governments and industry, and for international relations; for long- and short-term corporate policy, planning and programming; for the program of transportation research and development; and for the transportation of disabled persons program. This group is also responsible for economic analysis and the delivery and management of cost-shared or subsidized programs such as ferries, highways agreements, and economic and regional development subagreements on transportation.

AVIATION GROUP

This group — under the Assistant Deputy Minister, Aviation — is accountable for the management of all developmental, operational and regulatory activities of Transport Canada in support of aeronautics, including the national air navigation system and its related cost recovery programs. The group also administers the departmental fleet of 110 aircraft (18 of which are leased to the provinces); promotes all aspects of air safety; administers Part I and elements of Part III of the Aeronautics Act on behalf of the Minister of Transport; and makes best use of the resources of the aviation planning element of Transport Canada.

The Aviation Regulation Directorate is responsible for the development and direction of the aviation regulation program to regulate and control aviation. The Air Navigation Services Directorate is responsible for developing policies and standards for the control of Canadian airspace; and for determining the facilities, systems and air traffic services requirements of the air navigation system in Canada, including the provision of essential services in the national air transportation system during crises or national emergencies. The Flight Services Directorate is responsible for directing, planning, organizing and controlling the provision, maintenance and operation of all helicopter and fixed wing aircraft to respond to user needs of Transport Canada and other federal departments.

The Aviation Safety Programs Branch is responsible for monitoring the National Civil Air Transportation System to detect and eliminate aviation system deficiencies that could contribute to accidents; and promoting safety throughout the aviation community through the development of promotional programs and publicity to reduce aircraft accidents through improved personnel attitudes, awareness and knowledge. Six regional organizations functionally responsible to headquarters are tasked with administering and implementating safety program activities.

AIRPORTS GROUP

The Airports Group is currently discharging a three-pronged mandate:

1) Airports Transfer

The Minister of Transport is receiving proposals for transfer of management and operation of federal airports. The Airports Group is responsible for developing transfer instruments and modalities as well as conducting negotiations with local airport authorities.

2) Airport Operations

Airports retained by Transport Canada are developed and operated by the Airports Group on a commercial basis in response to reasonable market demands and with emphasis on the delivery of high-quality services to the public: safe, secure and efficient operations; contributions to economic development; and responsiveness to local interests and concerns. Retained airports will pursue self-sufficiency to reduce government expenditures and improve the prospects of transfers to local authorities.

3) Airports Assistance

The Airports Group provides capital and operating assistance to non-federally operated airports which qualify on the basis of such factors as traffic demand and air carrier service. As well, capital contributions are made for the provision of airport infrastructure to improve safety and expand the accessibility of the national transportation system.

The Airports Group is currently involved in 222 land aerodromes, through ownership, operation, financial/technical support and regulatory responsibilities.

SURFACE GROUP

The Surface Group is divided into four major activities: road safety and motor vehicle safety regulation; transportation of dangerous goods; railway safety; and surface emergency planning and operations.

The Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Regulation Directorate is responsible for developing and enforcing standards for motor vehicle safety, exhaust emissions, and fuel consumption. It also investigates alleged safety-related defects in motor vehicles and ensures technical and legal requirements are satisfied in recall campaigns. The directorate works with provincial governments, within the framework of the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA), to harmonize vehicle regulations and co-ordinate related safety programs designed to reduce deaths and injuries on Canadian roads. The directorate also works with provincial government officials in committees of the Roads and Transportation Association of Canada (RTAC) to develop improved Canadian standards on commercial motor vehicle size, weight and configuration.

The Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate administers and co-ordinates a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport, and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport. The directorate has six regional offices to conduct compliance and industry and provincial liaison activities. The Canadian Transport Emergency Centre (CANUTEC), a 24-hour-a-day emergency information and response centre, is also operated by this directorate.

The Railway Safety Directorate monitors and regulates railway companies which are subject to the Railway Act. Another act, the Railway Safety Act, proclaimed on January 1, 1989, places greater responsibility on railway companies to develop and implement acceptable safety standards and rules for operating and maintaining the railway system. The act also gives the government the power to ensure that those standards are satisfactory and that railway companies comply with them. The directorate has five regional offices through which it monitors and reinforces the Railway Safety Act.

The Surface Group's Emergency Planning and Operations Branch develops emergency plans, operational procedures and emergency regulations and orders required to ensure the effective provision of priority rail, highway and ferry transportation services during national or international crises. The branch carries out joint planning with provincial governments, generally within the framework of memoranda of understanding between the provincial governments and the federal government. Planning is also carried out concerning surface transportation with the U.S. and other governments within the NATO alliance as well as the private sector and transportation industry.

MARINE GROUP

The Marine Group is responsible for the activities of the Canadian Coast Guard which, in turn, provides administration for public harbours and wharves and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal harbour commissions. Other Marine Group interests include Canarctic Shipping Company Limited and the four pilotage authorities. The group also maintains liaison with Ports Canada and The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Canadian Coast Guard

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include icebreaking; search and rescue; aids to navigation; the administration and application of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters; ship safety; steamship inspection; vessel traffic services; waterways development; marine pollution surveillance and emergency clean-up; Arctic resupply; operation of marine coastal radio stations and the certification of Canadian shipmasters, mates and engineers; and main channel dredging and shore protection works.

The Public Harbours and Port Facilities Act gives Transport Canada complete management, control, use and development of public port facilities. There are 360 public ports across Canada engaged in the movement of goods and people in accordance with national port policy.

Harbour commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Harbour commissions, with a high degree of autonomy, are responsible for the management and operation of their ports — consistent with government transportation and trade objectives. There are nine harbour commissions located in the Ontario-Great Lakes System and in British Columbia.

Canarctic Shipping Company Limited

Canarctic Shipping Company Limited was incorporated by letters patent pursuant to an agreement dated December 1975 between the Government of Canada (the major shareholder) and North Water Navigation Limited. The company was established to operate the *MV Arctic*, an experimental Arctic class 2 bulk carrier designed and built in Canada.

Pilotage Authorities

The four pilotage authorities — Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific — created under the Pilotage Act supply pilotage services in their respective region to enhance marine safety. They are not involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

CANADA PORTS CORPORATION

Canada Ports Corporation, formerly the National Harbours Board, was established in 1983 by the Canada Ports Corporation Act and administers a system of 15 ports under Schedule III, Part II Crown corporation status. The corporation reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Canada Ports Corporation and its respective ports, under the objective of the national ports policy, are mandated to efficiently support government trade and transportation objectives, as well as broader economic and social objectives through their port development programs. The legislation provides ports with a high degree of autonomy in their operation and management through the creation of local port corporations at ports which are of national or regional significance, have a local interest in the management of the port and are expected to be financially self-sufficient. Local port corporations, which are Schedule III, Part II Crown corporations, have been established in Montréal and Vancouver (1983), Halifax, Quebec and Prince Rupert (1984), St. John's (1985) and Saint John (1986). The remaining ports of Belledune, Chicoutimi/Baie des Ha! Ha!, Churchill, Port Colborne, Prescott, Sept-Îles and Trois-Rivières are operated on a divisional basis by Canada Ports Corporation.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established in 1954 by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport, the authority is a Crown corporation listed in Schedule III, Part I, of the Financial Administration Act.

The authority was incorporated to construct, operate and maintain, in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montréal and Lake Erie. Construction of the seaway has led to several circumstances where municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were altered, and joint remedial arrangements were negotiated to compensate for these changes.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are the Canadian National Railways, VIA Rail Canada Inc., and Marine Atlantic Inc., which are autonomous Crown corporations operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. None of these bodies are directly involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

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COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM

Administered By

The Atlantic Regional Office of the Airports Group.

Purpose

To provide airports in selected communities along the coast of Labrador, thus enabling these communities to be served by aircraft on a regular basis.

Authority or Background

This program is under the aegis of the Newfoundland Transportation Plan, approved by the federal government in 1981.

Time Frame

Federally financed airstrips have been developed for Nain, Makkovik and Mary's Harbour. Cartwright, developed by the province, was upgraded utilizing federal funding. Construction of airstrips at Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River, Fox Harbour, Postville, Davis Inlet, Port Hope Simpson, Hopedale and Rigolet are now completed and operational. An airstrip in the community of Williams Harbour is under construction and expected to be completed in 1991-92.

Scope

The coastal Labrador aviation facilities include an airstrip, maintenance equipment and shelter, passenger waiting room, provision of electrical power, appropriate airfield lighting, an access road, and a non-directional beacon.

Financing and Operation

Under the terms of a federal-provincial umbrella agreement on the provision and operation of airstrips on coastal Labrador with an associated adjustment in marine passenger services, signed in July 1982, Canada will contribute 100% of the direct construction costs of the airstrip facilities, as well as owning and maintaining enroute navigation aids. Newfoundland will be responsible for owning, managing, operating and maintaining the airstrip facilities, including the terminal navigation beacons, although Canada has agreed to a restoration program whereby facilities will be restored to their original operational capability on a regular basis.

Payments

Federal contributions to date for the 14 airstrips that are operational total $36 million (current dollars). Total cost for the airstrips program is estimated to be about $41 million, which includes the cost of the ongoing restoration program for a 10-year period. The annual cost of the restoration program is estimated at $500,000 when the program is complete.

For Further Information

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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS

(Part of the Air Transportation Program.)

Administered By

Director General, Airports Corporate Management, Airports Group.

Purpose
To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

Authority or Background
Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame
There are two continuing programs to provide financial assistance for airport infrastructure development and operation. The first, a formal program covered under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy," came into effect on July 13, 1972. This program provides municipalities with operating subsidies to meet the expenditure versus revenue short-fall at airports of significance to the national air transportation program. The second program, entitled the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports," is more informal and ad hoc. It provides a means by which the Minister can provide for capital projects at local and local commercial airports.

Financing and Operation
The financial assistance is generally restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

Eligibility
Pending review of the financial assistance policy, new requests for operating subsidies are not being considered at this time.

To be eligible under the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports," the request must be for a public facility.

Assistance
1. Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs; and
2. Capital — The funding required to undertake construction or improvements at an airport may be provided by Transport Canada, following ministerial direction.

For Further Information
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Airports Group
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CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

Administered By
The Quebec Regional Office, Airports Group.

Purpose
To construct airports, including air navigation aids and access roads, in 14 isolated communities in Northern Quebec.

Authority or Background
This program was approved by the federal government in 1982, 1983 and 1985.

Joint Responsibility
Under the terms of an umbrella agreement signed on September 27, 1983 with the province of Quebec, Canada will be responsible for owning, financing, constructing, operating and maintaining all navigation aids, as well as airports in the Cree territory. For airports in the Inuit territory, Canada and Quebec will share, on a 60:40 ratio, the financing of the project. Quebec is responsible for project management of the construction of aviation facilities and for their ownership, operation and maintenance.

Time Frame
The program started in 1983-84 in Cree territory and in 1984-85 in Inuit territory; it should run over a period of eight years.

Scope
The Northern Quebec aviation facilities will include a runway, visual and electronic navigation aids (including a non-directional beacon (NDB) and runway approach and edge lighting), provision of electric power, meteorological and communication facilities and services, maintenance equipment and storage, a small passenger building and an access road.

Payments
The total cost of this program is estimated to be approximately $114.5 million: $16.5 million for three Cree airports and $98 million for 11 Inuit airports.

Under the terms of the umbrella agreement, Canada will finance 100% of the costs related to the Cree airports and 60% of the costs of Inuit airports, with the exception of NDBs, which will be paid for by Canada at an additional cost of $3 million.

For Further Information

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CIVIL AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION (CASARA)

Administered By

The Aviation Safety Programs Branch, Aviation Group.

Purpose

To provide a cadre of trained civilian aviation personnel to assist in conducting air searches in support of the Canadian Armed Forces Search and Rescue Organization; and to provide a focus group for the delivery of aviation safety and aircraft accident prevention programs within the private and recreational segment of the Canadian aviation community.

Authority or Background

CASARA was approved by the federal government in 1984.

Joint Responsibility

Under the terms of the memorandum of understanding signed on April 30, 1986, between the Minister of Transport, the Minister of National Defence and the Civil Air Search and Rescue Association, Transport Canada and National Defence are responsible for training and funding the operational activities and training of CASARA personnel.

The CASARA organization is represented by groups within each of the 10 provinces and the two territories, with membership on the board of directors including one person from each province and territory. In some cases, such as British Columbia and Alberta, provincial CASARA groups are also sponsored for provincial purposes by the provincial government. Because there is considerable benefit to be gained within the provincial regime and emergency measures activities by the existence of a trained air search organization, the moral or financial involvement of the provincial governments is encouraged.

Financing and Operation

Under the memorandum of understanding, funding of CASARA operational and training activities is jointly sponsored by National Defence and Transport Canada, each providing 50% of the expenses. Also, board of directors meetings of the association are jointly sponsored by the two federal departments.

Training for CASARA personnel in air search and rescue operations, and training in spotting techniques, is conducted by National Defence. Training in aviation safety and prevention of aircraft accidents is conducted by Transport Canada through regional aviation safety offices, each of which has one person-year dedicated to CASARA operations. National Defence has at least two persons, a pilot and a rescue specialist, dedicated to CASARA operations in each rescue squadron.

For Further Information

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CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Administered By

The Ontario and Central regional offices of the Air Navigation Directorate — Aviation Group.

Purpose

To provide navigational aids at remote airports in Northern Ontario.

Authority or Background

Negotiated agreement at ministerial level within scope of Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation

Under the agreement, the federal government is responsible for the purchase and installation of navigational aids; the provincial government is responsible for airport facilities in Northern Ontario at specified and mutually agreed locations.

Legal agreements between the provincial and federal governments have been established with respect to the lease of land required at each site for the navigation aids, and for the construction of access roads, site preparation, and connection to commercial hydro service by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, with 100% reimbursement by Transport Canada.

Payments

Construction of the navigation aids and services in Northern Ontario is being planned for design and implementation by Ontario and central regions on a priority basis, subject to identification of need by Ontario and Transport Canada; availability of funds; arrangements being made with the province on site preparation; and the timely availability of the necessary equipment.

For Further Information

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For Thunder Bay and sites west of 88°W longitude.
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ARTICULATED BUS DEMONSTRATION — PHASES ONE AND TWO

Administered By

Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose

To demonstrate the technical and operational feasibility of this new type of bus developed by Prévost Car Inc. Phase one consists of endurance trials and related technical tests to determine the ability of this bus to meet the needs of Voyageur Enterprises. Phase two consists of the acquisition and operational demonstration of up to 12 articulated buses on a high-density route.

Authority or Background

The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame

Phase one commenced June 1986 and was completed in December 1987. Phase two commenced in October 1987 and is scheduled to be completed in April 1991.

Financing and Operation

Both phases of the work are being performed by Voyageur Enterprises. The work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the province of Quebec each contributed $41,000 in phase one and will contribute $1,749,000 in phase two. Voyageur is contributing the remaining $5.18 million of the total phase two cost of $8,678,000.

Payments

Payments by TDC toward phase two were $1.65 million as of November 1990.

For Further Information

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FABRICATED RAIL TRUCK

Administered By

Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose

To design, develop, construct and evaluate prototypes of new rail trucks for high-speed rail passenger service.

Authority or Background

The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame

The project commenced November 1986 and was completed March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

This work is being performed by Bombardier Inc., under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the province of Quebec will each pay $1,035,000.

Payments

Payments by TDC were $973,000 as of November 1990.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A LARGE-SCALE METRO PASSENGER CAR

Administered By

Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose

To design, develop and manufacture a prototype, and specify an innovative large-scale, stainless steel, metro passenger car.

Authority or Background

The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame

The project commenced January 1987 and was completed March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

This work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the province of Quebec will each pay $889,000, with Bombardier contributing $1,222,000.

Payments

Payments by TDC were $884,000 as of November 1990.

For Further Information

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WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

Marine Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To formulate policy and provide services with regard to federal assistance to water transportation services in Canada; to develop, implement and monitor programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; to contract for and provide subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries considered important to the national transportation network, and which meet the criteria of the Cabinet-approved Water Transportation Assistance Policy.

Authority or Background

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order-in-council authorizing Yarmouth—Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-provincial agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order-in-council covering Digby—Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal-provincial agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and federal government approval of transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) to Transport Canada.

Financing and Operation

1. Services operated by companies other than Marine Atlantic.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate (precursor of the Marine Policy and Programs Directorate) assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The services currently subsidized are as follows:

- Caribou, N.S.—Wood Islands, P.E.I.
- Souris, P.E.I.—Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec
- St. Barbe, Nfld.—Blanc Sablon, Quebec

- Grand Manan—Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government)
- Placentia Bay Service, Nfld.
- Jackson's Arm — Harbour Deep Service, Nfld.

2. Services operated by Marine Atlantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic Inc. (formerly CN Marine) is no longer a wholly owned subsidiary of CN; but, as a result of passage of the Marine Atlantic Inc. Acquisition Authorization Act on June 27, 1986, it became a separate Crown corporation in late 1986. The working relationship with Transport Canada is governed by a bilateral agreement. Annual fixed price contracts are negotiated and executed by Transport Canada and Marine Atlantic for each of the following services:

- Borden, Prince Edward Island—Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick
- North Sydney, Nova Scotia—Port-aux-Basques, Nfld.
- North Sydney, Nova Scotia—Argentia, Newfoundland
- Digby, Nova Scotia—Saint John, New Brunswick
- Yarmouth, Nova Scotia—Bar Harbor, Maine
- Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

The Marine Policy and Programs Directorate is responsible for negotiating and administering these contracts, and for providing and monitoring services.

Transport Canada also provides a subsidy to the Newfoundland Dockyard Corporation, a subsidiary of Marine Atlantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic Inc. is responsible for providing vessels for the performance of these services, with funding provided by Transport Canada.

3. Grants in Support of Ferry Services

An annual grant is paid to the province of British Columbia in support of ferry and coastal shipping services.

For Further Information
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TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED PERSONS PROGRAM

Administered By
Transportation of Disabled Persons Program Unit.

Purpose
Through a balance of policy, financial assistance, research and demonstration, and public education initiatives, this program is designed to remove obstacles for travellers with disabilities, particularly in modes of transportation under federal jurisdiction.

Authority or Background
Government of Canada decision of May 1986.

Time Frame
This is a continuing annual program which began in fiscal year 1986-87.

Financing and Operation
This program, funded annually at a level of $1.7 million, is centrally managed within the Co-ordination Directorate but is delivered under the guidance of a program management committee made up of various components within the department and the National Transportation Agency. Transport Canada carries out extensive consultation activities on all program activities, including policy development. The department confers with numerous individuals and groups at the community level as well as funding the operation of two committees:

- Minister's new Advisory Committee on Accessible Transportation comprising representives from industry, groups of and for persons with disabilities, government and other agencies.
- The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee, made up of representatives from the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

Payments
One component of the program provides financial assistance ($600,000 a year), by way of grants and contributions in response to qualified applications, toward the purchase of accessible vehicles in small urban and rural areas. The balance of the program includes funded contract research and demonstrations as well as assistance for seminars, workshops and other information dissemination and awareness activities.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC UNDER THE ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Highway Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose

This program is designed to enable Canada and the provinces of Newfoundland and Quebec to finance jointly the construction, strengthening and improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with Newfoundland and Quebec and Transport Canada.

Time Frame

This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1985-86 to 1991-92. The agreement with Newfoundland was signed on June 24, 1985 and expires in 1991-92; the one with Quebec was signed on July 8, 1985. (Formerly scheduled to expire March 31, 1990, this agreement was extended to October 31, 1991, for the purpose of completing projects already part of the funding program.)

Financing and Operation

This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The federal-provincial cost-sharing ratio is 62.5:37.5 in Newfoundland and 50:50 in Quebec. Under this program, a total of $421.5 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to $249 million. A total of $291 million will be spent in Newfoundland, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $183.7 million; and $130.5 million will be spent in Quebec, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $65.3 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial management committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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For Newfoundland projects
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By

Regional Director, Maritimes — Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

To enable Canada and the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to finance jointly the improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Transport Canada.

Time Frame

This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1987-88 to 1991-92. The agreement with New Brunswick was signed on June 29, 1987 and expires in 1991-92; the agreement with Nova Scotia was signed on July 20, 1987 and expires in 1990-91.

Financing and Operation

This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the two provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 70:30 federal-provincial in New Brunswick and 50:50 in Nova Scotia. Under this program a total of $245 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to $150 million. In New Brunswick a total of $145 million will be expended, of which $100 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. A total $100 million will be spent in Nova Scotia, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $50 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial management committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By

Regional Director, Maritimes — Policy and Co-ordination Group

Purpose

This program is designed to enable Canada and the province of Prince Edward Island to improve the primary highway system, develop better highway construction methods, investigate alternative logistics for transportation, and minimize transportation's adverse environmental effects.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Prince Edward Island under the Atlantic Canada Opportunity Agency's Co-operation Program.

Time Frame

This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1989-90 to 1993-94; the agreement was signed on October 20, 1989.

Financing and Operation

This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and Prince Edward Island on a 50:50 basis. Under this program, a total of $30 million will be spent, with Transport Canada contributing $15 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial management committee, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the province setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA INVOLVING THE YELLOWHEAD HIGHWAY

Administered By

Highway Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose

This program is designed to enable Canada and the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to finance jointly the construction and improvement of certain links of the Yellowhead Highway.

Authority or Background
Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Transport Canada.

Time Frame
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1987-88 to 1990-91. The 1989 decision to close the Portage la Prairie military base has resulted in a one-year extension (1990-91 with a "clean-up" year in 1991-92) in the Manitoba program to accommodate the substitution of a new highway project, involving the base interchange. The agreement with British Columbia was signed on May 14, 1987, with Alberta on April 24, 1987, with Saskatchewan on June 5, 1987 and with Manitoba on August 18, 1987.

Financing and Operation
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 50:50 federal-provincial in each province. Under this program, a total of $78 million will be spent, of which Transport Canada will pay $39 million. In British Columbia, a total of $36 million will be expended, of which $18 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. A total of $22 million will be spent in Saskatchewan, of which Transport Canada will pay $11 million. A total of $20 million will be spent in Manitoba, with Transport Canada paying $10 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial management committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreements. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces listing expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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For Saskatchewan and Manitoba
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose
To enable Canada to finance unilaterally the improvement of certain links of the Trans-Canada Highway in Newfoundland, as a result of the closure of the province's railway.

Authority or Background
Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Newfoundland.

Time Frame
This program will be in operation during the fiscal years 1990-91 to 2002-03. The agreement was signed on June 20, 1988.

Financing and Operation
This program will be funded 100% by Transport Canada, at a cost of $405 million. Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial management committee, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims, submitted by the provinces, setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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GRANTS FOR PROPOSED RAILWAY WORKS AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS CONTRIBUTING TO SAFE RAILWAY OPERATIONS

Administered By

The Railway Safety Directorate.

Purpose

The Railway Safety Act proclaimed on Janaury 1, 1989, to govern the safety of railways, transferred all railway safety regulatory responsibilities from the National Transportation Agency (NTA) to the Railway Safety Directorate of Transport Canada, including those relating to railway/highway crossings.

Regulations and standards under the new act are being drafted to cover a number of safety issues, including the construction and alteration of crossings. Although these legal instruments have not been finalized, railways and road authorities have been requested to comply with the draft provisions until final versions have been completed and promulgated.

Where improvements, abandonments or relocation would contribute to the safety of a crossing at grade of a road and a line of railway, and that crossing has been in existence for public use for at least three years, the proposing party may file an application with the Minister for a grant in respect of that proposed railway work.

Where a proposed railway work consists of the construction or alteration of a grade separation, the proposing party may file an application with the Minister for a grant.

Authority

Sections 12 and 13 or the Railway Safety Act.

Time Frame

The grade-crossing improvement program is a continuing program, with funding provided under section 12 of the Railway Safety Act. Funding regarding grade separation under section 13 of the Railway Safety Act is no longer available.

Financing and Operation

Under section 12 of the Railway Safety Act, the Minister may, if satisfied that the safety of railway operations will be enhanced, authorize a contribution for the purpose of defraying a part of the construction or alteration of grade-crossing improvement work. The Minister may attach terms and conditions. The amount that may be authorized by the Minister under this section shall not exceed eighty per cent of the work. The current program provides $10 million annually for this purpose.

All funds in the Grade Separation Program have been committed to grade separation projects and, in light of the restrictions on federal government spending, it is not foreseen that further funds will be made available. The federal government has determined that grade separations are usually carried out for reasons of public convenience and that improved safety is a minor benefit.

Payments

In fiscal year 1990-91, Transport Canada had 155 ongoing improvement projects for level crossings totalling $10 million. In addition, the department had seven ongoing grade separation projects for a total disbursement of approximately $8 million. These projects were located in St-Uphrem d'Upton, Chambord, Kingston, Wainwright, Oakville, Vermilion and Chatham.

For Further Information

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Director, Safety Programs
Railway Safety Directorate
Surface Group
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TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM

Administered By

Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate, Surface Group.

Purpose

To develop and implement, with the provinces, a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport.

Authority or Background
This program falls within the scope of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

Time Frame
The program requires provincial statutes complementary to the federal act and the promulgation of regulations. All provinces have enacted their statutes and the regulations have been partially promulgated and adopted.

Federal and provincial inspection forces cover highway transportation activity, and these are co-ordinated with the existing inspection activities of the federal government in respect of rail, sea and air transport.

Scope
This program replaces existing, narrowly focussed programs of the federal and provincial governments directed to particular modes of transport or to particular groups or types of dangerous goods. It also extends the responsibility for ensuring safety in the transport of dangerous goods to those who prepare the goods for transport and, where relevant, to those who receive the goods. The program has international linkages, particularly with the U.S., but also to all other countries through International transport conventions and recommendations of the United Nations.

Financing and Operation
The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act contemplates the establishment of administrative agreements between the federal and provincial governments in respect of these matters.

For Further Information
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Director General, Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate
Transport Canada
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Tel.: (613) 990-1147

NATIONAL SAFETY CODE

Administered By
Motor Carrier Policy and Programs Branch.

Purpose
To develop and implement new standards and regulations for commercial motor carriers in each jurisdiction.

Authority or Background
The National Transportation Act (1987), section 3(2); and Order-in-Council P.C. 1987-4-2200 of October 22, 1987.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program receiving federal funding between fiscal years 1987-88 and 1992-93 inclusive.

Federal, provincial and territorial motor carrier safety regulations will be announced beginning January 1, 1988 through to January 1, 1992. Existing provincial/territorial safety regulations will be updated where required.

Financing and Operation
Transport Canada is committed to contributing $1.65 million towards the development and implementation of an interprovincial record exchange system; $6.93 million towards the development costs of new standards and regulations; and $15 million towards the operating costs of new standards and regulations.

Development costs for each standard and regulation have been negotiated with each provincial/territorial government. The total provincial development costs for all contribution agreements will not exceed $6.93 million. Of this total, $0.9 million has been allocated to the development of the interprovincial record exchange system.

Development costs associated with the interprovincial record exchange system are estimated to be $1.65 million. Transport Canada has entered into an agreement with the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) for the development and implementation of such a system.

Operating costs associated with maintaining the standards and regulations once in place are estimated to be $3 million per year across all jurisdictions. Transport Canada has agreed to contribute $1.25 million to each jurisdiction over a five-year period to help defray these costs.

Payments
Payments will be made on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces, jurisdictions and CCMTA setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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Policy and Co-ordination Directorate
Transport Canada
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K1A 0N5
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AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

To maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932.

This is an agreement between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame

This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation in 1959. Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation

Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and other works are borne in equal proportions by this authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments

Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By

Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority or Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act.

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame

The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific construction projects and do not involve the seaway authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation

Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway works. While the seaway authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the seaway authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost- sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable considerations, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments

As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements.

For Further Information

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WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By

The Western Region of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to, and interfere with, the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority or Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act.

Master agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings: East Main Street near Welland, Ontario; Lakeshore Road, Welland Avenue, and Queen Elizabeth Way, all near St. Catharines, Ontario; Allanburg, Ontario; and Port Colborne, Ontario.

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971, for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame

The master agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four-lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above became operational in May 1981.

Financing and Operation

The master agreement provides for The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass).

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50% of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic, except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The seaway authority will contribute five sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry 12 lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

- cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings
- cost of land required for the crossings
- cost of surveys
- cost of expropriation where necessary
- cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon

- cost of engineering services
- cost of construction of the crossings
- cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The seaway authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the master agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the seaway authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the seaway authority in these six crossings was $89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the seaway authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice the seaway authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the $2.7 million cost. The province constructed the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs were carried totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority now owns the bridge and is solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments

Payments made to Ontario by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately $8,735,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

For Further Information

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Veterans Affairs Canada

The Minister of Veterans Affairs is responsible for special programs that recognize the unique contribution made by veterans and certain civilians to Canada's war and peacekeeping efforts over the past decades. The Veterans Affairs Portfolio consists of Veterans Affairs Canada, the Canadian Pension Commission, Veterans Appeal Board Canada, and Bureau of Pensions Advocates Canada. These four organizations work together to assist Canadians who served in the First and Second World War and the 1950-53 Korean conflict, as well as their survivors and dependents. Certain civilians are also entitled to benefits because of their wartime service. The full range of benefits and services is provided in five regions across Canada, through 32 district offices, one hospital and three veteran homes.

The portfolio is also responsible for commemorating the 112,000 who died in the two world wars and in Korea.

Nearly 1,750,000 men and women saw wartime service for Canada. Today, there are approximately 613,300 remaining veterans: 574,900 men and about 38,400 women. Their average age in 1989-90 was 69.5. One in every three Canadian men over the age of 65 is a war veteran.

Almost all of Canada's veterans have already passed, or will soon attain, the age of 65. Their health-related needs present Veterans Affairs Canada with significant opportunities and challenges. The experience of the department in meeting their needs over the next few years should be invaluable to a society anticipating an unprecedentedly large percentage of seniors by the end of the century.

Almost 90% of the portfolio's budget is spent in the provinces on health care or pensions and allowances provided to 262,000 eligible clients.

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HEALTH CARE

The department maintains its commitment to the well-being of eligible veterans by providing care in the veteran's home, community, or in its four remaining institutions. The department also purchases provincially based services from hospitals, nursing homes, adult residential care facilities, practitioners and health-service suppliers in all provinces for institutional care, other health-related services, drugs and medical products. (See tables 32-1 and 32-2.)

TABLE 32-1

Payments for Care in Non-departmental Hospitals — 1989-90

	($000)
Newfoundland	3,261
Nova Scotia	17,942
Prince Edward Island	373
New Brunswick	11,719
Quebec	4,552
Ontario	33,139
Manitoba	9,678
Saskatchewan	2,213
Alberta	2,284
British Columbia	7,224
Total	92,385

TABLE 32-2

Payments for Drugs, Medical and Other Services — 1989-90

	($000)
Newfoundland	7,738
Nova Scotia	7,648
Prince Edward Island	2,658
New Brunswick	6,976
Quebec	11,910
Ontario	36,458
Manitoba	5,698
Saskatchewan	5,435
Alberta	5,051
British Columbia	19,194
Northwest Territories	2
Charlottetown head office[a]	4,578
Total	113,346

Note: Includes the services of doctors, nurses, dentists and optometrists, and payments for drugs, ambulance, prosthetics, special equipment and other services.

[a] The Red Cross Arts and Crafts Program, located in various institutions throughout Canada, is subsidized by the head office of Veterans Affairs Canada in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

TREATMENT BENEFITS

Treatment benefits are provided to eligible clients to cover the cost of services provided by a wide range of health professionals, practitioners and specialists. The program has kept pace with the ever-expanding health care field and currently includes treatment and services provided by physicians, dentists, pharmacists, prosthetists, orthotists, nurses, chiropractors, denturists, podiatrists, chiropodists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, audiologists, optometrists, as well as services of other professional groups.

VETERANS INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

The Veterans Independence Program was introduced in 1981. It is intended to assist eligible veterans to remain independent and healthy in their own homes or communities for as long as possible — thus avoiding unnecessary institutionalization. When this is no longer possible, the department may provide care at an institution in or near the veteran's own community, in close proximity to family and friends. This program pays contributions for services such as home care, ambulatory health care, home adaptations, adult residential or intermediate care in a community facility. The program also includes transportation services, but with more restricted eligibility. (See Table 32-3.)

TABLE 32-3

Veterans Independence Program Contribution — 1989-90

	($000)
Newfoundland	2,866
Nova Scotial	3,491
Prince Edward Island	3,524
New Brunswick	10,619
Quebec	15,087
Ontario	27,983
Manitoba	2,120
Saskatchewan	2,962
Alberta	2,061
British Columbia	4,909
Total	85,622

PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION

Disability pensions are awarded under the Pension Act to former members of the Canadian Armed Forces for disabilities related to military service. Benefits are also available to those who served in the British or Allied Forces provided they fulfil domiciliary requirements. The Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act provides for similar pension awards for certain groups of civilians closely associated with the armed forces during the Second World War. In addition to basic disability pension, payment of allowances for attendance, clothing or exceptional incapacity may be authorized.

Flowing from entitlement to pension are benefits payable on behalf of spouse, dependent children and, under certain circumstances, to parents, sisters or brothers of the disability pensioner. Survivor benefits are also payable to the widow (or widower) and dependent children of a disability pensioner and, in certain cases, to parents and siblings.

Bill C-24 (1989) amended the Pension Act to allow payment of benefits on behalf of a disability pensioner's dependant who has married or remarried. Dependants or survivors (children, parents, brothers, sisters, orphans, widows or widowers) who have had pensions terminated upon marriage or remarriage may be eligible for resumption of benefits.

Compensation is available to former members of the Canadian Forces who were incarcerated by the enemy for a period of 89 days or more during or following the First World War. The provisions of the legislation extend the benefits to veterans who were evaders or escapees on the same terms as if they had been prisoners of war. Allied veterans and certain groups of civilians may also qualify for compensation. Survivor benefits, similar to those awarded for disability pensions, are also available. (See Table 32-4.)

TABLE 32-4

Pension and Compensation Payments — 1989-90

	($000)
Newfoundland	12,152
Nova Scotia	57,921
Prince Edward Island	13,226
New Brunswick	42,810
Quebec	109,423
Ontario	317,042
Manitoba	54,894
Saskatchewan	36,689
Alberta	62,298
British Columbia	152,517
Yukon	377
Northwest Territories	82
Subtotal	859,431[a]
Foreign Payments	38,358
Total	897,789

[a] Foreign payments are excluded from this figure.

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCES

The War Veterans Allowance Program provides for payment of an allowance to qualified individuals who meet service eligibility and residency requirements, and who, because of age or incapacity, are unable to fully support themselves and thus have insufficient income for maintenance as determined by an income test. The allowance is payable to veterans of Canadian, Commonwealth and Allied Forces and to specific civilians who served in close support of the armed forces during wartime. In addition, widows, widowers and orphans may qualify. An additional allowance may be paid on behalf of dependent children. (See Table 32-5.)

TABLE 32-5

Allowance Payments — 1989-90

	($000)
Newfoundland	15,382
Nova Scotia	19,264
Prince Edward Island	3,529
New Brunswick	13,973
Quebec	51,713
Ontario	78,297
Manitoba	9,028
Saskatchewan	7,721
Alberta	13,570
British Columbia	30,908
Yukon	104
Northwest Territories	134
Subtotal	243,623[a]
Foreign Payments	20,657
Total	264,280

[a] Foreign payments are excluded from this figure.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The Bureau of Pensions Advocates Canada provides former and still-serving members of the armed forces and RCMP, their spouses and dependants, with free legal assistance in preparing and submitting claims for pensions and other benefits to the Canadian Pension Commission, and in preparing and presenting appeals concerning pensions and War Veterans Allowance to Veterans Appeal Board Canada.

PROPERTY CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The Veterans Land Administration Branch of Veterans Affairs Canada assists veterans who settled under the Veterans Land Act to acquire title to the property on which they are settled. A total of 143,736 veterans have been settled since the act was passed in 1942.

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VETERAN CARE

In many situations the department provided capital contributions for the redevelopment or replacement of departmental facilities transferred to other jurisdictions. Capital contributions paid in 1989-90 are reflected in Table 32-6.

TABLE 32-6

Payments by Canada for Health Care Facilities Transferred to Provinces — 1989-90

	($000)
Nova Scotia	—
Quebec	38
Ontario	12,272
Manitoba	56
Saskatchewan	4,886
Total	17,252

For Further Information

As a result of a reorganization, Veterans Affairs now has a group dedicated to intergovernmental affairs.

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Western Economic Diversification Canada

Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD) serves as a focus for federal economic activities in Western Canada, particularly those that are aimed at the development of new businesses and industries and related business infrastructure. The Minister of Western Economic Diversification has a responsibility to:

1. co-ordinate and communicate all federal programs and activities that contribute to the economic development and diversification of the West;
2. support business infrastructure to further the economic development and diversification of the Western economy;
3. undertake activities that will facilitate the creation of new enterprises and businesses consistent with Canada's evolving international trade policy; and
4. represent the interests of Western Canada in the development of national policies and in the design of national programs; and ensure that Western Canada is effectively linked to decision making in Ottawa.

WD works closely with the Western provinces and the private sector in promoting the diversification of the Western Canadian economy.

The Western Diversification Fund represents a commitment of $1.2 billion to promote economic diversification by helping to support worthwhile specific projects. These complement (but do not replace) existing federal and provincial programs.

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WESTERN DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM (WDP)

Administered By
Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD).

Purpose
The program is a vehicle for the delivery of funding for approved diversification projects.

Authority or Background
The program falls under the Western Economic Diversification Act.

Time Frame
Funds for the program are derived from the $1.2 billion, Western Diversification Fund, created in 1987.

Financing and Operation

Eligible Projects

The most distinctive characteristics of the Western Diversification Program are: it is operated and managed in the West; it is not an entitlement program; the guidelines are flexible; the application process is straightforward; and the contributions are normally repayable. The essential requirement — which determines the acceptability of proposals — is the contribution each project or activity can make to the diversification of the Western economy.

Another important feature of the program is that proposals from service and resource-related industries can be considered for funding. In addition, non-profit business organizations may apply.

Funding assistance under the program is directed toward projects that develop new products; new export markets; new technologies; enhance the productivity of industry; or offset imports from outside Canada.

The program is designed to assist projects of strategic importance to the West. WD's role is to "top-up" — not displace — funding available from other sources. Consequently, many assisted projects involve a number of sources of funding, including significant equity participation by the proponent, bank loans, venture capital, or various types of government funding. Projects can be funded jointly with Western provincial governments.

Staff of the department will pathfind, i.e., direct applicants to the most appropriate source of possible funding from federal or provincial sources. This may or may not include the WDP.

If a project is accepted under WDP, assistance will be provided on the basis of its individual merits and the nature of the support required. Normally, funding will be in the form of contributions. WD will usually require the contribution to be repaid by the applicant in future years.

While the program is broad and flexible, certain activities fall outside its intent.

The program does not fund projects where the economic or employment benefits would apply primarily outside of the Western provinces. Projects designed to replace existing capital or operating commitments of federal, provincial or municipal government departments, agencies or Crown corporations are not eligible for support; nor are proposals to assist the commercial operations of financial institutions.

The program does not assist projects designed to create municipal infrastructure or foster urban redevelopment. Nor will it support projects of a social or personal service nature. It will not fund the purchase of retail franchises or the expansion of retail stores.

In the case of commercial or industrial projects, the program cannot support proposals in situations where the applicant's net equity position is unreasonably low. Proposals that involve sustaining a business through restructuring, recapitalization or refinancing by way of operating loans will not be considered; nor will projects related to the transfer of a plant, its owners or workers — unless additional business activity or employment in Western Canada would result.

For Further Information
Contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

During the 1970s, the federal government entered into framework General Development Agreements (GDAs) with nine provinces and both territories. (Prince Edward Island was covered by a 15-year comprehensive development plan signed in 1969.) The GDA was a mechanism designed to provide for co-operative federal-provincial projects and programs to enhance the development of each region.

For the federal government, responsibility for co-ordination of the framework GDAs rested with the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion. The last of the framework GDAs expired in 1984.

Specific initiatives under each framework GDA were implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that were the responsibility of the federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned. In Western Canada, these subagreements or MOUs have all expired — although funds are still being dispersed.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1984, a new series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, WD manages the framework ERDAs in the Western provinces.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned. Thirty-two first generation ERDA subagreements and 11 MOUs were signed between Canada and the Western provinces prior to 1986.

WD is the federal body responsible for implementing two of the four Western subagreements or MOUs still in effect as of September 30, 1990. (See tables 33-1, 33-2, 33-3, and 33-4.)

Partnership Agreements

During 1990-91, the federal government set aside $242 million through the department for cost-shared Partnership agreements with the four western provinces.

Of this, $240 million will be distributed equally, providing $60 million to each province to conclude several cost-shared agreements. The other $2 million will create a planning fund for western studies and other co-operative activities recommended as a result of discussions between federal and western provincial ministers.

Half the $60 million earmarked for each province will be directed toward federal priorities: forestry, tourism, minerals and communications. The other $30 million will support provincially identified priorities.

The first of the Partnership agreements, the Canada — Manitoba Partnership Agreement on Municipal Water Infrastructure for Rural Economic Diversification, was signed on October 9, 1990. It will be administered for the federal government by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) of Agriculture Canada. Similarly, future agreements will be the responsibility of appropriate federal departments.

Negotiations are underway between federal and provincial ministers and officials on future Partnership agreeements.

CANADA — MANITOBA

ERDA 1984

Signed
November 25, 1983

Effective date
January 4, 1984

Terminates
March 31, 1994

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;
2. to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will encourage the realization of the economic potential of every region and, in particular, those regions in which opportunities for productive enterprise and employment are exceptionally inadequate.

One first generation subagreement and three first generation MOUs under the Canada — Manitoba ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1990. In addition, one second generation subagreement — called a Partnership agreement — was signed on October 9, 1990. At the same time, discussions were underway for the development of other Partnership agreements. (See Table 33-1.)

GDA and ERDA Payments

In 1989-90, the total federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body equalled $4,900,370.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA, for Partnership agreements generally, and for the ERDA subsidiary agreement where WD is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 33-1), contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the ERDA MOUs or the Partnership agreement where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 33-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 33-1

Canada — Manitoba ERDA Subagreements, MOUs, and Partnership Agreement in Effect October 9, 1990

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Transportation and Urban Bus (MOU)	Transport	08/12/83	—	—	—
Agriculture Development (MOU)	Agriculture	12/01/84	—	—	—
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	10/05/85	—	—	—
Winnipeg Core Area Initiative	Western Economic Diversification[a]	10/10/86	31/03/91	100,000[b]	33,334
Municipal Water/Rural Economic Diversification[c]	Agriculture/Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration	09/10/90	31/03/95	90,000[b]	30,000
Total				190,000	63,334

[a] Lead Agency; others include EIC, HWC, SSC, CMHC, and Communications.

[b] Includes municipal share.

[c] First of the series of Partnership agreements established in 1990.

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

ERDA 1984

Signed
January 30, 1984.

Effective date
January 30, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to further the economic and regional development of Saskatchewan;
2. to strengthen and expand employment and income opportunities and to incorporate human resources development and planning in the measures taken under this Agreement so that the people of Saskatchewan may contribute to and benefit from economic and regional development; and
3. to improve consultation and to coordinate, where possible, planning and implementation of economic and regional development measures by both governments, in order to encourage economic development and diversification and the removal of barriers to development.

One first generation subagreement and two first generation MOUs under the Canada — Saskatchewan ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1990. (See Table 33-2.) At the same time, discussions were underway for the development of Partnership agreements.

Payments
In 1989-90, WD was responsible for no ERDA subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for Partnership agreements generally, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the ERDA subagreement or the MOUs where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 33-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — ALBERTA

ERDA 1984

Signed
June 8, 1984.

Effective date
June 8, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

TABLE 33-2

Canada — Saskatchewan ERDA Subagreement and MOUs in Effect September 30, 1990

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	30/1/84	—	—	—
Irrigation (MOU)	Agriculture	30/7/86	—	—	—
Irrigation Development	Agriculture	17/10/86	31/3/92	100,000	50,000

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are to promote joint planning and joint action between Canada and Alberta in pursuing the economic and regional development priorities of the province and, more particularly to promote joint planning and joint action in those areas where it would be advantageous:

1. to tailor federal programs and policies in line with the development opportunities and priorities of the province;
2. to create mutually supportive and reinforcing development activities;
3. to strengthen multi-departmental co-ordination within and between the two governments;
4. to reduce duplication and unnecessary regulation.

Two first generation subagreements and two first generation MOUs under the Canada — Alberta ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1990. (See Table 33-3.) At the same time, discussions were underway for the development of Partnership agreements.

GDA and ERDA Payments

In 1989-90, federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were $3,466,038.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA, for Partnership agreements generally, and for the ERDA subsidiary agreement where WD is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 33-3), contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the ERDA subagreement or the MOUs where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 33-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

ERDA 1984

Signed

November 23, 1984.

Effective date

November 23, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The economic development objectives for the province are:

1. to enhance productive enterprise and increase employment opportunities within the province;
2. to increase productivity and wealth creation in the province;
3. to ensure that all regions of the province are provided with the opportunity to achieve their full economic potential; and
4. to diversify and expand the economic base of the province.

TABLE 33-3

Canada — Alberta ERDA Subagreements and MOUs in Effect September 30, 1990

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Tourism Development Strategy (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	8/6/84	31/3/94	—	—
Northern Development	Industry, Science and Technology	2/10/85	31/3/91	40,000	20,000
Agriculture Processing	Western Economic Diversification	1/2/86	31/3/91	50,000	25,000
Transportation (MOU)	Transport	28/2/86	28/2/91	—	—
Total				90,000	45,000

One first generation MOU under the Canada — British Columbia ERDA was in effect as of September 30, 1990. (See Table 33-4.) At the same time, discussions were underway for the development of Partnership agreements.

Payments

In 1989-90, federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were $9,147,738.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for Partnership agreements generally, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the ERDA MOU where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 33-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

WESTERN PROCUREMENT INITIATIVE (WPI)

Administered By

Western Economic Diversification Canada and Supply and Services Canada in co-operation with the provincial governments.

Purpose

To enhance opportunities for Western firms to sell goods or services to the federal government by:

1. increasing the amount of discretionary, ongoing and high value-added government procurement from the West by $600 million over four years starting in 1988-89;
2. developing a system that will connect Western suppliers with opportunities to sell to the government; and
3. using the $1.2 billion Western Diversification Fund to help companies undertake projects that will enhance their capability to bid on government contracts.

Authority or Background

The Program falls under the Western Economic Diversification Act.

Time Frame

July 1988 - 1993.

Financing and Operation

All support for businesses falls under the Western Diversification Program.

For Further Information

Director, Procurement Initiatives
Western Economic Diversification Canada
Canada Place, Suite 1500
9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4H7
Tel.: (403) 495-4164

For further information about Western Economic Diversification Canada, contact one of the following offices:

Darlene Meakin
Communications Manager
The Cargill Building, Suite 712
240 Graham Avenue
P.O. Box 777
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0J7
Tel.: (204) 983-6243

TABLE 33-4

Canada — British Columbia ERDA MOU in Effect September 30, 1990

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	01/03/85	—	—	—

Pat Wagner
Communications Manager
S.J. Cohen Building, Suite 601
119 — 4th Avenue South
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Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S7
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Ruth Berger
Director, Communications Planning
200 Kent Street, 8th Floor
P.O. Box 2128, Station D
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5W3
Tel.: (613) 952-7100

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